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THE TIMES

Lord Gladwyn on China: Long march towards technological goal, p12

ew style for papacy ought by ten theologians

ding Roman Catholic theologians have ed a declaration calling for reforms of the and a new style of Pope who would work nciliation. They ask the cardinals to dis- declaration at their conclave later this before they elect a successor to Pope Paul

ea to cardinals for conclave debate

l Longley
ffairs Correspondent

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d to the opportunity r diminish the ten- world, the church ired. The task ahead er possible a more for human beings heir concerns and they say.

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criterion calls for ntic pastor", des- pope as primarily of Rome. He should a lawyer nor a nor a diplomat. all personality cult, be open in kindness city to the needs of he search for faith, *oving acceptance.*" than a doctrinaire of ancient bastions, be a pastoral pioneer ewed preaching and the church. "Free ty, he should be able positive guidance n prohibition in all e questions affecting arth, good and evil, those matters where uality is involved."

In spite of all this, the new pope need be neither a saint nor a genius—"he can have his limitations, his faults and deficiencies". He should be guided by the Gospel as the decisive norm of his life, and preside over the church in an attitude of calm faith and confidence.

Many of the points from the declaration suggest the need for a considerable reform of the papacy as an institution. The 10 theologians seek a greater sharing of responsibility, the Pope seeing himself as a brother to the bishops. He should regard the synod of bishops, which has so far played only an advisory role in church affairs, as a responsible decision-making body, and he should allow authority to be exercised by national episcopal conferences to a much greater degree.

"He should give up the principle of centralism in the church, revise the system of nunciatures from its foundations and renew the curia not only externally and organizationally but in the spirit of the Gospel, granting leadership positions not only to different nationalities but also to different mentalities, not only to the aged but also to the young, not only to men but also to women."

The Roman curia should include representatives of all the important streams in contemporary theology and not only traditionalists.

In relations with other churches, the Pope should seek to remove obstacles to church union on the part of Roman Catholicism. He should develop the relationship with the World Council of Churches and "he should take seriously a spiritual relationship with the Jews".

The declaration concludes: "As Catholics we call upon all the cardinals to discuss the above criteria together in the conclave before naming the candidate and to base their decision on them, in order to elect the best available candidate—whatever his nationality. They are deciding the future of the Catholic Church."

The declaration is signed by Guiseppe Alberigo of Bologna, M. D. Chenu, Yves Congar and Claude Geffré of Paris, Andrew Greeley of Chicago, Norbert Greinacher and Hans Küng of Tübingen, Jan Grootaers of Louvain, Gustavo Gutiérrez of Lima and Edward Schillebeeckx or Nijmegen.

Father Congar is a leading authority on ecumenism, Father Greeley is a pioneer of religious sociology, Father Küng is a controversial critic of Vatican policy in the past and one of the most widely read theologians, and Father Gutiérrez is one of the leading exponents of the "theology of liberation" in Latin America.

The declaration is also supported by a group of prominent Roman Catholic laymen whose names have not yet been released for publication.

Some of the theologians served as *periti*—official theological advisers—at the Second Vatican Council, and have since been associated with the loose movement among theologians known as Concilium, which holds meetings and publishes theological papers on all the main topics.

Their declaration bears the marks of having been drafted before the death of Pope Paul with a common agreement that it was not to be released for publication until after his funeral. It is published exclusively in *The Times*, through the agency of Father Küng.

Text, Pope's funeral, page 14

Beirut bomb kills 100 as Palestinians' feud grows

From Christopher Walker
Beirut, Aug 13

A bomb attack in a Palestinian area of Beirut early today killed at least 100 people, many of them women and children.

Tonight, as rescue workers continued to search through the debris, it seemed certain that the final death toll would be much higher. Some 50 people were believed to be still trapped in the rubble with little chance of survival and another 80 or so were being treated in hospital for injuries.

The bitter and complex rivalries between the various Palestinian groups and the Arab states which sponsor them make it difficult to say with confidence which faction was responsible for planting the bomb.

But it is widely agreed that the target was the headquarters of the pro-Iraqi Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) where a meeting of the military command broke up less than an hour before the shattering blast occurred.

The explosion completely destroyed the nine-storey building housing the guerrilla headquarters and devastated an area about 100 yards square, smashing windows up to a mile away. The block also contained individual flats accommodating more than 25 Palestinian and Lebanese families who formed the bulk of the dead.

In recent weeks the PLF has been involved in a series of gun battles with Al Fatah, the largest guerrilla group, led by Mr Yassir Arafat. But tonight, leaders of the PLF were more inclined to blame another splinter organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) which has close connexions with Syria and is led by Mr Ahmed Jabril.

Until two years ago the two groups were regarded as close allies, but they split over the role of the Syrian Army in Lebanon. Their hostility reflects the ill feeling between the regimes in Baghdad and Damascus.

Today's tragedy highlights the divisions within the Palestinian movement which have led to inter-Arab violence in many parts of the world in recent months. According to some guerrilla sources, the movemen is now on the brink of a full-scale internal war.

To avert this danger, Mr Arafat today convened an emergency session of the Palestine Liberation Organization's executive committee. He also set up a committee including representatives of a number of the main Palestinian groups in Beirut to find a way of avoiding further bloodletting.

Throughout today tension on the fringes of the shanty town of Sabra where the blast occurred remained high.

Precise details about the incident were difficult and sometimes dangerous to come by. Foreign correspondents were warned away by guerrilla fighters carrying automatic rifles, one of whom shouted at reporters: "This is a matter for the Palestinian resistance and does not concern you."

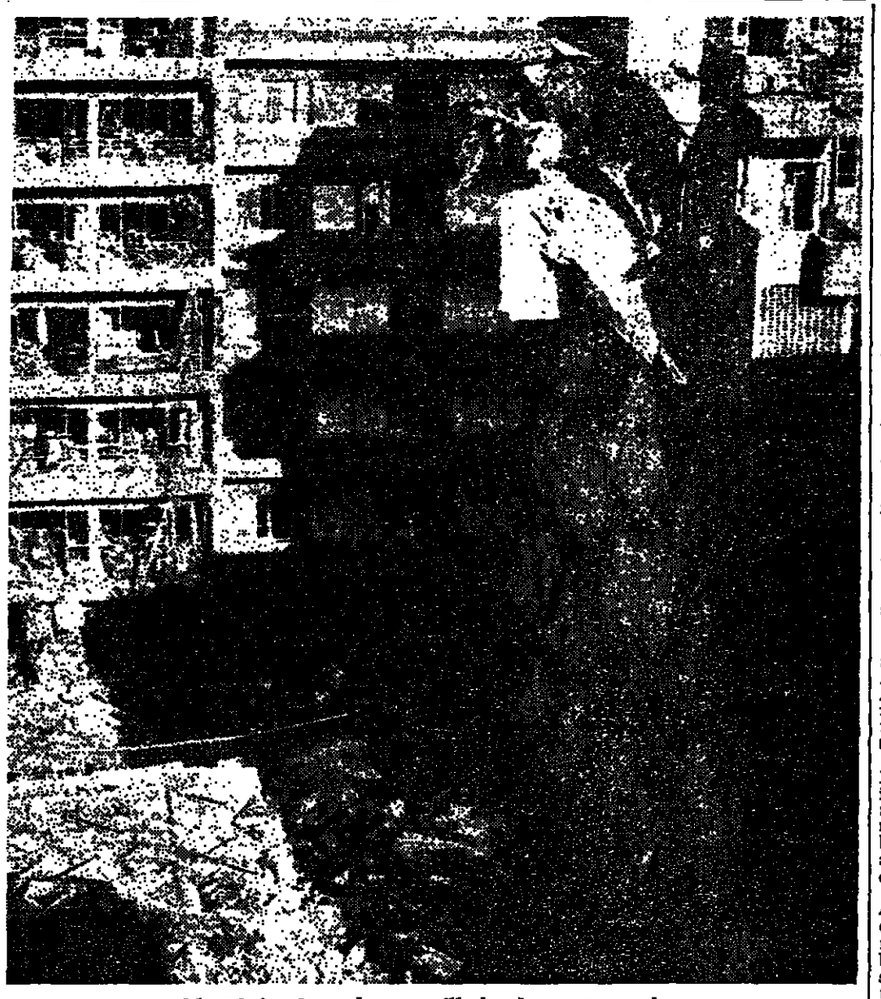
Although many of the victims were women and children, 37 PLE guerrillas were reported killed and eight members of Al Fatah which had a branch office in the wrecked building.

The force of the explosion apeared to have been increased by ammunition which was stored in the building.

Within hours of the blast, the PLF issued a communiqué vowing revenge on the perpetrators.

Islamabad: Two Arabs suspected of responsibility for the machine gun attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization mission here on August 5, were arrested yesterday and remanded in custody for 13 days. Three Palestinians and a Pakistani policeman were killed in the attack.

The PLO mission blamed Iraqi agents for the attack, but Iraq has denied involvement.—Agence France-Presse.



An empty space with debris where the guerrilla headquarters stood.

Reports of new Israeli settlements may threaten peace summit

From Michael Knipe
Jerusalem, Aug 13

With the Camp David tripartite summit between the United States, Egypt and Israel only three weeks away there have been new reports here of Israeli plans to establish more settlements in occupied territory.

Reports of Israeli preparations for new settlements in northern Sinai were an important element in the breakdown of the first round of direct negotiations between Israel and Egypt in Jerusalem in January. This time the new settlements are said to be planned for the West Bank.

Press and radio reports today contended that the ministerial committee on settlement had decided to establish five new settlements in the desert region adjoining the Jordan river.

The ministerial committee on settlement is headed by Mr Ariel Sharon, the Minister of Agriculture, who actively favours continued and intensified settlement of the occupied territories as a security measure.

In response to the reports Professor Yigael Yadin, the acting Prime Minister, said today that any decision by the settlement committee would have to be passed to the Cabinet for approval, and this had not been done.

Another minister, Mr Meir Amit, who is on the settlement committee, said he could not recall any decision having been made, and neither, he said, could any other committee members he had asked.

Mr Amit is a member of the Democratic Movement for Change, the party in the ruling coalition which favours Jewish settlement in the Jordan valley of the West Bank area but not in such a manner that it would interfere with peace negotiations.

[Mr Arye Naor, the Cabinet Secretary, confirmed the report with a brief statement reportedly issued at the insistence of Mr Sharon, *UPI* reported from Tel Aviv. It quoted him as saying: "The committee of Ministers on Defence Affairs decided on June 28 on the establishment of five Nahal outposts in the Jordan rift." *The Nahal is the* Army's paramilitary corps of farmer-soldiers.]

Israeli newspapers, quoting authoritative and reliable *sources, have said that in spite* of denials by various government officials, about three weeks ago Mr Sharon directed settlement officials to prepare *for the establishment* of five outposts in the Jordan rift which would be manned by Nahal farmer-soldiers.

Three were to be in the Jericho region in the south of the valley, one in the centre and another in the north.

According to these reports the plan was first conceived more than a year ago. Mr Sharon is said to have discussed with land settlement organizers, the means of populating several existing Nahal outposts which are soon to be given civilian status as permanent settlements.

Dovish circles in Israel are growing concerned that the spectre of more Jewish settlements being prepared in the occupied territories will again jeopardize prospects for peace.

There have already been reports here quoting Egyptian officials as saying that whether they are true or false the suggestions that Israel is planning *to establish more settlements* throw into doubt Israel's intentions regarding peace negotiations.

Martial law in more Iran towns

Isfahan, Aug 13.—Martial law, imposed on this central Iran industrial city after anti-Government rioting on Friday, has been extended to three smaller towns in the province.

Details of the trouble which prompted the clampdown on the towns of Najafabad, Shareza and Homayunshahr were not immediately available.

Isfahan itself was quiet today, and no incidents have been reported since the start of martial law—due to remain in force for one month—and a 10-hour, dusk-to-dawn curfew.

Tanks and hundreds of troops with fixed bayonets guarded key crossroads and bridges and patrolled Isfahan's bazaar and wide avenues today.

The rioting in Isfahan and the southern city of Shiraz, which officials attribute to communist activists, left at least seven people dead and 240 injured.

Hundreds of troops moved into Teheran today to guard against possible disturbances. Some 100 Army lorries loaded with armed soldiers and armoured vehicles were reported heading for the city.

Meanwhile, Mr Abdulah Riazi, chairman of the Majlis—Iran's Lower House of Parliament—recalled deputies on holiday to a special session to discuss the situation.—Reuter and AP.

British firms urged to sell in China

By Our Industrial Staff

Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, yesterday called for an aggressive campaign by British companies to penetrate Chinese markets.

Mr Dell, who is returning to *London today after an eight-*day visit to China, said in Hongkong that the Chinese market for major projects *must inevitably be for the big* companies in a few key sectors.

"Only they can build a solid base on which the United Kingdom can expand trade with China", Mr Dell said. "And if they associate other British companies with their efforts they will open the market for organizations which do not have the resources to go it alone."

It had become clear that, in addition to those industrial sectors in which Britain already enjoyed a close relationship—particularly mining and aerospace—the Chinese were now interested in Britain's capacity to help their development plans in iron and steel, power generation, offshore oil, chemicals and petrochemicals and railways.

Opening Peking doors, page 15

Little delay to holiday flights

By a Staff Reporter

Many of the thousands of holidaymakers arriving at *Gatwick and and Heathrow* airports yesterday expecting hours of waiting found themselves airborne on schedule.

Those bound for Spain and the Balearic islands suffered the longest delays of up to six hours, but flights to France, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia and *Switzerland were no more* than 10 or 15 minutes late.

But the Civil Aviation Authority said delays could lengthen if, as expected, French air traffic controllers reduce to six the permitted nine flights an hours from Britain across their airspace. The usual hourly number when they are not working to rule is 16.

The reduced impact of their action is bound to influence leaders of the controllers when they consider fresh proposals from M Joel le Theule, the French Minister of Transport, expected after the work-to-rule ends on Wednesday.

Provincial airports were more seriously affected yesterday. At Glasgow the average delay for flights to Spain was about twelve hours. Seven hundred passengers waited throughout Saturday night at the airport, about half the *number stranded at other* weekends since the work-to-rule started.

East Midlands airport, at Derby, reported that one of yesterday's seven flights to Spain left on time but the others were averaging delays of up to seven hours. Flights to other European destinations were not affected.

Outgoing flights at Luton were one or two hours late, and incoming flights delayed up to four hours.

Only flights to Palma were delayed at Newcastle, but some of those were 10 hours behind schedule.

Gatwick officials were puzzled by the brief delays. A likely explanation is that many of France's internal flights *have been cancelled since vir*tually the whole country is on holiday, reducing the demand on French air space.

French airport authorities have also allowed some night flights to clear the backlog and airline operators have co-operated with each other to fill *empty seats.*

Two BBC disc jockeys, Mr Tony Blackburn and Mr David Hamilton, who volunteered to amuse waiting passengers at Gatwick, were flown there by helicopter from Heathrow last night.

Children have been entertained in a playgroup formed by local mothers, and a magician was also recruited.

A special aircraft left Biggin Hill, Kent, on Saturday to bring home several people injured on holiday in France.

The organization responsible for the flight Europ Assistance, *said that it had had* special priority from the French controllers and that the aircraft was not delayed on its flight from Clermont Ferrand to Gatwick, via Southampton, Birmingham and Leeds. It was the fiftieth flight of its kind the organization *had arranged this year.*

Middlesbrough football club, due to meet the Argentine first-division side, Huracan, tomorrow, have switched the match to Wednesday night because of the dispute, which will delay their opponents' arrival from Spain until tomorrow afternoon.

Fire stops Duke's jumbo jet

Vancouver, Aug 13.—A flight carrying the Duke of Edinburgh was cancelled last night after two aborted takeoffs and a fire on the aircraft, Air Canada said today.

The Duke and a party of five were among 371 passengers on a Boeing 747 jumbo jet due to fly from Calgary to London.

On the first run the pilot rejected the takeoff because a cabin door warning light had come on.

After checking, the aircraft began another takeoff run but this time blew four of its tyres and on returning to the terminal its undercarriage caught fire.

The fire was immediately extinguished and nobody was hurt but the flight was cancelled until today.

The Duke and his party were taken to an airport lounge to wait seven hours for the next flight. They left today for London.—Reuter and AP.

Palace statement: Buckingham Palace said that the Duke was travelling with his private secretary, a woman secretary, his detective and valet. "The Queen, who is on the royal yacht Britannia, has been informed."

"Very good flight". The Duke arrived back in London looking calm and relaxed. As he left the airliner at Heathrow he stood in the doorway and smiled and waved to the rest of the passengers. He was heard to comment to a senior airport offical: "There was a little bit of an incident but it was a very good flight afterwards."

A passenger on the flight, Mr Martin Mackey from Dublin, said: "It was a bit scary but the aircraft was surrounded by fire engines in seconds and they quickly put it out."

He added: "I saw Prince Philip get off the aircraft and he seemed unconcerned about *the whole affair. There was* never any panic on board. Everything was quite calm."

Mr Stonehouse taken to hospital after collapse

John Stonehouse, the former MP, who is serving a seven-year sentence in Blundeston prison, Suffolk, collapsed shortly after midday yesterday at the jail.

He was taken by ambulance to Lowestoft hospital. The Home Office said that he was comfortable and under observation.

Mr Stonehouse, aged 53, is due for release in January, 1981, but can be considered for parole later this year. He suf*fered a heart attack last year.* He was divorced recently by his wife, Barbara, who said a few weeks ago that he had recovered from the heart attack but was a bit *low in spirit* because "the place just gets him down".

The former Labour minister was sentenced in August, 1976, after being found guilty on charges of fraud, theft and deception.

Mr Stonehouse was Labour MP for Wednesbury from 1957 to 1974 and was Postmaster General and Minister for Posts *and Telecommunications in the* 1966-70 Wilson administration.

In February, 1974, he became Labour MP for Walsall, North, but with the Labour Government out of office he went into business. That year he was reported missing from a Miami beach. Many thought he had *died, until he was identified by* police in Australia on Christmas Eve.

Engineers vote today on air strike call

By Our Labour Staff

British Airways maintenance engineers at Heathrow airport are due to meet today to consider their next step in a claim for parity with British Caledonian engineers at Gatwick. They will consider calls for a 24-hour strike on August 23.

The engineers say that British Caledonian have made a payment for work on wide bodied aircraft like the TriStar. The management says it can pay an increase only if the Government approves it.

The pay differentials range from £3.88 to £6.42 for men doing the same work and *organized by the same group of* the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Take the Rolls non-stop to Nairobi.

Our Rolls-Royce powered 747s now fly to Nairobi non-stop seven times a week.

Additional 747 services depart each Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

We also offer you the only direct service to Dar es Salaam and the fastest route to Ethiopia.



British airways

We'll take more care of you

-Japanese e pact rs Russia

Japan have finally signed e and friendship treaty. businessmen hope it will em with vast opportunities markets. The treaty con- "anti-hegemony" clause mpted Tass to brand it as o the Soviet Union and vith danger". Mr Teng , the Deputy Prime s to visit Tokyo Page 5

son wins

erson, of Sweden, driving on the Austrian Grand Prix g. The race had to be fter seven laps when rain rack caused accidents. It ted an hour later Page 7

Bright pupils lose in school choice

Bright children in inner London have less chance than those of below average intelligence of being accepted by the secondary school of their first choice, according to ILEA figures

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Soares pull-out

Portugal's former Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares, has made it clear that neither he nor his Socialist Party *will take an active* part in any "presidential government" which may be formed.

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Muzorewa backing

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the black members of the Rhodesian transitional Government, received a vote of confidence from a meeting of his United African National Council

Page 4

Head for public records inquiry

Sir Duncan Wilson, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is to head a committee of inquiry into public records policy. Professor Margaret Gowing, of Oxford University, will be the leading expert on the committee

Page 2

Calling cards

Many coin-operated telephone kiosks could be replaced by a system operated by credit cards under a plan being considered by the Post Office. The cards would be bought in advance from post offices and shops

Page 2

England second at Edmonton

The Commonwealth Games ended at Edmonton with an overall triumph for Canada who acquired a record *total of 109 medals. English competi*tors, who dominated the last day's athletics, finished second overall with 27 gold medals, 28 silver and 33 bronze

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HOME NEWS

Less bright 'get best choice of school'

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Children of below average intelligence in inner London have a better chance of being accepted by the school of their first choice than do particularly bright children. A bright child living in Lewisham or Lambeth has a substantially worse chance of getting into the school of his first choice than does a bright child living in Wandsworth.

Those anomalies are suggested by the Inner London Education Authority's figures for the transfer to secondary schools this September of 28,700 pupils aged 11 within the authority's area.

Those show that in the authority as a whole more than a quarter (25.6 per cent) of children in "band one", representing the top 25 per cent of the ability range for the age group, failed to get into the school of their first choice, compared with only 6.3 per cent of "band three" children, those in the bottom 25 per cent of the ability range. One eighth (12.7 per cent) of "band two" children, those in the middle 50 per cent of the ability group, failed to get into the school of their first choice.

Pupils in their final year at primary school are placed in one of the three ability groups on the basis of verbal reasoning tests. Each secondary school is then theoretically assigned pupils, not in accordance with the 25-50-25 balance of ability for the authority as a whole, but in accordance with the balance of ability for its particular division. There are 10 divisions within the ILEA.

That means that a school in Hackney, for example, can expect to get a maximum of only 15 per cent "band one" children, and a school in Islington 16 per cent, while schools in Camden and Westminster can fill 29 pper cent of their total intake with "band ones", because of the proportion of "band one" pupils aged 11 within those particular divisions.

While that arrangement will tend to affect the quality of schools within each division (on the admittedly questionable basis that a high proportion of bright children will tend to raise the standards of the school as a whole), it seems to have little direct effect on the chances of pupils within that division of being accepted at their preferred schools, and indeed has been deliberately set up in that way in order to make the parental choice scheme as fair as possible throughout the authority.

However, there appears to be close correlation between the degrees of competition to get into a denominational "voluntary" school within a particular division, and the proportion of disappointed "band one" pupils within that division. The church schools, which include a large proportion of recently reorganized grammar schools, are often heavily oversubscribed.

Division	% pupils placed at schools of first choice, 1978			
	Band ONE	Band TWO	Band THREE	Total
Hammersmith, Kensington, Chelsea Camden,	70.3	85.5	78.9	82.9
Westminster	68.8	88.2	88.2	83.2
Islington	77.4	88.8	100	88.6
Hackney	81.7	89.6	82.6	89.7
City, Tower Hamlets	76.1	94.3	88.9	91.8
Greenwich	81.9	83.9	85.7	85.0
Lewisham	62.6	83.8	85.7	80.9
Southwark	73.5	83.8	82.9	83.7
Lambeth	63.9	85.0	88.9	82.6
Wandsworth	88.0	93.4	95.2	92.3
Total ILEA	74.3	87.3	88.9	85.8

It is said that pressure to get into voluntary schools is increased by those parents who believe they will be less likely to encounter large numbers of Asian or West Indian pupils in those schools, particularly where they are run by the Roman Catholic church which gives priority to children of practising Catholics.

In Lewisham and Lambeth divisions, where more than a third (37 per cent and 36 per cent respectively) of "band one" pupils failed this year to get into the school of their first choice, there was a high proportion of children of all abilities who opted for a voluntary school but failed to get in—43 per cent and 39 per cent respectively, compared with fewer than 5 per cent who chose a non-denominational county school and failed to get in.

Wandsworth, on the other hand, which was the only division where fewer than 10 per cent of pupils opting for voluntary schools failed to get into their first choice, had the lowest proportion of disappointed "band one" pupils—12 per cent.

Many parents argue that the bald statistics on school transfer and parental choice suggests a greater degree of satisfaction with the present system than in fact exists.

They point out that parents are advised to opt for a school which is relatively close to their home, even though that would not necessarily be their first choice of school, on the ground that they run the risk of being rejected at a more distant school and may then find their second and even third choice of school full when they are asked to choose another school.

Parents are theoretically allowed to opt for any of the 180 comprehensive secondary schools within the ILEA, but the authority gives priority at oversubscribed county schools to siblings of pupils already at the school and to pupils who live nearest the school. County schools follow their own admission procedures.

Ironically, some of the most highly thought of schools are substantially under-subscribed by "band three" pupils. Parents of ess bright children often feel that they are somehow not worthy of attending what was until recently an elite grammar or direct gram school.

Overall, 85.8 per cent of all pupils aged 11 transferring to secondary school this September have been accepted at the school of their first choice, that is almost exactly the same proportion as last year. Then, however, there were 1,500 more children to place and one might therefore have expected a higher proportion of disappointed parents.

Of the 3,575 pupils who failed to get into schools of their first choice, 85 per cent have now been placed in schools of their "second" choice where space was still available. That leaves about 500 children whose angry parents are still battling with the ILEA.

Tory delight at Labour protests over posters

By Geoffrey Browning
Political Staff

Senior Conservatives are professing their delight at the Labour Party's reaction to their current advertising campaign.

Mr Angus Maude, Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party and MP for Stratford-on-Avon, was the latest to join the fray over Tory publicity techniques when on Saturday he accused Mr Denis Healey of being "hamfisted".

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the current sniping campaign extra impetus last week when he claimed that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Opposition Leader, was being sold like soap powder.

Mr Maude said at Ullenhall, Warwickshire, that when the Prime Minister produced the "wildly exaggerated" estimate of £2m for the cost of the Conservative campaign, he little knew that Mr Healey and Mr Reginald Underhill, national agent of the Labour Party, would between them give the Conservatives that much value in additional publicity.

"Never has a hoarding poster received so much newspaper coverage as our 'Labour is not Working' advertisement", he said. "Ever since Mr Underhill panicked and accused us quite falsely of using agency employees in the picture, we have had newspaper stories nearly every day."

The poster had been reproduced in the press and introduced to a far wider public. "Now Mr Healey is at it again in his usual hamfisted way. He accuses us of 'faking', which is pretty good from the man who talked of 8.4 per cent inflation to win an election in October, 1974", he said.

To listen to the Labour Party, it would seem nobody had noticed unemployment increase fro m 600,000 to 1,500,000 under this Government until the Conservatives produced a poster about it. "Their efforts now to divert attention from the truth are quite delightfully absurd."

Complaint to BR.—Mr Norman Fowler, Opposition spokesman on transport, has written to Sir Peter Parker, Chairman of the British Railways Board, complaining that the newspaper, *Conservative News*, was not benefiting from British Rail advertising. He said that in recent months British Rail had made selective use of advertising in the political newspapers of the main parties. Full-page advertisements had appeared in both *Labour weekly* and *Liberal News*.

Not only had *Conservative News* been deprived of such support, but a request for guidance on British Rail policy had also been ignored. Sir Peter should volunteer a statement of policy on "these contributions to party".

British Rail said yesterday that like other nationalized industries it did not exercise any political judgment in the placing of advertisements.

It would be looking into the allegation of bias, but the answer could be that the advertisements were seasonal and *Liberal News* and *Labour Weekly* were published more frequently than *Conservative News*.

'Sunday Times' los 384,000 copies

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Sunday Times yesterday lost a further 384,000 copies because of unofficial action by publishing room staff. Management appealed to the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) to "assert its authority" over its members at the paper.

For the second successive week the union's members at *The Sunday Times* started work at 7 pm instead of the normal time of 5 pm. The total loss of copies over the past seven weekends because of the pay dispute is about a million.

The management has also been given oral notice by the Sogat chapel (office branch) that unless there is a settlement it will next week refuse to handle copies destined for areas that used to be supplied from Manchester when the paper was printed there. That could mean losses next weekend in excess of 400,000.

Mr Dugal Nisbet-Smith, general manager of Times Newspapers Ltd, said yesterday that the company deplored "the unprincipled actions of people who appear to be willing to stop at nothing to further their ends".

He added: "Unless the union can assert its authority over its members the company is going to be in a difficult, if not impossible, situation".

An earlier management statement had said that the chapel's action was "contrary to disputes procedures and against the instructions of their national officers". It added: "This group are putting in jeopardy the livelihoods of their colleagues, many of whom depend totally on *The Sunday Times* for their income".

The management says that the disruption on Saturday night and at the previous weekend was in direct defiance of an interim agreement, reached under the auspices of the Newspaper Publishers Association on July 21 and accepted by representatives of the chapel and London Central branch of Sogat.

The basis of it was that for two weeks the management would meet the chapel's demands for three hours' overtime pay for two hours' work after 4 am. That, the agreement indicated, should allow enough time for a pay and productivity deal to be concluded.

If, however, a deal did not result, the system would revert to one of two hours' overtime pay for two hours' work after 4 am. The alternating arrangement would continue until a deal had been reached.

The management offered, after the refusal at the previous to accept the switchover overtime rates accord chapel's formula for time incurred yeste to revert to the no formula next weekend the endorsement of M Keys, the Sogat gene tary, the chapel rej proposal.

The management this week be in touch Advisory, Conciliation tration Service, has the grounds that broke the interim on the presence of union officer in any

The chapel, however equally adamant that should not be nationa sented in any peace ta

The men in dispute, £37,35 for a 12-hour Saturday nights, wan rate of £60.44. The unio says that figure would all overtime pay and the men would be pre handle a bigger colour an 80-page paper, al equipment to be ins boost productivity and dispute-free productio

£37,35 for a 12-hour don Central Branch, of Sogat, said last nigh is not a question of Previous to this the ch not been in dispute for They feel they have be treated through being

Mr Filkins said tha earnings had fallen bel Fleet Street offices and "We are ready to ne agement at any time any place. The only is that a national office not be involved. With to Mr Keys, this is no thing he can simply co and solve."

The matter is complicated because th now disputes the manag interpretation of the agreement reached last

The exact basis of agreement remained last night but Mr Filk he had understood th not been necessary in two weekends after J pay end-of-shift overtim the interim agreement yet, in the chapel's vi activisted.

The management night that the relev time was indeed wo that it rejected that v

Mr William Pesket (chairman) of *The Times* Sogat chapel he did not wish ment on the teleph Keys also said yester he did not want to co

Credit card phones may replace many coin boxes

The Post Office is considering scrapping many coin-operated telephones and replacing them with units worked by credit cards. The cards would be purchased in advance from post offices and certain shops and would range in value from 50p to £50.

The value would be stored electronically on the card. To make a call, the card would be inserted into a slot and the number then dialled in the normal way. The "cardphone" would deduct the cost of the call from the value of the card.

The card would be used again and again until its value was used up.

The Post Office said it did not expect cardphones to replace all coin telephones. It was unlikely that they would also be able to accept coins.

There are about 77,000 telephone kiosks in Britain and 280,000 public telephones in offices, public houses and flats.

The Post Office has carried out a market survey to gauge public reaction, but has given no indication of when cardphones might be introduced.

It is understood the emergency 999 calls would operate as at present, with no money or card being needed to make the call.



The Lydia Eva, sole survivor of the steam-powered drifters built in the 1880s, which has become part of the Maritime Trust's floating museum in London.

Seven hurt in riot after the Apprentice Boys' parade

From Our Own Correspondent
Belfast

Five soldiers and two civilians were injured in rioting in Londerry after 10,000 Protestants marched through the city in the annual Apprentice Boys' parade on Saturday.

A soldier had his jaw broken in six hours of stone throwing by about 50 youths from the Roman Catholic Bogside. One youth was hit in the back of the neck by an Army plastic bullet and five were arrested but released pending further inquiries.

The Glorious Twelfth, which marks the opening of the grouse season in Britain, has always had different connotations in Ulster, where it is remembered as the start of the siege of Londonderry in 1688.

The Protestant parade recalls the valour of the apprentice boys in shutting the city gates against the Roman Catholic James II. It has come to symbolize Protestant supremacy in Northern Ireland, and has frequently led to violence

Saturdays violence was a pale reflection of the clashes of the early 1970s, but was worse than last year, possibly because of strong feelings generated by the protest in the Maze prison, Long Kesh, where the prisoners are demanding political status.

Feelings are also running high over the death of John Boyle, aged 16, who was shot by the Army in a cemetery in Dunloy, co Antrim, on July 11, when he went to look at an arms cache about which he had informed the Army.

The site had been watched by the security forces, who shot the boy when they saw him beside the cache. It was said afterwards that he had been pointing an Armalite rifle at the soldiers and was about to shoot.

The police investigation is to be sent this week to Northern Ireland's Director of Public Prosecutions.

Tories 'would keep the Civil Service pay unit'

The abandonment of cash limits on public spending would be "unthinkable", but that did not mean that any future government should use them as a pretext for riding roughshod over the results of pay reviews, Mr James Prior, Opposition spokesman on employment, says today.

In a statement, Mr Prior said there seemed to be misunderstanding in some quarters about a future Conservative Government's attitude to Civil Service pay research.

He made clear that his party had always supported the use of pay research in determining Civil Service pay, and had been aware of widespread concern provoked by the suspension of pay research during earlier phases of incomes policy.

Civil servants had feared that they had been subjected to more restraint than the private sector, he said.

hat was why the Conservatives had welcomed the reactivation of the Pay Research Unit last autumn. They now wanted to see how the new arrangements would function, including the element of independent assessment.

"Naturally, we cannot give blanket approval in advance to the way the new Pay Research Unit is working, or an unqualified promise to implement its future recommendations", he said. "No responsible government or opposition could make commitments of that kind."

Mr Prior emphasized that cash limits were here to stay.

Confident that Conservatives would be able to work in cooperation with the trade unions if returned to office, he added: "With cooperation and good will, it should be possible to establish a satisfactory way of taking pay research into account in framing these limits.

"Of course, we intend to discuss with the trade unions how best to do so."

Inter-Anglican doctrina commission to be set up

From Robert Nowell
Canterbury

The eleventh Lambeth Conference, which ended at Canterbury yesterday, endorsed the setting up of an advisory inter-Anglican doctrinal and theological commission, the work of which is to be reviewed by the end of its five years.

The conference also accepted a strongly worded resolution on war and violence which declared the use of the technology of ware to most striking example porate sin, and the pro of God's gifts".

It called on all Chris protest in whatever v sible at the escalation sale of armaments of the producing nations developing and de nations" and to supp efforts to limit or red level of arms.

Three share the lead in chess contest

From a Chess Correspondent
Ayr

The first week of the Grieveson Grant British chess championship at Ayr ended with little indication of the eventual winner. Three players, J. Cooper (Benfleet), John Littlewood (Skelmersdale) and Jonathan Speelman (London) share the lead with five points out of six, but just behind them are Paul Littlewood (Skelmersdale) and H. J. Plaskett (Bedford) with four and a half.

Martyn Corden (Birmingham), Peter Clarke (Bude), Jonathan Mestel (Lewes), Shaun Taulbut (Marlborough) and W. Watson (London) have four points. Simon Webb (Reading) and A. J. Whiteley (London) have three and an outstanding game, and are also well in the hunt.

The holder, George Botterill, of Aberystwyth, has scored only three points from his six games and faces an almost impossible task in the remaining rounds this week.

Results: British championship round five: Plaskett 0, J. Littlewood 1; Corden 0, Speelman 1; Rumens ½, Lee ½; P. Littlewood 1, Alexci 0; Cooper 1, Findlay 0; Taulbut ½, Clarke ½; Botterill ½, Webb ½; Whiteley ½, Lawton ½; Horner 1, Knox 0; Bonner 0, Watson 1.

Knott ½, Ashley ½; Reed 0, Bellin 1; N. Littlewood 0, Short 1; Kay 0, Mortlock 1; Motwani 0, Garbett 1; Hayworth ½, Linton ½; Milner-Barry ½, Carleton ½; Hennison ½, Gillam ½; Tompkins ½, Pritchard ½; Burnett 0, Coates 1; Freeman 0, Smith 1; Flear a bye.

Round six: J. Littlewood ½, Speelman ½; P. Littlewood 1, Plaskett ½; Lee 0, Cooper 1; Mestel 1, Rumens 0; Short ½, Horner ½; Bellin 0, Corden 1; Clarke 1, Botterill 0; Findlay 0, Taulbut 1; Watson 1, Knott 0; Lawton 1, Morrison 0; Ashley 0, Garbett 1; Bonner 1, N. Littlewood 0; Hayworth 1, Hennison 0; Carleton ½, Tweed ½; Linton ½, Milner-Barry ½, Gillam 0; Lacy 1; Coates ½, Flear ½; Smith 0, Motwani 1; Pritchard 1, Burnett 0; Freeman had a bye; Webb v Whiteley and Knox v Reid were adjourned twice.

In the British ladies' championship Susan Caldwell and Sheila Jackson are neck and neck with five points out of six, a point ahead of the former champion, Anne Sunnucks, who has four.

Results: Round five: Miss Jackson ½, Miss Caldwell ½; Mrs Fletcher 1, Miss Sunnucks 0; Miss Garwell 1, Miss Pritchard 0; Miss Evans 1, Mrs Bruce 0; Mrs Burns 1, Mrs Rowley 0; Miss Grenat ½, Miss Watkins ½; Mrs Rivers 1, Mrs Houston ½; Mrs Elder ½, Miss Goodwin ½; Mrs Clarke ½, Miss Leask 1, Miss Elder 0; Mrs Smith 0, Mrs Chetaway 1.

Round six: Miss Caldwell ½, Miss Sunnucks ½; Miss Evans 0, Miss Jackson 1; Miss Garwell ½, Mrs Rivers ½; Mrs Bruce ½, Mrs Pritchard ½; Mrs Elder 0, Miss Grenat 1; Miss Watkins ½, Miss Pritchard ½; Mrs Chetaway 1, Miss Goodwin 0; Mrs Clarke ½, Miss Leask ½; Miss Elder 0, Miss Houston 1; Mrs Rowley 1, Mrs Smith 0.

Pilots dazzled by searchlight

Police said yesterday that no charges would be brought against a boy who was responsible for shining a searchlight at pilots landing at night at RAF Scultthorpe, near Fakenham, Norfolk.

The pilots had to make an extra circuit while they regained their night vision.

Sir Duncan Wilson to head public records inquiry

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister has appointed Sir Duncan Wilson, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and former Ambassador to Moscow, to head a committee of inquiry into public records policy. An announcement is expected from Downing Street shortly.

The leading expert on the committee will be Mrs Margaret Gowing, professor of the history of science at Oxford University.

The Civil Service Department, which is responsible for public appointments, is still looking for a former permanent secretary and departmental accounting officer to become the third member of the team, to advise on the cost and manpower implications of any changes the committee may recommend.

The terms of reference of the inquiry embrace all aspects of record keeping: methods of selecting and storing files for permanent preservation under the Public Records Acts and the recruitment, training and calibre of civil servants appointed to do the work in departmental record sections and the Public Record Office.

The committee is expected to complete its work in two years.

The Wilson committee will not be invited to consider whether the 30-year rule, enshrined in the Public Records Act, 1967, should be replaced by a shorter period restricting the disclosure of classified material.

Change to a 15-year rule was considered and rejected by a Cabinet committee during Sir Harold Wilson's last premiership. Dr David Owen, Foreign Secretary, said at a press conference in June that no alteration of the 30-year bar was in prospect.

Professor Gowing, the most prominent critic of records practices, is uniquely qualified for her new task. She was a member of the Grigg committee, the last inquiry into public records, which reported in 1954. She has been an official historian at the Cabinet Office and departmental record officer at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and is the author of two acclaimed volumes of official history on post-war atomic policy.

As a member of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Council on Public Records, which has pressed for a new inquiry for several years, she has been a forthright champion of improved records administration and led a widespread movement for reform among contemporary historians.

In this year's Rede Lecture at Cambridge University she described records management as "the Cinderella of the Civil Service", but with £7.5m devoted to it annually.

Sir Duncan Wilson's appointment, alongside that of Professor Gowing, will go a long way towards reassuring the historical profession. During his career he has been an assistant keeper at the British Museum and acting librarian at the Foreign Office, and he is once more a practising historian.

His Cambridge college contains a lively group of scholars, including Dr Christopher Andrew, who has marshalled the case for more liberal disclosure of documents with élan.

An idea of the committee's agenda can be gleaned from a letter of Professor Gowing's published in *The Times* on April 27, 1977. She described the present system as "profoundly unsatisfactory", adding that "the work must be professionalized".

Shortcomings she listed included diffuseness of responsibility for record keeping, lack of interdepartmental coordination, and no regular training for staff, whose work is given little prestige. An inquiry, she concluded, should examine the possibility and cost of founding a Government archive service.

High on the agenda will also be new techniques for handling and storing information provided by computer developments since Grigg reported, and the importance of inspecting the work of departmental "weeders" who, acting on sometimes inadequate guidelines, decide which files should be kept and which consigned to the "secret waste" for destruction.

At present the Public Record Office has seven inspectors to scrutinize the masses of material flowing through the 200 departments and the three nationalized industries whose papers it accepts.

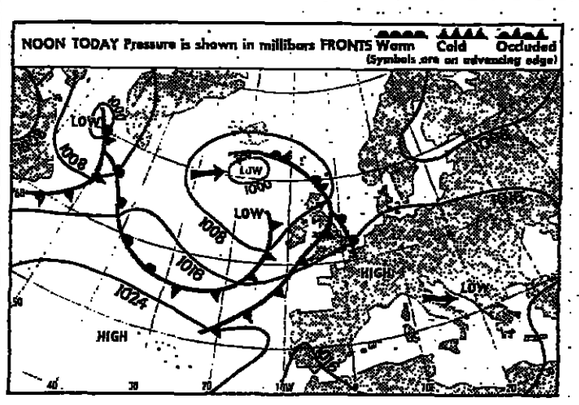


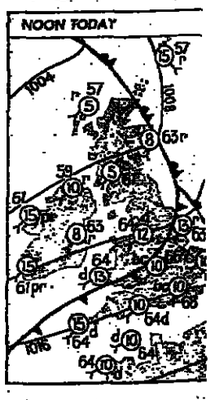
Sir Duncan Wilson: Reassurance for historical profession.



Professor Margaret Gowing: Critic of present practices.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.44 am. Sun sets: 8.26 pm
Moon sets: 1.10 am. Moon rises: 5.4 pm
Full moon: August 18.
Lighting up: 8.56 pm to 5.15 am.
High water: London Bridge, 10.3 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 10.39 pm, 6.2m (20.4ft). Avonmouth, 2.56 am, 10.1m (33.1ft); 3.45 pm, 10.4m (34.0ft). Dover, 7.35 am, 5.6m (18.3ft); 8.9 pm 5.8m (19.0ft). Hull, 2.17 am, 6.0m (19.7ft); 2.57 pm, 6.1m (20.0ft). Liverpool, 7.38 am, 7.8m (25.6ft); 8.20 pm, 8.1m (26.5ft).

Pressure is low to the NW of the British Isles and troughs of low pressure will move across N and W areas.

Forecasts for 6am to midnight.

London, SE, Central S, E England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Sunny periods, mainly dry; wind SW moderate; max temp 23°C (73°F).

W Midlands, Central N, NE England: Cloudy, rain in places, mainly dry later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; 18°C (64°F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Rather cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle over hills and near coasts, more general rain later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times, becoming dry; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Cloudy with occasional rain, bright periods developing, more rain later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 18°C or 19°C (64° to 66°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain later; wind SW, moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, occasional rain; wind SE, moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Some rain in most places but also brighter spells, rather cool generally.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate.

St George's Channel: Wind SW, fresh or strong; sea moderate, locally rough.

Irish Sea: Wind SW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm 17°C (63°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 14°C (57°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 86 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 0.04in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 0.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,018.8 millibars, falling.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 pm 23°C (73°F); min 7 am, 13°C (55°F). Hr 7 pm, 50 per cent. Rain, 24 pm, nil. Sun 24hr to 7 pm, Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, millibars, steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hr to 6 pm, August 13

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F
E COAST				
Scarborough	5.6	.005	17	63 R
Bridlington	9.6	.08	17	63 S
Gorleston	7.7	.24	20	68 S
Clacton	8.4	—	21	70 S
Margate	11.1	—	21	70 S
Herne Bay	11.0	—	11	73 S
S COAST				
Hastings	10.9	—	19	66 S
Eastbourne	9.9	—	20	68 S
Brighton	10.6	—	18	64 S
Bognor R	10.8	—	19	66 S
Southsea	11.7	—	21	70 S
Sandown	10.6	—	21	70 S
Bournemouth	10.1	—	21	70 S
Exmouth	8.6	—	21	70 S
Torquay	9.9	—	22	70 S
W COAST				
Morecambe	5.5	.01	18	64 R
Blackpool	8.0	.02	18	64 pr
Ilfracombe	6.2	—	18	64 S

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, F Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dk Finland, Fmk 3.25; France, Fr Germany, Dmk 2.60; Greece, Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkon 8.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxen Lf 50; Malaysia, Esc 22.50; Malt Norway, Kr 3.50; Portugal, Es Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Can $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 22.

Weather reports yesterday midday

c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	s	18	64	Cardiff	r	17	63	Jersey	r	19	66	Naples	r	27	81
Aberyst	s	20	68	Cologne	r	19	66	L Palmas	s	25	77	Nice	c	27	81
Amsterdam	r	18	64	Copenhgn	r	19	66	Lisbon	s	30	86	Oslo	r	19	66
Athens	s	33	91	Dublin	r	16	61	Locarno	r	28	82	Paris	r	20	68
Barcelona	s	25	77	Edinburgh	r	16	61	London	r	23	73	Rome	s	26	79
Beirut	s	29	84	Florence	r	30	77	Luxemburg	c	19	66	Rosslare	r	14	57
Belfast	r	17	63	Funchal	s	24	75	Madrid	s	33	91	Stockhlm	r	17	63
Berlin	c	19	66	Geneva	r	30	68	Majorca	s	28	82	Tel Aviv	f	29	84
Biarritz	s	23	73	Gibraltar	c	27	81	Malaga	s	33	91	Venice	c	31	77
Birmingham	r	20	68	Guernsey	r	19	66	Malta	s	28	82	Vienna	r	20	68
Bristol	r	17	63	Helsnk	hail	15	59	Manchstr	s	19	66	Warsaw	r	17	63
Brussels	r	18	64	Innsbruck	c	17	63	Moscow	f	16	61	Zurich	c	17	63
Budapest	r	20	68	Istanbul	f	25	77	Munich	r	17	63				

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ME NEWS



ill Nursery, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, winner of one of the seven RIBA awards.

hitecture award winners are praised masterpieces of the 1970s'

f Reporter

British buildings are
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and the Sainsbury
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Anglia University,
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which attracted 325

our other regional
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complex at Swinton,
designed by the
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l Nursery, Mansfield,
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as H. T. Swain (county
Keble College New
Oxford, designed by
Burton and Koralek;
Ancillary Buildings,
eel Corporation, at Airdrie, Strathclyde, for which the architect was the Reiach Hall Blyth Partnership.

The National Theatre complex was praised as a rare example of a civic building that justified and enhanced its Thamesside situation. "This large and highly sophisticated building is marked by the unarguable clarity which has increasingly characterized the work of Sir Denys Lasdun", the jury said.

It described the Herman Miller factory, a single-storey structure of glass fibre and glass set near the River Avon and used for making office furniture, as exemplifying how a basically simple building could be a work of architecture.

"Unlike most industrial buildings in the area, this factory uses the opportunity of the river frontage to the full and it is developed as a landscape amenity area. The building is altogether excellent of its kind", the jury said.

The Sainsbury Centre, a steel structure with glass and aluminium panels, contains two extensive exhibition galleries, a large reception/conservatory, a school of fine arts, a university faculty club, a public restaurant for 300 people and a basement with store-room and workshop.

The jury described its interior as a sophisticated modulation of space, light and atmosphere. "The standard of construction is superb and the jury was unanimous that the building is, as its terms of reference require, 'excellent of its kind'."

A two-stage jury system assessed the awards, which were first made in 1966. The first group made an initial assessment of all entries, and the second—visited all short-listed buildings. A further overall assessment was provided by the RIBA awards group, to achieve a uniform national standard.

Buildings commended by the RIBA jury were: The British Gas Corporation's school of engineering at Killingworth, Tyne and Wear; part of the Biddick housing development at Washington, Tyne and Wear; the renovation of St Paul's House, Leeds; Townhead Medical Centre, Settle, North Yorkshire; Locking Stumps housing development, Warrington, Cheshire; Hereford and Worcester's new county hall in Worcester; and part of the Frankley housing development in Birmingham.

Other buildings included: Springfield House school extension, Solihull, West Midlands; the Emgas service centre, Leicester; Roachvale county primary school, Colchester, Essex; Home Field school for severely mentally handicapped children, Stevenage, Hertfordshire; Bridge House, Cambridge; Wedgwood House, Colchester; a house for Mr and Mrs Peter Horden, Poole, Dorset; a house at Lower Trevollard, Saltash, Cornwall; Ellesmere geriatric day hospital, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey; and village housing at Lyde End, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

The rest of the commendations list was: private residential development at West Hill Park, Highgate, London; the regional headquarters of Office Cleaning Services at Cardiff; St Illtud's Church, Rhuddlan, Clwyd; the new terminal at Edinburgh airport; Bourtreehill housing development, Irvine, Strathclyde; and the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Londonderry.

Back 'truly British' films, report urges

By Tim Albert

Any new British film authority must take care to help indigenous films reflecting the British rather than American culture, the Association of Independent Producers says in a report published yesterday. The association represents about 400 filmmakers who are committed to the development of British films.

The report welcomes the proposal made in February by the committee chaired by Sir Harold Wilson that a film authority should be set up to oversee the use of public money in the British film industry.

It says the industry is "a collection of independent producers patching production together on a one-off basis in an industry dominated by EMI and Rank, who combine film production, distribution and cinema ownership with other leisure activities, and who in turn operate within a market where they must compete with American diversified companies".

"At the highest end of the scale we do rather well in these sweepstakes, as with *Murder on the Orient Express*, the Bond films and recently *Death on the Nile*.

"As a service industry we also do well, as with *Star Wars*, *The Omen*, and, still in production, *Superman*. The films which struggle to exist are those we would truly call British; *Kes*, *Family Life*, *If*, *Charlie Bubbles*, *Gumshoe*, and more recently *Sailor's Return* and *Black Joy*.

The report continues: "We believe that the Government should concentrate its resources and influence in the area of the last of these three categories because it is here we believe that Britain will derive the maximum cultural benefits."

The association proposes that £20m of equity capital should be made over to a British Film Authority for investment in such productions over a period of four years.

AIP Report (Association of Independent Producers, 122 Wardour Street, London, W1V 3LT).

Ulster Grand Prix death

John Williams, a leading British racing motor cyclist, died in a Belfast hospital yesterday after crashing on his 1,000cc machine in the Ulster Grand Prix at Lisburn, co Antrim, on Saturday.

It was at first reported that Mr Williams, aged 30, of Heswall, Merseyside, had minor arm and shoulder injuries, but he later collapsed and died.

NHS in crisis, 5: A need to educate both doctor and patient

Changing role of the general practitioner

By Annabel Ferriman

Like trams, galoshes and threepenny bits, the traditional general practitioner is fast becoming an historical oddity.

The nature of his work has changed considerably since the health service was established. In 1948, when fewer drugs were available and life-threatening diseases more common, the family doctor's most vital job was to send his patients into hospital as fast as possible.

Now that many of those diseases have disappeared through immunization and better living standards, doctors have many more middle-aged and elderly patients suffering from chronic degenerative conditions such as bronchitis, arthritis and cardiovascular disease. Such patients may have to be sent into hospital intermittently but the family doctor's main task is to relieve their symptoms and keep them at home.

The doctor's pastoral role has also grown as that of the parish priest has declined. Patients turn to their doctors for conditions such as depressive illness, alcoholism and neurosis, which in the past were often unrecognized or considered to be outside the realm of medicine. A family doctor's time is increasingly taken up with those psycho-social difficulties, while society now demands that he take on the role of health educator and supplier of preventive medicine.

The organization of general practice has also seen changes. In 1948, about 50 per cent of family doctors were single-handed; now only 17 per cent are. Today the emphasis is on the primary health care team and 17.6 per cent of family doctors work in health centres.

The Family Doctors' Charter of 1966, which provided finance for improving premises and enabled family doctors to recover 70 per cent of the cost of employing ancillary staff, gave an important organizational fillip to a trend already under way.

Morale is now thought to be higher among GPs than among hospital doctors, partly because of the importance attached to primary care (resources for it are to increase from 16.8 per cent to 18.4 per cent of the total by 1979-80 while those for hospital services are to fall) and partly because they have been only marginally affected by the health service reorganization of 1974 which so badly damaged morale among hospital doctors.

But is the present high morale reflected in a high level of service? Most people seem to be satisfied with the NHS. In a survey carried out by National Opinion Poll last November, 84 per cent said they were "quite satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the service, and since most people's chief or only contact with the service is through their family doctor the result must apply to them.

Most health service observers agree, however, that the service is patchy. In inner-city areas there are many single-handed and elderly GPs, who cannot always provide the same standard of care as a group practice or health centre. During the 1950s and 1960s, when many family doctors outside city centres joined together to form group practices in new purpose-built premises, the high property prices of inner city areas discouraged urban doctors from doing the same.

The high prices also prevented, and still prevent, young doctors moving into such areas and the falling populations of city centres make vacancies scarce. In certain areas when a doctor retires, his list is split up among other doctors, so no new blood arrives.

One such area is the Thornhill district of London, adjacent to King's Cross station, where out of 21 doctors, two are over 80 and seven are over 70. Because the average doctor's list in the area is not full, the Medical Practices Committee will not allow new doctors to move in.

Even in areas well served by group practices and health centres, there are doctors who have lost interest in their work and who do not keep up to date with developments.

Dr Andrew Herxheimer, a clinical pharmacologist at the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and editor of the *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*, thinks there is widespread over-prescribing of certain drugs by GPs, particularly of tranquillizers and antibiotics, and that family doctors should be encouraged to make formal analyses of their prescribing habits to see if their prescriptions are rationally made.

The Department of Health and Social Security has been criticized for failing to provide doctors with sufficient information about new drugs and the drug industry certainly rushes in where the department fails to tread. Last year, it spent £71m on promotion.

Health service expenditure on drugs suggests that their efforts *pay off*. *More than £55m was* spent by the NHS last year on GP prescriptions for antibiotics and another £15.5m was spent on tranquillizers. The total bill for GP prescriptions was £483m.

One strategy adopted by the Government to promote better standards among general practitioners has been to improve and develop initial and in-service training.

Educating the patient is the other half of the equation needed to produce higher standards in general practice. Family doctors frequently complain of unnecessary and time-wasting visits by patients and argue that general practice will never improve until patients learn what medicine can and cannot do for them. It is a task which has defeated doctors in the past and might prove to be the health service's biggest challenge.

Next: Summing up.

Project offers alcoholics chance of a new life

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

A project to rehabilitate alcoholics, which has the merit of costing authorities no extra money, has been established at Severalls mental hospital, Colchester, Essex.

Larch House, a building in the hospital grounds which until last October housed 22 elderly women, has been turned into a unit where carefully selected alcoholics are given a chance of a new life.

These men and women, who must be free of serious mental or physical disorder, have to sign a contract admitting that their drinking is out of control. It is not a legal document but residents say that it is a help because they feel committed to the unit's programme.

The six-week programme for about a dozen people at a time involves 12-hour days, beginning at 8 am with emphasis on physical activity: swimming, badminton and exercises. There are periods for self-analysis in group sessions, occupational therapy and meetings with relatives.

Follow-up is considered to be of prime importance. Against some local opposition, three halfway homes, where homeless former residents of Larch House can live for six months or a year, are being established. Dr Richard Fox, consultant psychiatrist at the hospital, who is director of the unit, says: "The recovered alcoholic, with no proper home to go to, is as much a medical emergency as an acute appendicitis."

Mr Michael Green, charge nurse, weary of drying out drunks admitted to the hospital, referring them to Alcoholics Anonymous and hoping for the best, tried for seven years to get a rehabilitation unit established. He thinks that Larch House is doing useful work.

The present group of residents will leave Larch House next Friday. In discussion they had nothing but praise for the unit.

Housing policies 'ignore mentally handicapped'

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Nearly two-thirds of local authorities ignore the special needs of the mentally ill and mentally handicapped in their housing policies, according to a Mind research report published today. A survey of housing departments, to which nine-tenths responded, showed that only 38 per cent let properties to health or social services authorities for use as hostels or group homes for the mentally ill.

The survey found that only 38 of 368 local authorities had nomination rights for the mentally ill, while one more had them for the mentally handicapped. Such rights allow priority cases to be housed quickly, when a patient is awaiting discharge from hospital, for example, and has nowhere to go.

Altogether, 78 of the 368 housing departments were leasing properties to voluntary organizations to house mentally ill or mentally handicapped people. District councils had let 107 units to health or social services authorities for mentally ill people, and 84 for the mentally handicapped.

The survey, while pointing to a severe shortage compared with the overall need, found many pockets of what Mind describes as "good practice". One London borough has 600 dwellings in sheltered housing schemes and another 600 planned, some of them in ordinary housing.

The report points out that suitable housing is a key factor in the rehabilitation and recovery of the mentally ill. A wide range of legislation can be used to make provision for individuals and groups with special housing needs.

"The legislation exists; suitable housing often exists; finance is often available", the report says.

Special Housing? by Joanna Murray (Mind Publications, 157, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds LS2 3EF, £1.10).



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HC ...nts ... dition ...ng

...Charles Hargrove
..., Aug 13

More than 200 Croat exiles demonstrated yesterday in Cologne against a high court decision that Mr Stipe Bilandzic, the founder of an anti-Tito Croat terrorist organization, could be extradited to Yugoslavia.

He is regarded by the Yugoslavs as one of the most important leaders of the Croat extremists and suspected of participation in the attempt to murder the Yugoslav vice-consul in Düsseldorf two years ago.

Mr Bilandzic, who is 39, is serving a sentence for his part in the attack on the Yugoslav trade mission in Bonn in 1962. The final decision on the extradition case rests with the Federal Government.

Mr Bilandzic's counsel has already applied to the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe for a stay of execution. The case might also be taken up with the Human Rights Court in Strasbourg.

The Cologne court's decision has revived speculation of a possible agreement between the West German and Yugoslav governments over an exchange of four Germans wanted for terrorist activities and arrested in Zagreb in Mfay, for eight Croat exiles wanted by Belgrade.

Four of them have criminal records. Besides Mr Bilandzic, two are serving sentences for the attempt on the Yugoslav vice-consul; a third was convicted of murder of a Yugoslav diplomat in Stuttgart. Four have not been charged or detained.

Although there has never been officially any question of such an exchange, the matter was discussed at a meeting at Bad Reichenhall, in Bavaria on Friday between Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Mr Josip Vrhovec, his Yugoslav colleague.

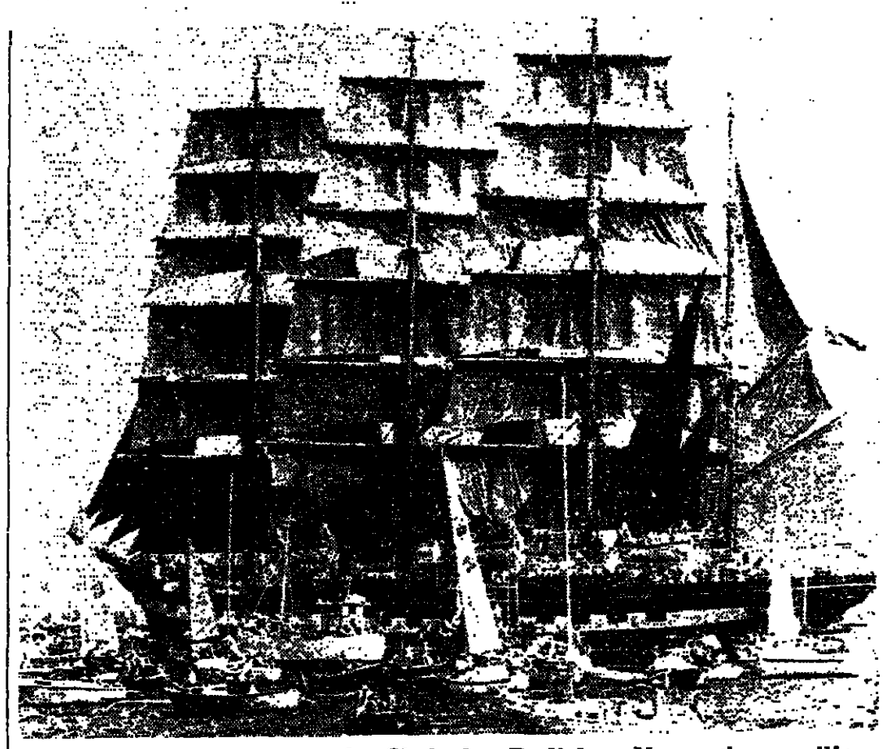
Mr Vrhovec expressed satisfaction over the Cologne court decision, and made it clear that the extradition of the four wanted Germans was closely linked to that of the Croat exiles. He also apparently urged the Federal Government to take more effective action against Croat terrorism in West Germany.

The Belgrade newspaper *Politika* yesterday criticized conservative circles in the Federal Republic for bringing pressure to bear on German courts and on the Federal Government against the extradition of Croat terrorists.

It was referring to two other court decisions earlier last week, which went counter to the Cologne ruling. A Frankfurt court dismissed the case against two Croats whose extradition was sought by Yugoslavia.

A court in Karlsruhe dismissed a case against Mr Ilija Papac, a Croat detained at Stammheim prison for two months, on charges of setting up an underground organization and of participation in the bomb attack in June, 1977, and on the Hellas Express train.

Immediately after the Cologne court ruling, Croat exiles called a press conference at which two witnesses were produced who claimed that the Yugoslav secret police had instructed them to murder Mr Bilandzic. One, a German, said he had been promised DM60,000 (£15,000) to do it.



Surrounded by sightseers the Christian Radich, a Norwegian auxiliary merchant training ship, in full sail off Göteborg, during the Tall Ships race from Great Yarmouth to Oslo now taking place.

US boycotts talks on racialism

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Aug 13

Nearly a hundred countries are expected to take part in a two-week United Nations world conference to compact racialism and racial discrimination, opening tomorrow at the Palais des Nations here.

Many national liberation movements and non-governmental bodies will attend as observers. Mainly because of the presence of a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organization, security measures will be in force, with members of the public subject to a thorough identity check.

The conference is regarded by the United Nations as a highlight of the decade for action against racialism which began in December 1973 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Foreign ministers present will include those of Cuba, Liberia and Sri Lanka.

There will also be prominent absentees, apart from South Africa. In conformity with congressional decision, the United States will not be represented. This is a consequence of American disgust with the 1975 decision of the United Nations General Assembly equating Zionism with racialism. The United States said then that it would not take part in the programme initiated in connexion with the anti-racialism decade. Israel, too, will not be attending.

Under the agenda, three main tasks face the conference. It will review progress made in combating racialism and apartheid; evaluate the effectiveness of methods employed for this purpose; and try to come up with specific proposals for action towards the designated goals of the decade.

It will also consider action to combat discriminatory measures against immigrant workers and to protect the human rights of national, ethnic and other minorities.

Roots of racialism in unsuspected areas are indicated by reports from governments. Norway, for example, has cited an instance last year in which a man was fined and sentenced to two months in prison for painting slogans on walls in Oslo reading: "Throw out this trash before we all become light-brown".

A special procedure on applications was devised for non-governmental bodies, with the aim apparently of ensuring that any regarded as pro-Zionist would be excluded.

This has had the effect of keeping out the Geneva-based International University Extension Fund which is a main supporter of nationalist movements in southern Africa. Another effect is the exclusion of the World Council of Churches Committee for International Affairs, though the council itself can attend.

Representatives of non-governmental organizations will not be entitled to speak. They may submit written declarations which will be scrutinized by the secretariat to ensure that there is no covert suggestion that Zionism is not really racialism.

Socialists refuse to join Lisbon Cabinet

From Jose Shercliff
Lisbon, Aug 13

Dr Mario Soares, the former Prime Minister, has ruled out Socialist participation, even on an individual basis, in any form of presidential government.

In a radio interview he spoke of backroom intrigue against his own two constitutional governments, and said that the Portuguese people did not wish for a return to the conditions prevailing before the 1974 revolution which overthrew the Caetano regime.

Dr Soares said he was not hostile to Senhor Alfredo Nobre da Costa, the Prime Minister designate chosen by President Eanes, so long as he carried out existing policies; but the Socialists had "no enthusiasm for the presidentialist solution". He praised Senhor Nobre da Costa for his activity as Minister of Industry in his own government.

Expressing appreciation of President Eanes, Dr Soares said that the Socialists would continue to back the President if he took the right decisions. He said he did not believe in the danger of a military coup on the Chilean model. He regarded threats from the right as bluff.

There were neither national nor international conditions for a return to dictatorship in Portugal. Dr Soares denied allegations that he aimed at being elected President of the Republic himself.

Senhor Nobre da Costa, after spending a day with his family on holiday in the Algarve, is returning to Lisbon tomorrow to see Dr Soares and continue work on forming his Cabinet.

Actress is moved to open jail

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Aug 13

The only woman member of the Els Joglars mime troupe imprisoned for two years for "insulting the armed forces" in a play last December, is being allowed to leave her prison daily and work as a film actress, it was reported here today.

Senorita Miriam de Maeztu, one of the four jailed members of the mime troupe, has been transferred to an "open prison" at the Yeserias women's prison in Madrid. She is permitted to leave it every day from 9 am to 9 pm, and to be absent every weekend.

Recently, when a new Spanish ambassador presented his credentials to President Carter in Washington, a group of American mime actors in costumes and grease paint picketed the embassy in a demand for freedom for Els Joglars.

The play in question *La Torna*, annoyed army officers because, in the words of the military prosecutor at the trial, "in the script, the military tribunal is portrayed as acting out of opportunistic and political motives, to the extent that it does not hesitate to condemn a man to death."

'Policeman' in the motorist falls foul of the law

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, Aug 13

It has long been commonplace among foreigners resident in this country that there is a self-appointed traffic policeman lurking in every German driver. Offences, deliberate or otherwise, against the highway code will inevitably provoke his clearly expressed reprobation—although there are limits to the form this is allowed to take.

The celebrated *Vogelzeichen* or "bird-sign", which consists of casting doubts on the sanity of a fellow driver by pointing repeatedly to one's forehead with a forefinger, was many years ago ruled by a court to constitute unlawful provocation.

A further check on the urge of German drivers to give lessons to their less law-abiding fellows was set by a ruling just announced by the Supreme Court of Schleswig-Holstein.

It confirmed a sentence by a lower court on a driver who had deliberately kept to the left hand lane of a highway because, in his opinion, the man in the car behind him could only overtake by exceeding the statutory speed limit of 100 kmh (62 mph).

The self-appointed traffic policeman had been fined DM80 (£20) by the lower court for breaking the rule on right-hand driving.

The Supreme Court ruled that the point at issue was not whether the driver overtaking might have exceeded the speed limit. A driver, it stated, was not entitled to prevent another from breaking the highway code by doing so himself. Such behaviour constituted unlawful obstruction and there was no justification for it.

Action against traffic offenders was the responsibility of the police. Individual citizens had no right, even in an emergency, to set themselves up as the defenders of the highway code. Nor was it up to them to teach others a lesson

Clashes in Frankfurt after rival marches

Frankfurt, Aug 13.—About 500 extreme right-wing demonstrators clashed with left-wing groups today after marches through Frankfurt marking the seventeenth anniversary of the Berlin Wall.

A German photographer with the American news agency Associated Press was seriously injured when he was hit on the head by a flying stone.

Police said 40 people had been detained and later released.

The right-wingers, supporters of the National Democratic Party (NPD), clashed with the left-wing groups at the end of two separate marches through the city.

The marches had earlier been banned by the Burgomaster of Frankfurt after similar clashes in June in which 70 people were injured. But an administrative court ruled last week that the marches could take place provided the demonstrators remained 1,000 yards apart.—Reuter.

Severed hand is grafted on arm

Paris, Aug 13.—A man's hand, cut off during a fight, was grafted back on to his arm today.

M Maurice Bottin, aged 24, was dining with friends in Le Havre when five men broke in, saying they had come to avenge a woman. One chopped off M Bottin's hand with a machette. M Bottin's friends tied a tourniquet round his arm and placed the severed hand in ice before taking him to hospital.—Reuter.

West Berlin to take part in Europe poll

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, Aug 13

The Allied Kommandantura in West Berlin today gazetted an order approving the city's participation in the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament. It ruled, however, that the city's three delegates must be elected by the House of Representatives, not directly by the voters.

This final word on the city's representation in the European Parliament is expected to lead to further Soviet and East German protests. The Soviet Union and East Germany have repeatedly claimed that any participation of West Berlin in the elections would be a violation of the Quadripartite Agreement. This assertion has been rejected by the Western allies.

Baron beset by debts loads his shotgun to make a last stand at his castle

From Ian Murray
Paris, Aug 13

Albert Gaston Ferdinand Fourn is heir to a proud French title. Napoleon created his ancestor a baron and the family has been known and respected around Limoux, near Carcassone, since the seventeenth century.

Its estates produce some of the finest sparkling wine in the area and the old castle, the Tour de la Badue, is a home befitting such a family.

Anyone visiting the 46-year-old baron today has to telephone for an appointment. A cardboard notice at the edge of the estate warns unexpected visitors that they are liable to be shot.

Ten days ago the baron packed off his wife and two children, his 76-year-old mother and the old family retainer. He then barricaded himself in with his shotgun and two dogs.

The police are due to go to see him on Wednesday. He intends ordering them to leave their guns at the door. Baron Fourn is very determined.

His problems began in 1962 when he gave up his job in a tanker fleet company to go into the export-import business for himself. Things never prospered and last year he was forced into liquidation by a creditor.

The baron's estate had been valued two years before at 960,000 francs (£120,000), but he delayed the sale. Then the courts moved in and forced an auction.

The director of the local wine cooperative put in the top bid of 610,000 francs and as the local authority had expressed an interest a second sale was organized. This time the wine cooperative bid 680,000 francs and the town hall expressed no interest. The baron claims the town's intervention frightened away potential buyers.

The amount now offered is insufficient to cover all the baron's debts. For that he needs 1,200,000 francs, which is, he claims, the true value of the property.

He has, accordingly, started legal proceedings against the courts for impeding the proper sale of the estates and has meanwhile barricaded himself into the empty castle, all the furniture having already been sold.

Meanwhile on the town council the Socialist mayor is under attack from his deputy, a Left Radical, who argues that the town should have bought the estate.

The baron regards the political quarrel as a side issue. What he wants is the right to sell his ancestral home on the open market so that he can pay his debts.

OVERSEAS

Bishop Muzorewa wins vote of confidence from party and orders expulsion of his critics

Salisbury, Aug 13.—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the black leaders in the Rhodesian transitional government, today quashed attacks on his leadership of the United African National Council (UANC) and won a resounding vote of confidence from provincial delegates of the party.

Four senior local party officials who had criticized the bishop as politically inept were expelled from the party together with Mr Byron Hove, a former Co-Minister of Law and Order who was dismissed from the Government in April, and Mr Pius Murombe, chairman of the London branch of the UANC.

A meeting of 200 delegates also rejected the calling of an all-party conference to discuss the future of Rhodesia, as proposed by Britain and the United States.

The delegates unanimously passed a motion of confidence in Bishop Muzorewa, asking him to speak for the party and the country as he saw fit. UANC sources said a rally the bishop addressed yesterday and attended by armed men and women he described as guerrillas, had probably helped him to win the confidence vote.

The *Sunday Mail* today carried a front-page picture of Bishop Buzorewa at the UANC rally in the Musana tribal area.

He was shown with people described by the newspaper as guerrillas of Mr Robert Mugabe's faction of the Patriotic Front who had switched their allegiance to the transitional Government.

General Peter Walls, commander of the Rhodesian armed forces, has said the ceasefire called by the transitional Government is working in some places, and that guerrillas and security forces are policing areas of the country together. But yesterday's rally was the first time guerrillas were said to have attended a meeting held by a Government leader.

Bishop Muzorewa had been expected to use the reports of guerrilla defections to strengthen his position in the UANC against his critics.

The UANC sources said yesterday's rally provided evidence that the ceasefire efforts were beginning to work and that the bishop and the UANC commanded majority support in the tribal trust lands.

Bishop Muzorewa said the rally was the most important and historic he had ever attended. "It is the very first rally where both civilians and our heroic children, nationalist guerrillas, are present officially as part of the security forces and in charge of law and order", he said.

Rally denial: Mr Josiah Chinamand, Mr Joshua Nkomo's top aide, said tonight that the armed blacks at the Muzorewa rally were not guerrillas, but local youths recruited into private armies to back official claims that the ceasefire is working.—Reuter.

Bigger role by Cuba in Eritrea

Khartum, Aug 13.—Ethiopian Government forces are preparing for an armoured pincer attack against the key Eritrean town of Keren, Western intelligence sources said here today.

They added that Cuban troops, until now restricted to support roles, appeared to have been drawn deeper into the fighting as the government forces prepared for a crucial clash with the Eritrean guerrillas.

The sources believed Cuban troops would back up Soviet equipped mechanized units advancing north-west from the provincial capital of Asmara, and east from the town of Agordat, which fell to government troops last Thursday.

Cuban pilots were already flying Soviet-made MiG21 and 23 aircraft attacking guerrilla positions in the rugged mountains and passes swamped by weeks of heavy rain.

The sources said the assault on Keren would be the most highly mechanized attack in the two-month offensive.

Agordat was the last town held by the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), which took the brunt of the offensive and which informed sources say is now battered and demoralized after a string of defeats.

Keren is held by the other guerrilla movement, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), which still controls several towns in the north of the province and along the main road from Asmara to the Red Sea port of Massawa 72 miles away down the mountains.

Keren is in the heart of EPLF territory and its spokesmen are confident they can stave off the impending two-pronged attack. They say the steep mountainous terrain is far more suited to their style of fighting.—Reuter.

Confusion on Pretoria position over Namibia

From Ray Kennedy
Windhoek Aug 13

Discussions between the United Nations factfinding mission in South-West Africa (Namibia) and the South African Administrator - General's office resume today, but in an uneasy atmosphere.

After his talks on Friday with Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Justice Marthinus Steyn, must apparently back down on his statement last week that the December 31 target for independence was a mandatory element in the agreement so far, not capable of variation.

Mr Justice Steyn emerged from his talks with Mr Vorster to say the deadline date was still a flexible point.

The United Nations mission, led by Mr Marti Ahtisaari, will probably accede tot the South African position and report that although the latter would prefer the December 31 deadline, they are likely to agree to leeway.

It would appear that Mr Justice Steyn has dropped a diplomatic clanger by insisting on the December 31 deadline and also by saying that the registration of voters now going on could not be restarted under United Nations supervision.

"Heavy battle": South African troops and Swapo guerrillas fought a "heavy battle" in northern Namibia "in the past 24 hours", leaving three South Africans and five guerrillas dead, the military command in Windhoek reported today.—AP.

Moscow return indicated in Onassis comment

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Aug 13

The former Miss Christina Onassis said in an interview published today that she intends to return to Moscow, where she was married on August 1 to Mr Sergei Kauzov, a former Soviet shipping official.

The newspaper *Acropolis* quoted her in the first interview she gave since she abandoned her honeymoon plans and arrived in Greece alone nine days ago, as saying: "I tell you what the newspapers are writing is inaccurate. I shall return to Moscow."

She has been staying at her aunt's villa at Glyfada, a seaside suburb of Athens. Callers at the villa were told today that she was still there. Last week she made a one-day trip to London on a leased jet.

Seven victims of Morocco coach crash named

Rabat, Aug 13.—The seven tourists who were killed when their coach crashed into a ravine in South Morocco have been identified.

The dead were named as Isabel Heron, aged 39, from Edinburgh; Muriel Stoner, aged 36, from Mitcham, Surrey; Anna Beaucome, aged 28, from co Fermanagh, Northern Ireland; Susan Jenkins, aged 28, from Plymouth; Mary O'Hara, aged 27, from Dublin; Ingrid Venena, aged 27, from Holland; and Anke Nesser, aged 31, from Kiel, West Germany.

Police said the 15 injured tourists were hauled out of the ravine and taken by ambulances to a hospital in Agadir.

The fall destroyed the bus but did not cause it to catch fire. A British Consulate official in Casablanca said that a representative from the Pennworld Travel Company, which operated the coach, is flying to Agadir.

The crash occurred on Thursday when the coach swerved to avoid a rock. The edge of the road caved in and the coach plunged into the ravine.—UPI.

Awami League split over party system

Dacca, Aug 13.—Bangladesh's biggest political party, the Awami League, has split in two over the issue of one-party government here.

Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, a former minister and spokesman for the breakaway faction, yesterday claimed that his group was the "real and original Awami League". He accused the present leadership of deviationism in supporting a one-party system and presidential form of government.

He brushed aside any possibility that his group might ally itself with President Zia ur-Rahman in the near future.—Agence France-Presse.

Mrs Gandhi's action enrages MPs

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Aug 13

The Congress followers of Mrs Indira Gandhi unleashed unruly scenes in the Indian Parliament yesterday after the party withdrew its proposal for a commission of inquiry into allegations of corruption against Mr Kanti Desai, the Prime Minister's son.

Mrs Gandhi's Congress (Indira) Party staged a pandemonium during which Mr K. S. Hegde, the Speaker, was unable to make his authority felt for 20 minutes. The supporters of Mrs Gandhi took violent objection when Janata MPs sought to introduce a reprimand motion against the Congress member who had wasted their day.

The climax came when Mr. C. M. Stephen, Leader of the Opposition, as the head of 75 Congress (Indira) members, marched up to the Speaker's podium, signalling some of his supporters to follow. Ignoring the Speaker's admonitions, he shouted above the din they would not permit the reprimand motion.

After the Congress men had withdrawn, Mr Hegde accepted the Congress man's right to withdraw a motion but tartly remarked the Lok Sabha (Lower House) rules needed to be amended to frustrate such time-wasting technical "manoeuvres".

Both Janata and Congress men of the group opposed to Mrs Gandhi complained these manoeuvres had been ordered from outside by their "evil spirit", as one of them put it—the former Prime Minister.

The 60 so of Mr Charan Singh's men who talked on Thursday of voting "according to conscience" had lined up with more than 200 other Janata MPs who approved the three-line party whip for the corruption debate.

Mrs Gandhi's party wants above all to maintain intact the motion, which caused the defeat of the Government in the Upper House on Thursday. This requires the Government to obtain the recommendations of a 15-man Parliamentary group on going into the allegations against the Premier's son.

For the moment only Mr Raj Narain, the former Health Minister dismissed with Mr Singh, continues the public pressure. He is threatening to make further allegations against Mr Desai's son, in addition to the 32 graft and abuse of position allegations claimed by the Congress (Indira) in Thursday's Rajya Sabha (Upper House) Debate.

If the Prime Minister does not act, he said yesterday, he will take the matter to party forums. Mr Narain is a well-known trouble maker, but Mr Desai's position remains none the less both unenviable and difficult.

The government is now saying the Upper House resolution is not mandatory, unlike one from the Lok Sabha. But seeing the 15-man commission would reflect the Opposition strength, the possibilities for embarrassing the Government are obvious.

No one in Delhi believes the Congress (Indira) is either disinterestedly engaged in rooting out corruption in high places or that the party's past record entitles it to throw any stones.

Mrs Gandhi in office is known to have kept personal files on all her Cabinet colleagues and it is quite possible she would have been tempted to use any reliable material if it had been available on Mr Desai's son's business activities in the past.

Many here indeed suspect the former Prime Minister of ordering her followers to revive allegations, many of which have been heard in the past, to give warning that if her younger son is touched, other sons of politicians can be shown vulnerable as well.

Mr Desai has so far given every sign of his determination to fight. But it is questionable how long he can go on fighting on two fronts, against Congress (Indian) and against Mr Singh within the Janata, whose fight is really aimed to supplant him.

Police arrested 160 farmers who demonstrated outside Mr Desai's home here today, demanding he should take action to return to them lands outside the capital allocated to former landless Harijans (formerly known as Untouchables).

The demonstrators became violent throwing stones and the police used tear gas to disperse them after the Prime Minister refused to intervene on behalf of the farmers, who were all members of a middle ranking Hindu caste known as Jats.

Locust swarm in Ethi... covers 160 square mile...

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Aug 13

A swarm of locusts covering 160 square miles has been reported 100 miles north of Addis Ababa, Mr Adefris Bellehu, the Director-General of the Desert Locust Control Organization of Eastern Africa, disclosed here this weekend.

This is a new swarm, and its vast size, in a difficult mountainous area, illustrates the serious problems being encountered in the fight to head off a serious locust invasion of many African and Asian countries.

Heavy rain and the effect of the wars in the Horn of Africa, which have hampered normal observation and control operations, have helped to produce the largest... tions of breeding loc... the late 1960s.

Aerial spraying is f... hampered by high w... low cloud and ground ... operations are difficult ... such large swarms.

Mr Bellehu said it w... be possible to estimate ... spects for future locu... sion until the rains ... the clouds lift, in one ... months' time.

Mr Gurdas Singh, ... from the United Nation... and Agricultural Orga... said here it would be ... sible to control all the ... swarms. Some would m... move into the Arabian ... sula and into southern S... by October and November.

In brief

Death sentence on train killer

Moscow, Aug 13.—A ... who shot dead a passeng... an attempted robbery in ... urban train has been sent... to death, *Sovietskaya K...* reported today.

It named the man as V. ... netsov, a plumber, who fi... shot into the roof of the ... near Kuibyshev on the ... telling passengers to hand ... their money. A passenger ... tried to seize the gun was ... dead.

Killers' petition

Nicosia, Aug 13.—The ... reme Court of Cyprus on ... Wednesday hear a petitio... delay the execution of ... Arabs sentenced to death ... killing Mr Yussef Sebai, ... Egyptian editor, from Augu... until August 30 to enable ... dent Kyprianou to consid... appeal.

Hearst wedding plan

Los Angeles, Aug 13.— ... ricia Hearst, serving a ... year sentence for robbi... bank with her Symbio... Liberation Army adopted... planning to marry one of ... former police bodyguard ... lawyer who visited her ... here.

Balloon on course

St John's Newfoundland, ... 13.—Three Americans ... ing the first balloon cross... the Atlantic were sighted ... here heading over open sea ... Europe. They took off ... Presque Isle, Maine, on Fr...

Defiant police

Memphis, Tennessee, Aug ... —Striking city police ... ignored the pleas of their ... president last night and vo... to defy a court injunction or... ing them to return to wor... midnight or quit.

Chess delay

Baguio, Philippins, Aug 1... The twelfth world chess ... game between Anatoly Ka... and Viktor Korchnoi, ... poned yesterday, will ... place on Tuesday. The s... stands at one game each.

President better

Cape Town, Aug 13.— ... condition of President Di... richs, of South Africa, aged ... who suffered a serious h... attack yesterday, improved ... siderably during the night ... medical bulletin said.

Prospect... fade for ... Rhodesia talks

From Lawrence Pint...
Lusaka, Aug 13

Prospects for cor... all-party conference ... attempt to settle the ... Rhodesian problem a... better now than they ... months ago, accord... main parties here ... the negotiations.

The immediate c... the British Foreig... proposal for anot... table meeting betw... sentatives of Mr I... government and the ... nationalist groups, ... three black signato... internal settlement, ... Muzorewa, the Rev... Sithole and Chief ... Chirau.

Diplomatic source... Muzorewa is st... against" such a ... confrontation with ... militant counterpa... the country, and it ... able just how much ... would have to gai... meeting.

By going to the ... table the internal le... be virtually conced... now ailing Salisb... was a failure.

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But even if th... based nationalists ... take their chan... bargaining table it ... increasingly doubt... the guerrilla leade... sent to talk—or ... seriously.

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RSEAS

na and Japan sign peace and ndship treaty in face of iet fury over hegemony clause

r Hazelhurst
g 13
nd Japan have signed peace and friendship likely to herald in a of geopolitical equa- ia and further isolate Union in the region. aty was formally en- the Great Hall of the Peking last night by Sonoda the Japanese inister, and Mr Huang hinese counterpart.
ng Hsiao-ping, the puty Prime Minister, d to visit Japan in exchange the instru- ratification of the doing so Mr Teng ne the first senior China to visit Japan communists came to 1949.
is also declared that rogate its treaty of ith the Soviet Union gnates Japan as the enemy. The nearly o-Soviet treaty is due n 1980.
business leaders e new treaty today, hat the formal alli- provide Japan with mic opportunities in ed markets of China. is binding for 10

ours of the formal the new relationship the world's most nation and Asia's thriving industrial power, has provoked a storm of protest in Moscow.

Ignoring Japan's repeated assurances that the treaty will not be directed against Russia, Tass branded the document as "hostile to the Soviet Union and fraught with danger". It pointed out that the treaty, "which is contrary to peace", will eventually harm Japan's ties with Moscow.

Much to the chagrin of the Soviet Union, Japan appears to have capitulated to Chinese demands and has endorsed the treaty containing a so-called "anti-hegemony clause".

The clause which has offended the Soviet Union stipulates: "The contracting parties declare that neither of them should seek hegemony in the Asia Pacific region or in any other region and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony."

The treaty was signed in Peking yesterday after six years of protracted talks over two main stumbling blocks: the anti-hegemony clause and a territorial dispute over Senkaku islands, north-east of Taiwan.

The Chinese leadership quietly dropped its claim to the barren islands and the negotiations with Japan were suddenly resumed last month in the wake of Peking's new sustained campaign to isolate the Soviet Union in Asia during the first six months of this year.

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping visited Burma and Nepal in February. A month later Mr Li Hsien-nien another Deputy Prime Minister was touring the Phillippines and Bangladesh, preaching the dangers of hegemony.

In March also, a Chinese political delegation visited India for the first time since the Sino-Indian border war of 1962. Mr Wang Ping-nan, there leader of the Chinese delegation is reported to have told Indian leaders: "Even brothers have quarrels but a quarrel is temporary and our friendship is eternal".

In May, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited North Korea. In June Mr Keng Piao, a Deputy Prime Minister toured Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Taipei: Taiwan tonight expressed anger over the treaty which it considered to be null and void, because the Peking Government had no right to represent the Chinese people.

The Central News Agency quoted Mr Shen Chang-huan, the Taiwanese Foreign Minister that Tokyo should bear full responsibility for any damage done to Taiwan by the accord. —Reuter.

Leading article, page 13

100 Chinese seized in Hanoi hotel raid

Peking, Aug 13.—China said today that more than 100 Chinese were seized in a raid on a hotel at a Hanoi railway station and taken to an unknown destination.

The new China news agency said that tear-gas and water hoses were used in the raid on Friday night and called it the "latest act of violence committed by the Vietnamese authorities."

The Vietnam News Agency said later that "bad elements, instigated by the Chinese Embassy, used violence against, and wounded by bearing Vietnamese personnel on duty" (at the station). It gave no other details.

Western diplomats in Peking said the incident could affect the talks held in Hanoi between deputy foreign ministers of the two countries, on the position of more than a million ethnic Chinese in Vietnam.

Both sides agree that three incidents involving Vietnam's Chinese had occurred in the past two weeks. The first two occurred at border checkpoints but the diplomats noted that the latest was in Hanoi itself and that China had said that many of those involved already had permission to enter China.

By contrast, the border incidents had involved Chinese without documents who were stranded at the frontier after China closed it on July 12 to all except people with entry certificates issued by the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi and Vietnamese exit visas.

A Hanoi correspondent of the Chinese news agency reported that all windows and doors in the two-storey hotel were broken in the incident. The trouble began on Friday night and ended just before dawn yesterday.

More than 100 Chinese sleeping in the open outside the railway station were moved to the hotel on Wednesday after those with Chinese entry certificates were promised exit visas and train tickets to the border, the correspondent said.

"This turned out to be a trick to have these Chinese assembled at the hotel for the subsequent raid and abduction." Dozens of Chinese were dragged out of the hotel at the start of the raid and put into police vans.

The correspondent added that "a number of the Chinese were injured and the overwhelming majority of them robbed of their personal belongings and taken away to some unknown place."—Reuter.

st for Peking's global policy

l Bonavia
Aug 13

ese leaders are un- be in a jubilant the signing of the peace treaty elopment is seen as he better in Chinese ations, which have dergone a number of the global comeu- he Soviet Union for luence.
sources say that Government sees sion of the treaty as a good omen for o the Balkans and hich Chairman Hua due to leave tomor-

link it to the agree- week to open diplo- ons with Libya, and provements expected links with Middle ies.
ndfall in China's itions comes after a which the Soviet ned to be scoring points on many fronts. China has fallen out with both Vietnam and Albania, and its influence in Africa has been on the wane ever since the beginning of the Soviet-Cuban initiative there.

The conclusion of the Japanese treaty—which was in doubt right up to the last moment because of differences of interpretation—has been a big boost for China's global policy. This is one reason why it has been the target of such angry criticism from Moscow.

The certainty of increased trade with Japan is only one reason why China's leaders are delighted with the treaty. They have succeeded in making their point that both countries should oppose "hegemony" in east Asia—an expression which China uses mainly to attack Russia's attempts to found an "Asian collective security arrangement".

The reluctance of the Japanese to agree to wording which hinted at the Soviet Union as a power in search of "hegemony" has been got round by an article which says that the treaty "shall not affect the position of either contracting party regarding its relations with third countries".

Despite Japanese misgivings senior Chinese officials are understood to be convinced that Moscow's indignation at the wording of the treaty will have no serious practical results. The Soviet Union is still interested in obtaining Japanese investment to develop eastern Siberia, and its attitude over fisheries and territorial questions with Japan is already inflexible.

The real importance of the treaty lies not in any specific obligations it puts on either country, so much as in its symbolic significance. The memories of Japanese wartime aggression will now be consigned to history by the Chinese Government, which will look to a new era of friendship and cooperation with Tokyo.

A Times Profile

Sir Ian Gilmour

Crusading for the uncodifiable



He is uncommonly tall, and slim, with the careless elegance of a man who does not have to prove that he goes to a good tailor—grey suit, striped grey shirt, a large green shot-silk tie and highly polished black shoes. The easy address, the ready smile, the grace of manner all bespeak Eton, Balliol, the Guards, the Bar, probably a family fief and a clutch of blue chip City directorships.

The background is so, the occupation otherwise. Sir Ian Gilmour is the former Conservative Secretary for Defence and the present shadow. He is more than that, and the thin, becomingly marked, sensitive face shows it. He is that *rara avis*, a Tory intellectual and a political theorist of note, a passionate middle-of-the-roader and advocate of the consensus, who stands aghast at the polarization of our times.

"There has been a polarization since about 1971, for which I blame almost entirely Sir Harold Wilson. He really went back on everything he had tried to do under his own Government and merely because the Labour Party had swung to the left after 1970 he went along with it. He more or less betrayed his office as Leader of the Opposition because that is a governing office in my view and he didn't do that.

"I am strongly in favour of consensus politics, partly because I don't think that you can run a free country, a free society, without it and partly, and especially, you certainly can't run a two-party system. Unless the two parties are reasonably close together, the government of the country becomes quite impossible. Everybody outside politics doesn't know where they are. If there is going to be an enormous swing over every five, six or four years, whatever it may be, business, industry everybody is unable to plan ahead and the institutions of the country become weaker.

"Consensus politics does demand a considerable effort by both parties. It doesn't work if it's just one party that makes the effort. If the Labour Party is not prepared to play consensus politics as we know it in this country, and as it has virtually existed for the last 150 years, if it's going to go in for Bennery and so forth, or if it's going to behave like it did from 1971-76, then in my view the answer is not for the Conservative Party to emulate the Labour Party in extremism, because that would tear the country apart and you'll end up with profoundly un-Conservative results.

"If the Labour Party is going to behave like that, one then has to recognize that the two-party system has broken down. That means you then have to alter your Constitution to take account of that. That in particular means you would have to alter the electoral system in order to bring about by constitutional means what the politicians through their ineptitude or worse have failed to bring about.

"The social democrats collapsed after 1970. They've shown that they really are not prepared to stand up for what they believe in. This of course, is partly not just due to political cowardice, it is also partly because what they believe in has turned out not to work. They are, in a real sense, intellectually bankrupt. The social democratic creed as laid down by Mr Crosland was opposed to further nationalization except in very limited cases. It believed in greatly increased public expenditure and greatly increased equality and it believed under these conditions there would be growth in the economy and all this could be done peacefully. Well of course that hasn't worked at all.

"Under the Labour Party there has been virtually no growth at all. Greatly increased public expenditure has damaged the economy and far from increasing equality, adding to or strengthening the social fabric, it has actually made it worse, because people have become more envious of each other rather than less. This is very worrying because it does mean that the left wing of the Labour Party is going to win and it is very unlikely, except for electoral purposes, that the Labour Party will play any part in consensus politics.

"There are some signs that the trade unions are moving away from the left and that, of course, is encouraging. There are no signs that Labour Party, either the NEC or indeed the Parliamentary Party, is moving away from the left. That the social democrats have no coherent or even incoherent intellectual backing now is very worrying. If you read Dr Owen's favourite lecture, his chief reform is going to be self-assessment for taxation. That is derisory and there's a lot of rhetoric but nothing else. The same thing applies to the pronouncements made by Mrs Williams and Mr Hattersley. There's nothing there."

Of the recent spate of books on political philosophy, with trick titles, his own, *Inside Right: a Study of Conservatism*, published last year, attracted wide attention. His anathema is ideology: "Conservatism is almost best approached by saying what it isn't. It can't be tabulated into simple principles or propositions, it is not an ideology. This is because of its origins, which really date from the time of the French Revolution:

"There was no revolution or foreign invasion here and because we probably were just about the oldest established state in the world, because we had a settled though changing Constitution and a living political tradition, there were breakwaters against either the ideas of the French Revolution or the ideas of reaction to it. The excesses of neither the one nor the other ever reached here and that was also partly due to the very good sense of Burke, who summed up his thoughts thus in 1790:

> 'There is not, there never was, a principle of government under Heaven that does not, in the very pursuit of the good it proposes, naturally and inevitably lead into some inconvenience which makes it absolutely necessary to counterwork and weaken the application of that first principle itself—and to abandon something of the extent of the advantage you proposed by it in order to prevent also the inconveniences which have arisen for the instrument for all the good you had in view.'

"So Conservatism is not codifiable. Equally it is not just practice. It is more a series of themes, which at different times have to be worked out with different emphasis, always as a national party, standing for freedom, patriotism, authority and security. It is never a system. All the great Conservative writers have stressed the importance of circumstance. Under Conservatism it may be right to favour free trade. According to other circumstances it may be right to favour protection. Under Liberalism, free trade is always right. That seems to me to be wrong.

"British Conservatism, because of its different origins, is different from all others. It is closely bound up with the history of this country and closely bound up with the history and the actions of the Tory Party, although it is emphatically not just a practice of the Tory Party, because it does have a genuine theoretical basis. It is not a crusading creed. Conservatism does depend at any given moment on the circumstances, by which I mean on its opponents, public opinion and what's going on elsewhere in the world. Therefore, paradoxically, although Conservatism is very strongly averse to sudden change, it is actually, in a sense, the most changing of all the possible political beliefs.

"When people talk about middle ground or common ground they are doing what Palmerston criticized, which is taking metaphors as though they were real things. What one means or what is meant is the uncommitted voter. Almost by definition there are a lot of uncommitted voters all the time. Indeed the number has grown considerably, because the psephological evidence seems to indicate that there are fewer and fewer people who are committed for all time to one party. They fluctuate between all parties or abstain.

"The uncommitted voter is looking for a series of policies, not promising too much, because in the present state of the country big promises are irresponsible, but are based on comon sense and not on party dogma. They are fed up with party dogma.

"I don't think that we should be particularly going for the disenchanted Liberal vote because it's impossible to categorize it or define it. I have no idea really what the Liberal Party stands for. There are some genuine zealots who vote Liberal because they feel they are Liberals, but that's only a small minority, the flat earth core. The rest are voting for all sorts of reasons."

Sir Ian is a member of a Shadow Cabinet which is credited in the public mind with thinking benevolently of the "return to free enterprise" theories of Hayek and Friedman. These involve "rolling back the power of the state" and restoring choice and a less-taxed income to the individual. Yet it is argued that increased state power is needed to combat syndicalism and the strength of the unions. Where does Sir Ian stand?

"Well, certainly, the Shadow Cabinet wants greater economic freedom and I think it is perfectly possible to hold that view without particularly being either Hayekian or a Friedmanite. There is much greater state interference, state control and state ownership in this country than amongst our competitors in West Europe, America, Canada or elsewhere. It puts us at a very considerable disadvantage. I am not at all averse to some state interference. Indeed I think it is very difficult for any Conservative to be averse to any state interference. It has certainly gone too far. People are fed up with it. The task therefore is to restore the authority of the state while clipping its powers, so that it doesn't interfere so much, but when it does act it is more likely to be obeyed and to be respected.

"I am not a liberal in the sense of believing that the least a state does the better. I believe that would not work and that liberalism of that sort would not even lead to economic liberalism, because I think it would be overthrown. You have to engage people's loyalties to the state. A totally inactive state would not engage their loyalties, because they would say 'the state doesn't care anything about me, why should I care much about the state'. There is no contradiction at all between the Tory emphasis on political freedom and at the same time emphasizing that this does not mean complete economic freedom. The Tories have nearly always believed that there is a role for the state to play in the economy, and that to my mind is certainly true today."

Defence has been his main responsibility in and out of office. He has accused the Labour Party of lopping £10,000m off expenditure on the armed forces during its period of office, involving 150,000 lost jobs in the civilian sector. In what manner and to what extent would a Conservative government restore this shortfall?

"It's more jobs lost even than that. Defence cuts have cost 170,000 jobs so far, and, according to government figures, early next year will have cost something like 209,000. That is one objection to what they are doing, but our primary objection is that they have gravely damaged the armed forces and gravely impaired the defences of this country.

"Having been in the Ministry of Defence all through the last Government, I am very much aware that I don't know as much now as I did then. I have a very good general idea of what's going on, from all sorts of sources in this country and abroad, but the actual details you are not in possession of in the same way as when you have a large bureaucracy behind you. Therefore, while it is perfectly obvious to anybody who studies defence, or even, those who don't, that grave damage is being done, it is, I think, wrong for an outsider to say exactly how you are going to put it right.

"There are several reasons why an Opposition can't produce a detailed and costed defence policy. First, this can only be done in conjunction with our allies, chiefs of staff, chief scientists and the civil servants, also with industry. No Conservative Secretary of State would like to impose solutions on his allies and the chiefs of staff if there were good arguments coming from them.

"Apart from anything else it may take up to 15 years from the conception of a weapon system and it actually coming into service. Everything is immensely complex and can only be done after enormous consultation. Not only do you have the constraint that you don't know exactly at this stage how much money you'll have to spend in the first Conservative year. You also have the constraint that you don't know how much money you'll be able to spend, because the industry has been run down.

"In the old days you could buy another 10,000 Lee Enfield rifles and thereby considerably increase the strength of your armed forces. Nowadays it is so sophisticated and so difficult that it has to be done over the long term. We are irretrievably committed to strengthening our defences but it would be quite wrong to give exact figures. The Labour Party did that and it has ended up disastrously.

"We are committed to restoring comparability of forces pay next year. That is quantifiable and in my view essential because even by this Government's standard the most disastrous thing they've done is to treat the forces so badly. They have driven out large numbers of people who are quite irreplaceable and were trained at great expense. It will cost an enormous amount of money to train their successors and it will take a long time to recover from the damage that's been done."

How would he respond to the Soviet/Cuban incursion in Africa? Would he be prepared to send British military 'advisers' to certain states as a riposte, as the French have done in their former colonial territories? How satisfied is he that Britain could mount a rescue operation with an airborne regiment if a situation analogous to the Shaba invasion threatened our own nationals?

"I'd be very much in favour of genuine British advisers being in these places, but if it is meant by 'advisers' having large numbers of people who are doing a good deal more than advising, or actually fighting, I would have strong reservations. Our forces at the moment have been so run down there are no uncommitted reserves at all. Our contribution in Germany is less than it should be because of our Northern Ireland commitment. The Labour Government has run down our numbers so much that there is very little to spare to have troops dotted around Africa.

"My preference certainly, except in extreme emergencies, would be to try to find African allies who would play the role the Cubans do. I also believe that Nato has got to stop being obsessed by the central front or even by the flanks. We have to avoid having a Maginot line mentality, particularly as we haven't got a Maginot line. We have got to look beyond the boundaries of Nato, with the Russian capability of being able to carry troops almost anywhere in the world and having this very powerful maritime capability as well.

It is silly for Nato just to sit in Europe and not look at what is happening elsewhere. It is difficult for Nato to act outside these boundaries because of the complex attitude of certain states in it, but ad hoc grouping will be needed from time to time. Quite apart from anything else, if the Russians and the Cubans go on winning, a number of African leaders will draw their own conclusions that that is the winning side.

"We must certainly have people who are capable of mounting a rescue operation if that is necessary. There may be some people who could be flown out, but this is something that we shall certainly seek to rectify or improve. Any Conservative Secretary of State or any Conservative government would make it his immediate business to see that this country could perform that operation. We obviously hope that it would not be necessary, but if you are going to have a proper defence capability it is something that we should be capable of doing."

His father and grandfather owned land, most of which has been sold, but the baronetcy remains. He has been called an old-fashioned Tory and likened to the XVIII and early XIX century Whig territorial magnates who felt it their bounden duty to bring liberal principles to public affairs. His brother is a stockbroker, but Sir Ian abjures all these connexions:

"I've never been tempted by the City. I'm not quite sure why not. Probably because I wouldn't be any good in it. After the law I went into journalism and bought *The Spectator* more or less by chance. If you're extremely interested in public affairs, which you are likely to be as a journalist, after a bit you are likely to find that instead of criticizing everybody else you wan to try to do something about it yourself. At least that is what I thought. It is probably rather a naive view, but that is in fact what happened.

"It would be impertinent to claim that I felt it my bounden duty. I am well aware I make very little difference anyway whether I am involved or not. It was Ian McLeod who said 'instead of criticizing us all the whole time why don't you come in and do something about it'. That seemed to me to be unanswerable. I was only doubtful if anybody would let me in to do something about it, which very generously they did. That's really why I am in. I don't claim that I am going to produce any great benefits for anybody but I try to do the best I can."

Brian Connell

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Gusenko
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tefan Wladimirov f Bulgaria, a 50-year- ian, was arrested in 1976, and sentenced years' imprisonment ing anti-communist

ported that, while ial, his wife and two ere not allowed to e trial was in Decem- and the evidence was that he had Western literature en it to his friends. he was accused of akes it an offence to weaken the power garia People's Repub- gate fascist or anti- ideologies, support t the people's repub- icly incite these acts, e derogatory state- ich harm the social isseminate literature ocates any of these

also accused of "dis- untruthful state- ich could incite mis- ong the Bulgarian he power of the state n in society".
enko's wife and rela- reported to be under bservation and harass- he secret police. His lace of detention is

Albanian rift fuels Soviet warning of 'warmongering'

Hua trip to Balkans angers Russia

From Dessa Trevisan,
Belgrade, Aug 13

As Bucharest and Belgrade await the visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng of China, who arrives in Romania on Wednesday and in Yugoslavia on August 21, Moscow has warned the two Balkan countries of the "trap" China is laying for them and has congratulated Albania for refusing to be drawn into China's Balkan "warmongering scheme".

An article in *Pravda* has accused China of trying to draw Balkan countries into its orbit and said that China was using other countries for its big power policy ends.

Ironically, it was China's former ally, Albania, which rendered Moscow the service *Pravda* used as evidence of China's sinister designs. Albania has recently severed its 18-year-old alliance with China and has alleged that China had tried to throw Albania into a military alliance with Yugoslavia and Romania with the aim of turning the Balkans into a powder keg.

On the eve of Chairman Hua's visit, the Albanians have said that behind China's unusual interest in the Balkans lies a scheme to interfere in the affairs of Balkan nations and kindle the fires of war. The Albanians have warned Romania and Yugoslavia to beware of Chinese ambitions in the area.

Albania's feud with China has provided Moscow with the sort of evidence it has been waiting for. Coming from a country which continues to denounce Soviet "social and imperialism" and to reject Soviet efforts to reestablish relations, which were broken off in 1960, it adds weight to the Soviet anti-Chinese propaganda campaign.

Chairman Hua's visit is the first by a Chinese head of state to Europe. China has maintained good relations with Romania since the beginning of the Moscow-Peking feud.

In fact, Romania has gained more from the Sino-Soviet rift than any other country. As a reward for its neutrality Bucharest was visited in 1965 by Mr Chou En-lai, the late Chinese Prime Minister. He came at the height of the cultural revolution but the Romanians managed to restrain him from provoking Moscow.

Yugoslavia's fate was different. Its "heresy" provided the ideological scapegoat in the late 1950s, when Peking and Moscow were already beginning to drift apart and when Peking was denouncing Moscow's revisionism but also attacking Belgrade.

As Peking drew closer to Albania, China's venomous anti-Yugoslav campaign was stepped and reached its peak during the Cultural Revolution, when President Tito was denounced as an agent of American imperialism.

The turning point occurred in 1968, the year Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia. It may be significant that Chairman Hua arrives in Belgrade on August 21, the tenth anniversary of the invasion. The anniversary will not be marked publicly but the presence of the Chinese leader will make the point.

Chou En-lai sought US aid in 1949

Washington, Aug 13.—Chou En-lai, the late Chinese Prime Minister, made a secret attempt to obtain economic aid from the United States just before the communists took full power over China in 1949.

This was disclosed yesterday when the United States published some of its most sensitive documents relating to the communist takeover.

Publications had been held up for many years by American supporters of the Chinese Nationalist administration, which the documents describe as corrupt and incompetent in the final months before it escaped to Taiwan.

Since 1972, the year President Nixon's trip to China opened the way to relations, it was felt the documents should not be published during Chou's lifetime, an official in the State Department historian's office said.

The documents—*Foreign Relations of the United States 1949—Volume 8: China*, included a report from Mr Edmund Clubb, then the United States Consul-General in Peking, on Chou's approach for aid.

Chou, who was Prime Minister when he died in 1976, sent the message through a reliable intermediary, an Australian journalist called Michael Keon, Mr Clubb reported on June 1, 1949.

He never received a formal reply to his message, although one was drafted with President Truman's approval, saying that the United States wanted good relations but China would have to match words with actions. Reuter.

i leader gives Cabinet s to military rivals

l Kelly
Aug 13

Kriangsak Cham- he Prime Minister of reshuffled his the weekend in what s an attempt to head s to his Government ior military officers about to retire. e seats in the Cabinet Defence Ministers to Yos Thephasdin, the ommander-in-Chief of , and Admiral Amorn Commander-in-Chief of , both of whom are tire at the end of next

. Kriangsak, who him- es from the Army as Commander at the ne, significantly has iself Defence Minister, aining direct control over the armed forces after he gives up his military post. He previously held the position of Interior Minister, which is now taken over by former Defence Minister, General Lek Neaomali.

The most interesting appointment is that of General Yos Thephasdin who long has been regarded as the most powerful challenger to General Kriangsak although he has always stood loyally by the Prime Minister.

General Yos recently gained notoriety by giving his protection to Field Marshal Prapass, a former military dictator, when he returned to Thailand after voluntary exile.

The drafting of the new constitution now going on indicates that the military, after governing Thailand for all but three of the past 46 years, will not readily give up power.

Dozens buried under mudslips in Philippines

Manila, Aug 13.—Several dozen people were buried alive today on the main Philippine island of Luzon in mudslips caused by heavy rain.

The worst was reported at Subic, 90 miles north-west of Manila, where at least 30 victims were buried under tons of mud. Nearly 12 hours later, not one body had been recovered.—UPI.

Delhi: The mountainous Ladakh area of north-west India, known as "Little Tibet", suffered its worst floods in living memory over the weekend, leaving 400 people homeless.

Heavy monsoon rain continued to lash most of northern India and serious flooding was also reported in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar states.—Reuter.

Five killed as Muslim gunmen hijack ferry

Zamboanga City, Philippines, Aug 13.—Gunmen believed to be Muslim guerrillas today killed five Christians and wounded eight others when they hijacked a passenger ferry carrying 57 people near this southern port.

The fatalities included four passengers, one of them a 56-year-old woman, and a crew member of the ferry, which was held up off Olutanga island, about 500 miles south-east of Manila, in Zamboanga del Sur province.

The coast guard said the boat left Zamboanga City last night carrying 40 passengers and 17 crew, for Malangas and Margosatubig in Zamboanga del Norte, about 80 miles south-west of here.—Agence France-Presse.

MONDAY **BOOK**



Hall Barn : rolling the lawns, detail of engraving by Woollett, 1760

Running a gardener to ground

Charles Bridgeman and the English Landscape Garden
By Peter Willis
(Zwemmer, £50).

"Write all you know", said the Chinese examiner. It is an instruction pleasing to monographers, who after all are tacitly professing to say the last word on their subjects, anyhow for the time being. In the case of Charles Bridgeman, *however, the instruction* may almost be taken for an appeal. For until Mr Willis took him up, so very little *was* known about Bridgeman. "The unsung pioneer in the establishment of *le jardin anglais*", Mr Willis calls him; in the way of formal record until now there seems only to have been an entry in the 1909 supplement to the *DNB*. To Bridgeman's contemporaries he was so familiar as to require no explaining: constantly mentioned, never dilated on. So that Mr Willis's task has been part detection, part panning gold.

"We may assume that Bridgeman would have been at least nearly fifty when he died [in 1738]." For though a genealogical tree informs us that he was the son of one Bridgeman, who was himself the younger son of one Bridgeman, it has been impossible to discover when our particular Bridgeman was born. That he was born seems certain, for he married in 1717, and a good deal is known about his children, such as that his son Charles in 1728 entered Westminster School "—where Burlington's new dormitory was just nearing completion—" ("Write all you know!"), and that the same Charles inherited the Bell Inn at Stilton, where, of course, Stilton cheese was originally sold and from a window of which Dick Turpin is said to have leapt.

The Charles who interests us was appointed Royal Gardener in 1728, though he had worked for the King before. The gardens at Hampton Court, St James's, Kensington, Newmarket and Windsor became his responsibility, and he was later to undertake the landscaping of the enlarged parks at Kensington and Richmond. But this was only to crown an extraordinary career that found him working with Vanbrugh at Blenheim about 1709 and at Stowe from 1716 to 1726, and from time to time at half the great mansions of England.

He was evidently a clubbable man, knew and corresponded with any number of artists, poets and wits, was probably not very businesslike and therefore inclined to live above his income, which may explain why his will, though providing generously for his family, was proved to be beyond his means.

For his professional career Mr Willis has combed and combined all the known references to Bridgeman and his productions, with compendious footnotes. Scrupulous scholarship leads him to reproduce in full such documents as Bridgeman's Royal Appointment, his will, and sundry letters, among them one to Pope and one from him and two formidable letters from the Duchess of Marlborough repudiating applications by the widow for payments already made. There is also—making marvellously actual the circumstances of bourgeois life in Georgian London—the inventory of his goods, with every blessed thing down to the contents of the bathroom.

Bridgeman's work, of course, remains (so much of it as does remain) his monument, and 186 pages of plates are devoted chiefly to depicting the process by which the face of polite Europe gradually shed the stiffness of Versailles and took on the easy complacency of the English grandee indulging in romantic fantasy. It was a process founded on learning. Englishmen, for ever looking southward, sought to create at home the idyllic and imaginary landscapes conjured up by the classics, or suggested by the ruins of Rome, or rapturously set down by Claude. All the stranger, then, that one who knew of such things only, as it were, by hearsay should have had what amounted to a genius for realizing them.

Jan Stephens



Michael Hordern and Jo James

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Love's Labour's Lost
Royal Shakespeare

Irving Wardle

Stratford's last version of this play took place in a pastoral dreamland evoked with delicate leaf collages. This time Ralph Koltai gives us real trees, blossoming luxuriantly upstage, supplying hiding places to left and right, and twisted into a central rustic bench, which forms the only prop.

This strikes me as a better solution for a comedy showing the triumph of nature over artifice. The votaries in John Barton's production have found a good place for their experiment, but it is a part of the real world. And the whole emphasis of the show is to unite the setting and the down-to-earth characters in demolishing every form of artificiality from affectations of language, to the denial of physical desire.

Love's Labour's Lost remains a great stylistic test and this version sails through it with ease. For once, the jog-trot rhymes come over as human speech, without losing any of the jokes against pedants and courtiers who mangle the language. The quality of delivery repeatedly lights up new parts of the text, and Mr Barton is quick to turn obscurities to advantage, with Holofernes (Paul Brooke) bubbling away in Latin to the uncomprehending Costard or Michael Hordern's Armado shaking his head in helpless response to some of Moth's far-out quips.

The show takes off like a kite, carried up in a high wind of games, stratagems and mock-combat, but Mr Barton never releases his hold on the thread of plot. In particular, he pays concentrated attention to the big turning points, such as Berowne's aria on the lover's eye, where events briefly come to rest on a plateau of great poetry, which then has the effect of putting the plot mechanism into reverse.

Michael Pennington's Berowne does not justify the character's reputation as a heartless joker. He comes over more as a twinkling sceptic, who sees through all the surrounding absurdities but nevertheless goes along for the ride. It is a very kindly performance and in that respect typical of the whole show.

This quality is backed up by some brilliantly unconventional casting, such as that of the RSC's leading clown, Richard Griffiths, as the King of Navarre. He is a tubby, easily embarrassed monarch who is plainly going to ground because he feels more at home with books than people, especially women. As a result, it is unusually enjoyable when the play proves him wrong.

His opposite number, the French princess gets an equally startling reading from Carmen du Sautoy, a ringletted hoyden in grannie glasses, who takes it for granted that her girls should get down and polish her shoes, but never pulls rank until, as mortality darkens the scene, she undergoes transformation into a queen.

For once it is these two who hold the central position, displacing Berowne and Jane Lapotaire's Rosaline into second place in the court party. However, if there is one dominant figure it is Allan Hendrick's Costard. He is not a clown, but a genially puckish boy who takes to everybody he meets and is equal to any social test that comes his way from swapping rude witticisms with the French ladies to galloping on and stealing the show as Pompey.

The Worthies charade is given a superb equestrian treatment, with David Suchet's Nathaniel following Pompey and slithering to the floor helplessly repeating his first line. It is again typical of the production that the princess kindly hands him his spear. There is no humiliation of the plebs. And the evening ends magically with a reading of the two seasonal songs, capped by the cry of a real owl from the depths of the woods.

Music Armenia '78
St John's

Joan Chissell

The penultimate evening programme in London's current Armenian festival was devoted to music for strings played by the New Chamber Soloists under the purposefully persuasive Armenian-born conductor-composer, Rouben Gregorian, who, like Grant Beglarian and Alan Hovhaness, sharing the first half, has made his home in America.

The most strongly motivated works nevertheless came from two composers who have kept their feet on native soil, Aleksander Haroutiunian and Edward Mirzoyan. Mirzoyan's Symphony in C for strings and timpani (1962) was the more ambitious. Shostakovich pronounced it as "one of the greatest achievements of arts and musical culture in Armenia and the USSR". Though never for a moment rivalling any of his own symphonies, it certainly testified to his influence in the dramatic gestures of the first movement, in the droll and sometimes sardonically tinged Scherzo, in the intensity of desolation in the slow movement, and in the attempt to cast care to the winds in the finale. Haroutiunian's Sinfonietta in D (1966) was at once shorter and slighter. Although scarcely contemporary in the sense the West uses this word, it often derived welcome harmonic piquancy from the manner in which themes went their own way simultaneously.

Alike in the crisp opening movement, in the gradually proliferating counterpoint of the slow movement, in the playful pizzicato of the Scherzo and the busy "bees' wedding" finale, points were made directly and economically enough to proclaim its composer an excellent craftsman.

Of the emigré works, Hovhaness's violin concerto No 2 (1957) is the kind of concerto Vaughan Williams might have written, gently ruminative, poetic music with the emphasis on lyricism rather than virtuoso display. Only the fifth of its eight sections sounds a livelier note, which was not quite enough. Manoug Parikian's violin nevertheless sang it all winningly. If Dr Grant Beglarian's Sinfonia in D (1974) suggested a composer still in search of a style, the conductor's own "Varak" (1948) reminded us, in miniature, of many a good old romantic tone-poem.

THE ARTS

BBC SO/Del Mar
Albert Hall/BBC2/ Radio 3

Max Harrison

The fiftieth anniversary of Janacek's death fell on Saturday, and the promenade concerts celebrated with a performance of his Glagolitic Mass. A major work from his final years (when most of his greatest music was written), it was an apt choice. A rugged, even dramatic, piece giving the orchestra as much to do as the voices, it is always fervent, yet not often specifically religious in feeling.

Some of the movements, such as the Kyrie, are tersely concentrated, and this was reflected in the well-disciplined interpretation Norman Del Mar obtained from the BBC Symphony Orchestra, Chorus and Singers. It evoked the sort of open air performance (rather than one in church) that Janacek said he had in mind, so perhaps not too much should be made of the fact that the four vocal soloists seemed to be thoroughly overshadowed by the larger forces.

Dvorak was the obvious partner for a Janacek memorial concert, and indeed the latter remarked that when he conversed with the older composer he often found his words taken out of his mouth. The Violin Concerto seemed almost conventional beside Janacek's music, yet Dvorak is here as freshly and as personally inventive as ever. It received the best possible advocacy from Salvatore Accardo, who, on the strength of his many recordings, is thought of as a Paganini specialist, but who was perfectly attuned to the concerto's Slavonic accents. Even more rewarding than his command of the outer movements' difficulties was his meltingly pure singing tone in the Adagio. Mr Del Mar's accompaniment too, was beautifully shaded.

The same goes for his account of the other Janacek piece, *Taras Bulba*, a kind of suite prompted by Gogol's story of the Cossack leader. Particularly impressive was the balance achieved in this music's highly individual orchestral textures.

The Consul
Coliseum

Paul Griffiths

Those who had booked tickets for the English National Opera's *Carmen* had best be warned: *The Consul* is a very different story. When contractual difficulties forced the company a month ago to cancel their revival of Bizet's masterpiece, they chose to replace it with a new production of Menotti's Cold War fable. It seemed a bizarre decision at the time, and Saturday night's experience removed it beyond the bounds of comprehension.

Yet this was the work that took America and Europe by storm a quarter of a century ago. It was so relevant, so committed; it was an opera which engaged itself with the great issues of the epoch. Or was it? To be sure, the situation is one that belongs very much to the immediate postwar years, and the designer of the present production, Margaret Harris, has taken the only possible course in giving the piece an authentic Fifties feel. All that was missing was a pair of seamed stockings for Ann Howard as the secretary.

But back to the story. It all takes place in a nameless country where the secret police are on the tail of an underground activist. He escapes, leaving his wife and his mother holding the baby, who dies. So does the mother. The wife tries repeatedly to obtain a visa for another nameless country, and repeatedly she is frustrated by labyrinthine formalities backed by an unhelpful secretary at the consulate. The activist returns to seek his family and is arrested by the men in military mackintoshes. Meanwhile, unaware of her husband's fate, his wife gasses herself in order to release him from his one remaining tie.

Menotti's own libretto makes the message unmistakable, hammering home the clichés as if they were daring revelations, and then repeating them a few times to make sure. Secret policemen, you know, are really pretty nasty. They have guns, and hats, and ways of making you talk. Bureaucracy is pretty nasty too, though in a silly sort of way. Revolutionaries, on the other hand, are probably a good thing, but they are a bit furtive. And of course there is that sad, suffering little woman, poor creature.

One can only too easily imagine how much all this appealed to McCarthyist America, though in fact the opera's goodies and baddies are such stereotypes that it makes no moral or political point whatever. And on the psychological level, it is equally banal. The activist's wife, who is the one character established with any depth of cardboard, is hardly more than a vehicle for cheap pathos. Her two visionary episodes, a nightmare in the first act, and a dance of death in the third, are just acutely embarrassing.

The opera's dramatic shoddiness might matter more if the music were of any quality, for one might then be tempted to believe in it. Luckily there is no danger. If the story and its treatment failed to numb the sensibilities, then the score is guaranteed to do so, with a force of crudity which makes Puccini sound like whispered understatement.

Howard Williams, conducting the performance, pulls out all the stops in his response to this farago of melodrama and sentimentality. The cast do as best they can. Ava June is well on the way towards as moving a portrayal of the central victim as the opera will allow, and Patrick Wheatley is a sturdy but sensitive husband for her. There are nicely characterized performances from Geoffrey Chard as the sinister leading police agent and from Miss Howard at her typewriter. Patricia Taylor, as the mother, needs to learn how old people move, and Stuart Kale needs more confidence in his conjuring tricks.

The production is by David Ritch, who gets round all but the utterly insoluble problems inflicted on him by the dream sequences. He makes effective use of small sets surrounded by black, open stage, placing the opera, as if within quotation marks. And that is a good place for it.

LSO/Atherton/ Panufnik
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Stravinsky's brief sketch *Fireworks* always makes a great start to a concert. It came, after all, at the start of a pretty great career: one can easily see why Diaghilev was sufficiently astonished to engage the young composer to work for his company. Of course, the apprentice sorcerer's steal from Dukas makes one smile, but the very naivety of it only adds to the exhilarating freshness of the piece, that imaginative excitement, so well conveyed in Friday's Prom performance by David Atherton and the London Symphony Orchestra.

The incautious might have assumed that Stravinsky's rockets were destined to launch us into a survey of the solar system, since the programme continued with Andrzej Panufnik's *Sinfonia di sfere* and Holst's *Planets*. Panufnik, however, denies that his work is concerned with the harmony of the spheres, except in a geometrical sense. Rigorously planned, designed to display multiple symmetries, based on perpetual mutations of the same three notes, the symphony sounds like a massive illustration of a theorem from Euclid.

As reported in Friday's paper, Panufnik himself took over the performance in place of Mr Atherton, who had conducted the premiere, with the same orchestra, in April, 1976. To judge from an unfortunately clear recollection of that occasion, the work did not emerge in a very different light. Again it appeared hamstrung by its schematic nature, and also self-negated by the primitive drama imposed on an abstract, meditative structure.

The tension is not productive; instead one has the feeling that Panufnik's essentially romantic and expansive gift is being coldly constrained. For me, at least, there was no question of being led, as the composer would have wished, to higher spheres of understanding, rather of dispiriting absorption in inevitable reflections.

The performance of *The Planets*, however, was well gauged to rouse one from torpor. Bringing out all the delicacy, strangeness and character of the score, Mr Atherton managed to make it sound as new and invigorating as it must have done to its first hearers.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

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RT

racing



's second formula one victory of the season brings a smile to his face.

erson gives others the slip in -part Austrian Grand Prix

Aug 13.—After two onnie Peterson, of a Lotus, sped to vic- e Austrian Grand Prix . It was his second the season. Marin of the United States, is the championship was one of the f the first part of the

s, including Andretti's n off the track in a dst and smoke as rain he track into a combination of dry d waterlogged curves. broke off the race on flap because of the d although drivers who ff were allowed to re- ace when it was re- dretti's Lotus was too ged for him to con-

had come to grief otective netting at a rve and could not be to the pits. Peterson, *now only nine points behind his* team colleague, Andretti, steered his black Lotus into an early lead, which he held for most of the race.

He finished more than half a *minute* ahead of Patrick Depailler of France, who was second in a Tyrrell. Third was the Canadian, Gilles Villeneuve, in a Ferrari.

An early beneficiary of the second start was the world champion, Niki Lauda of Austria, in his Brabham. He moved into second place behind Peterson's Lotus, having started the second race in twelfth position. As the course began to dry, some of the drivers raced into the pits to change their rain tyres.

On the tenth lap Carlos Reutemann, of Argentina, in a Ferrari, went past Lauda and seized the lead when Peterson pulled over to shed his rain tyres; but Reutemann's lead was short-lived. Soon afterwards he slid off the track into a grass bank, returning first place to Peterson.

Other casualties were the former world champion, James Hunt of Britain, whose bad luck continued when a broken drive-shaft on his McLaren forced him out shortly after the restart, and Lauda, who spun into protective fencing at a bend and limped into the pits as the race went into its second half.

AUSTRIAN GRAND PRIX: 1, R. Peterson (Sweden), Lotus, 1:21:21.97; 117.74 mph; 2, P. Depailler (France), Tyrrell, 1:22:09.01; 3, G. Villeneuve (Canada), Ferrari, 1:25:01.37; 4, E. Fittipoldi (Brazil), Copersucar, one lap behind; 5, J. Laffite (France), Ligier-Matra; 6, V. Brambilla (Italy), Surtees; 7, J. Watson (GB), Brabham; 8, B. Lunger (US), McLaren, two laps behind; 9, R. Arnoux (France), Martini.

WORLD STANDINGS: 1, M. Andretti (US), Lotus, 52 pts; 2, Peterson, Lotus, 45; 3, Depailler, Tyrrell, 32; 4, N. Lauda (Austria), Brabham, and C. Reutemann (Argentina), Ferrari, 31; 6, Watson and Laffite, 16; 8, J. Scheckter (South Africa), Wolf, 12; 9, Fittipaldi, 11; 10, R. Patrese (Italy), Arrows, and J. Hunt (GB), McLaren, 8; 12, D. Pironi (France), Tyrrell, and Villeneuve, Ferrari, 7; 14, A. Jones (Australia), Williams, and P. Tambay (France), McLaren, 5; 16, C. Regazzoni (Switzerland), Shadow, 4; 17, H. Stuck (West Germany), Shadow, 3; 18, Brambilla and H. Rebaque (Mexico), Lotus, 1.

Golf

Trevino proves rare exception to rule that guest stars never win

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

Lee Trevino, guest star of the Benson and Hedges golf tournament at Fulford on Saturday joined the cosmopolitan group of its winners, seven different nationalities in the eight years, and in doing so proved a rare exception to the rule that guest stars never win. He did so by surviving a three-way play-off that must have made him think of the United States PGA championship a week ago, and which involved Neil Coles and an Australian, Noel Ratcliffe. They had tied at 274, setting an earlier target which in increasingly wet weather the leaders were unable to match. Ratcliffe was eliminated at the first extra hole; Coles struggled on for two more but *hit his drive into trees the second* time they came back to the 18th, and the American won with par.

That stocky little figure looked out of place in the sodden conditions of a well trampled course. The white towel with which he protected his back when he was not under his umbrella mocked his white sun cap. Such chatter as he allowed himself fell on deaf ears as it floated away on the drizzle. Fulford that day was not really his scene, but his determination was much reinforced when his *one-iron second fell into* the hole for an eagle at the fourth, a hole which, with the 18th, was the hardest on the course. Now he could see a chance to win, a chance which had barely existed when he started the day three and four strokes behind such players as Ballesteros and Faldo.

He took the chance luck offered him, though he was not driving well. Because of this the 11th and 13th became struggles for par instead of chances for birdies. He hit some good irons, and his putting with a heavier club than he usually likes stood up adequately, but it was competitiveness that pulled him through, as it got him through the extra holes. A player of his class can score 66 on a course like Fulford with the aid of one stroke of luck and still hit several bad shots.

While waiting for those behind to finish, Trevino intently watched on television the efforts of Ballesteros and Faldo to join the play-off party. Coles, in a similar position, tilted his cap over his nose and appeared to doze. It is this enjoyment of the fight that keeps Trevino going. At 39 he is not the type to ponder career structures. He is immensely grateful for what golf has given him, and one can see him battling on, winning a tournament here and there, until he is 45.

Coles crept into the show thorugh the bac kdoor, playing the last two rounds in 67, as Ratcliffe did. His only five came at the 11th, roughened on Saturday by rain and a light breeze. Even so, it needed a grandstand three at the last to get him into the play-off. Radcliffe, a slim Australian, a man of few but intelligent words, sprang into the lead when he eagled the ninth with a long putt which brought him to the turn in 31. He reckoned he had lost his chance over the next few holes, failing to turn the long holes into birdies, and droping a stroke at the short 12th.

Ballesteros was stunned by hooking out of bounds at the fourth for a seven; even so, after some breathtaking shots, including a chip-in at the 13th, he would have joined the crowd on extra holes if he had not missed from five feet on the way in.

Four-round totals at Fulford

274: L. Trevino (US) 69, 67, 73, 66; N. Ratcliffe (Australia) 69, 69, 69, 67; N. Coles 69, 71, 67, 67. Trevino won sudden-death play-off at fourth extra hole.
275: N. Faldo 70, 68, 66, 71; S. Ballesteros (Spain) 71, 69, 68, 70.
276: E. Polland 71, 69, 67, 69.
278: T. Horton 72, 70, 67, 67; D. Durnian 69, 71, 68, 70; B. Langer (Germany) 69, 69, 70, 70; H. Clark 73, 67, 69, 70; C. O'Connor, jnr 73, 67, 68, 70.
279: J. Fourie (SA) 70, 75, 67, 69.
280: K. Brown 70, 72, 75, 63; G. Hamilton (Canada) 72, 70, 71, 67; B. Barnes 68, 74, 71, 67; D. Reyes (SA) 75, 66, 70, 69; B. Verwey (SA) 73, 69, 67, 71; P. Butler 71, 70, 68, 71; T. Britz (SA) 68, 69, 68, 75.
281: P. Dawson 70, 71, 69, 71; J. Bland (SA), 68, 71, 71, 70; C. Forman (Australia) 69, 68, 73, 72; M. James 67, 68, 70, 76.
282: R. J. Charles (NZ) 75, 71, 71, 67; J. O'Leary 71, 68, 71, 72; M. McNulty (SA) 74, 69, 69, 70; P. Cowen 71, 70, 70, 71.
283: M. Ferguson (Australia) 71, 72, 70, 70; J. Thomson (US) 68, 73, 71, 71; P. Benty 70, 70, 72, 71.
284: P. Elson 72, 72, 73, 67; J. Haggerty 73, 69, 73, 69; S. Darnle 70, 73, 69, 73; M. Ballesteros (Spain) 73, 69, 73, 70; D. McClelland 73, 70, 70, 71; T. Charnley 72, 72, 72, 68; D. Ingram 73, 72, 71, 69; G. Burrows (US) 72, 72, 69, 71; A. Gallardo (Spain) 70, 68, 76, 70; D. Jagger 69, 70, 73, 72.
285: D. Smyth 72, 72, 73, 69; E. Darcy 73, 73, 74, 67; B. Huggett 70, 75, 72, 68; G. Wolstenholme (Australia) 71, 71, 70, 73.
286: J. Hall 71, 72, 73, 69; M. Foster 69, 71, 75, 71; M. Gregson 68, 75, 73, 72; P. Tupling 69, 73, 72, 73; D. Good (Australia) 72, 69, 72, 73.
287: J. Le Grange (SA) 71, 71, 74, 71; D. J. Russell 76, 68, 72, 71; C. Mason 73, 71, 74, 69; J. Hammond 72, 75, 72, 70; M. Piñero (Spain) 71, 73, 69, 74.
288: S. Gallagher 71, 69, 77, 71; J. Morgan 74, 69, 71, 74.
289: V. Somers (Australia) 75, 68, 74, 72; M. Ingham 71, 73, 75, 70; C. Witcher (Australia) 71, 72, 73, 73; S. Torrance 70, 71, 71, 77.
290: A. Chandler 72, 69, 78, 71.
291: G. O'Connor 70, 73, 75, 73.
292: E. Wood (Australia) 68, 71, 78, 75.
293: M. Calero (Spain) 73, 72, 76, 74.
295: F. Mousa (Morocco) 73, 72, 77, 74.
296: A. Coetsuizen (SA) 71, 72, 78, 75.
307: J. Hammond 74, 71, 80, 82.

Composure earns Marchbank youth title

By Lewine Mair

Three shots behind Hugh Evans, of Wales, at the halfway stage, Brian Marchbank returned a 68 morning and afternoon on Saturday to win the British youths' amateur golf championship at East Renfrewshire with a four-round aggregate of 278. After Marchbank had holed from 13 yards across the home green to close with a three, Evans, playing directly behind him needed to hole his second—a medium iron—to force a tie. In the event, he wound up in a greenside trap, ultimately finishing with a five.

At lunchtime on Saturday the lead was held by Angus Dow, who, on a damp and gloomy morning, broke the course record with a scintillating 64, in which he covered the last 13 holes in eight under par. Dow shaped well for much of the afternoon, but, never having been so well placed before, in a big event, he lost his rhythm over the closing holes. Indeed, when he got caught up in a wet and heavy tuft of grass to the right of the green at the 17th, no one was surprised when he dropped a shot, not just at that hole, but at the last.

Marchbank, in contrast, was never less than composed over the finishing stretch. Two under par and one ahead of Evans after 16 holes, he had to be content with a share of the lead when he took a five at the 17th, where a weak chip slid back to the front of the green. "Two years ago", his father said, "that five would have been a six. It is only recently that he has learned to hang on to his score in times of crisis."

Evans was at the top of the leader board at two under par as Marchbank settled to his final putt, but, just as Marchbank's ball droped, so news came that the Welshman's challenge had subsided. As he waited for confirmation that his son had won, Ian Marchbank, the professional at Gleneagles, talked again of the way in which the young man had improved in terms of concentration and course management. "There was a time when he would reach for his driver on every tee. Now though, he always plays for position, thinks in terms of his second shot".

Marchbank, 5ft 8in and 10st, has gathered plenty of length in recent months. "We have never actually worked on getting length as such", Ian Marchbank explained. "Rather, we have concentrated on good timing and a good strike—and the length has come automatically."

Away from the tournaments, Marchbank, who is now 20, practises morning and afternoon helping out in his father's shop only as and when required. He clearly has his sights set on a professional career but his family are adamant that he should be well prepared, that he should have behind a sound enough amateur record to suggest that he is capable of holding his own on the professional tour.

A former Scottish and British boys' champion, Marchbank won this year's Lytham Trophy and was a member of Great Britain and Ireland's team for the St Andrews Trophy match for a second time. It now seems certain that he will win his first Scottish cap in the home internationals at *Ashburnham next month.*

FINAL SCORES: 278: B. Marchbank (Achterarder) 72, 70, 68, 68. 281: B. J. Evans (Lasgarf Rly) 70, 69, 71, 71. 282: A. Dow (Radcliffe-on-Trent) 74, 71, 64, 73. Other scores with Saturday's rounds: 283: J. Graham (Colne) 74, 68, 284: J. G. Bennett (Graham Hurst) 74, 66; A. J. Webster (Bdzel) 75, 68; K. Weeks (Brockenhurst Manor) 71, 70. 285: D. J. Shaw (Wendy Hill) 72, 70; P. G. J. Hoad (Princes) 73, 70; A. Dobson (Abbeydale) 73, 72. 286: T. Plinchin (France) 74, 71; P. R. Thomas (Sudbury) 72, 74. 287: M. A. Weir (Sudbury) 74, 73. 288: G. Brand (Knowle) 69, 76. 289: A. S. Hemsley (Gerrns and Buckley) 73, 68; S. R. Waters (Scunthorpe) 73, 72. D. G. Cerick (Douglas Pk) 71, 75. 290: E. J. Lindsay (King James VI) 72, 73. 291: C. R. Dalgleish (Helensburgh) 74, 71; J. S. Taylor (East Kilbride) 68, 78; P. M. Carrigill (Moortown) 77, 71.

Football



Charity begins, not at home, but away for Peter Withe who holds the trophy aloft at Wembley.

Early kindling of the Forest fire

By Stuart Jones

It was as predictable as a cheese sandwich, once Ipswich Town had been shorn of their central defence. Nottingham Forest duly added the Charity Shield to their recent collection of silverware with a 5—0 victory that was anything but charitable at Wembley on Saturday.

There was a hint of a contest for a mere 10 minutes. By then, Parkin making his first appearance, had announced his arrival with a dipping shot from 20 yards. But Shilton is not easily beaten from such a range. As Talbot and Whymark were to find *out later, he is not easily beaten* from close range either.

Thereafter, Ipswich's defence gradually fell apart like a seamless dress. Forest's main designer was Robertson. His Scottish nightmare behind him, he tormented Birtley throughout the day and, after creating three goals, he scored the fifth himself. Woodcock and Withe, interchanging with pace and enterprise, would have exposed most defences, let alone such an inexperienced pair as Wark and Osman. There, where the gaps appeared, ran Anderson and Barrett down the flanks and Gemmill and O'Neil through the middle.

Indeed, it was O'Neill who opened the gates. If there was one attempted clearance, there must have been half a dozen as the ball ran across the right side of Ipswich's area. None was successful and O'Neill, waiting at the end of a long queue, took his time before accepting the gift.

Tiren Robertson took over. Midway through the first half, he checked, feinted, checked and feinted his way along the edge of the box before reversing a pass to Barrett. A delicate chip left Withe free to head it gently over Cooper.

Within a minute of the resumption he created the third with a swerving free kick that was almost a corner. Withe dummied and Lloyd volleyed home. With 17 minutes left, he made another visit to the by-line, crossed, and O'Neill, again patiently waiting, again took aim and again, hit the target.

Some Ipswich supporters had already turned their backs by the time Robertson produced a fitting end. Intercepting Osman's pass, he stepped inside and his 20-yard shot clipped Cooper's left hand post before going in. The humiliation was complete.

For Ipswich, it was a case of the missing colossi—Hunter and Beattie. Without them, they were belittled. If only for their morale, it could scarcely have been a bleaker start to the long winter that stretches ahead.

Brian Clough, Forest's manager, had said that, for him, the fresh season had come around too soon. *His players, clearly, disagree.* They have lost none of their spirit for adventure, none of their spark of imagination of last year, when they were a revelation. But now everybody expects.

On Saturday, there was no pressure. Soon, there will be. Next Saturday, for instance, they open their title defence against Tottenham Hotspur armed with Ardiles and Villa. Later, they face Liverpool, the holders, on the high road to Europe. Do not be surprised, though, if the Forest fire rages on.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, C. Barrett, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, K. Burns, M. O'Neill (sub. D. Needham), A. Gemmill, P. Withe, A. Woodcock, J. Robertson.
IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; G. Burley, M. Mills, B. Talbot, R. Osman, J. Wark, T. Parkin, E. Gates, P. Mariner, T. Whymark (sub., R. Turner), C. Woods.
REFEREE: P. G. Reeves (Leicester).

Rangers falter at first hurdle in league title race

Rangers, last year's triple champions, made a bad start to the Scottish League campaign on Saturday. A second-half goal from Torrance was enough to give St Mirren a 1—0 victory at Ibrox Park. St Mirren only just avoided relegation to the first division last season.

Aberdeen, Rangers' most serious challengers for honours last season, made a great start; they travelled to Edinburgh to take on the promoted Heart of Midlothian, and beat them 4—1. Davidson, Harper and Archibald (twice) gave Aberdeen victory; Bannon scored for Hearts.

Celtic were also happy travellers. They launched their assault on regaining the championship with a 2—1 win at Morton, another promoted side. Celtic scored a goal in each half, through Glavin and McDonald; Ritchie replied in the second half.

Strangely, the premier division began without one of the five home sides winning. The nearest anyone came was Dundee United, who managed a scoreless draw against Hibernian. Fourth of the away winners were Partick Thistle, a goal by Shead enabling them to win 1—0 at Motherwell.

Hales has a striking homecoming

Derek Hales clebrated his return to Charlton Athletic by scoring an eighth minute goal in their 3—2 *away win over Colchester in the* League Cup first round on Saturday. The turning point came 15 minutes from the end when, with the score 1—1 Colchester's Sharkey missed a penalty.

Wigan Athletic, playing their first game as a Football League club gained a draw at Tranmere Rovers when Gore scored from 40 yards with the last kick. Last season's Cup heroes, Wrexham, now a second division side, struggled before winning 2—0 at home to Bury, of the third division.

Finney, of Rotherham United, scored three goals as his side trounced Hartlepool 5—0 and Jenkins scored twice in Watford's 4—0 hammering of Brentford.

In the Anglo-Scottish Cup, Finnieston, Sheffield United's £100,000 signing from Chelsea, scored both goals in the 2—1 win over Sunderland. Bristol City, the holders, reached the quarter-final round by winning 3—0 at Fulham, but the second division champions, Bolton Wanderers, were eliminated after a goalless home draw with Oldham. Bolton's Worthington missed a penalty.

Houseman to see Neal

The Middlesbrough manager, John Neal, is to have talks next week with the Argentine World Cup player, Rene Houseman. Middlesbrough's £340,000 bid for him has been accepted by Huracan, his South American club. Huracan play at Ayresome Park on Wednesday, a match switched because of the French air traffic controllers dispute.

Tottenham backed

Tottenham Hotspur's odds to win the league championship have been slashed from 25 to 1 to 20 to 1 by Joe Coral. Other odds: Liverpool 7 to 2, Nottingham Forest 5 to 1, Manchester City 7 to 1, Arsenal 9 to 1, 10 to 1 bar.

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE.—Play-off: National Conference: Portland Timbers 1, Vancouver Whitecaps 0.

Tennis

Swiss qualify at expense of Britain and Spain

Switzerland's girls qualified from zone C of the Queen Sobpia junior tennis international at the *expense of Britain and Spain in* Birmingham yesterday. Having beaten Britain 4—1 on Saturday, the Swiss beat Spain by the same score and will go to Almeria to play the finals next weekend.

Britain started badly in their match against Switzerland when the junior grass court champion, Debbie Stewart, fell away after winning the first set to lose to *15-year-old Claudia Pascquale,* 7—5, 6—7, 2—6. Then Jo Durie, Britain's No 1, and Debbie Jevons, the junior Wimbledon champion, lost to the Swiss No 1 Christiane Jollissaint, and the Swiss junior champion, Isabel Abelle Villigier, by 2—6, 6—7.

Jollissaint clinched the tie by saving a set point in the second set tiebreak against Durie before winning 6—4, 7—6. Villigier, an*other 15-year-old, was in superb* form all day and defeated Cathy Drury, who had an ankle injury, 6—1, 6—0. Miss Jevons picked up Britain's only win in the dead rubber, winning 6—0, 6—1 against Regine Just.

RESULTS: Switzerland beat Britain, 4—1. Details: (British names first): J. Durie lost to C. Jollissaint, 6—6, 6—7; C. Drury lost to I. Villiger, 1—6, 2—6; D. Jevons beat R. Just, 6—0, 6—1; D. Stewart lost to C. Pascquale, 7—5, 6—7, 2—6; J. Durie and Jevons lost to Jollissaint and Villiger, 2—6, 6—7. Switzerland 3, Spain 1. Details: (Swiss names first): Pascquale beat A. Almenas, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; Jollissaint and Villigier beat I. Moure and B. Pellon, 6—1, 6—0; Jollissaint beat Moure, 6—3, 6—0; Villigier beat Manjarin, 6—3, 6—0; P. Frei lost to J. Mercade, 6—7, 5—0.

Bad light stops Connors

Indianapolis, Aug 13.—Jimmy Connors, of the United States, the No 1 seed, led the defending champion, Manuel Orantes, of Spain, 7—5, 2—0 in a semi-final round match of the United States Open clay court tennis championships at the Indianapolis Racquet Club when the game was suspended because of darkness last night. *The match was to resume today.* The men's singles had been interrupted for almost four hours in the afternoon because of rain.

In the other semi-final round match Jose Higueras, of Spain, beat Corrado Barazzutti, of Italy, 7—6, 4—6, 6—2. In the women's finals, Dana Gilbert, aged 18, of the United States, defeated Argentina's Viviana Gonzalez, 6—2, 6—3.

As Miss Gilbert is an amateur, tournament officials decided to donate a large portion of the $5,000 first prize to the United States Junior Federation Cup team. Miss Gilbert, who is currently ranked 134 in the world, is a team member.

MEN'S SINGLES: Quarter-final round: J. Connors beat J. McEnroe, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1; M. Orantes (Spain) beat J. Borowiak, 6—2, 6—1; C. Barazzutti (Italy) beat K. Johansson (Sweden), 6—2, 6—4; J. Higueras (Spain) beat C. Vilas, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. Semi-final round: Connors leads Orantes, 7—5, 2—0; Higueras beat Barazzutti, 7—6; 4—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: V. Gonzalez (Argentina) beat J. Evert, 1—6, 6—3, 7—5; D. Gilbert beat J. Newberry, 7—5, 6—4. Final: Gilbert beat Gonzalez, 6—2, 6—3.—Reuter.

Nastase Stays

Los Angeles, Aug 13.—Ilie Nastase will stay on as coach as well as a player for the Los Angeles Strings, club officials said here yesterday. Nastase had suggested he step down as coach after being thrown out of two matches in the world team tennis tournament for bad conduct.—Reuter.

Swimming

Seven nations drop out of world event

West Berlin, Aug 13.—Seven small nations have now dropped out of the world swimming championships starting here on Friday. *The number of entries has now* been reduced from 55 to 49. The latest withdrawals were Nigeria, who had first said they were sending three swimmers, the Dominican Republic with six and Malaysia with two. At the close of applications last Wednesday al lthree had failed to confirm their participation.

Jamaica, the Dutch Antilles, Uruguay and Panama had formally written to say they were not coming. The organizing committee had relaxed the rules a little to allow a late confirmation from Poland for their 10 swimmers.

The total of 828 swimmers and divers is the largest at a world championship, over 100 more than at the second world meet in Cali, Colombia, in 1975, when 39 nations took part.

With five days to go for the opening ceremony here on Friday in the 100,000-seat stadium built for the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin—the actual competition starts on Saturday—the Canadian, British and Dutch swimmers arrived this weekend to begin training in the newly-reconstructed pool.

Although they are unlikely to collect gold medals in the main swimming events, the British are putting strong hopes in the lesser-known synchronised swimming where Jacqueline Cox and Janette Clark are aiming to challenge the Canadian for silver medals.

The Canadians, 17 men and 17 women still celebrating their sweep of more than half the swimming gold medals at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, *flew in late last night and had* their first two hours of swimming here this morning.



Bemedalled: Sharron Davies, aged 15, who won two swimming gold medals in the Commonwealth Games, arrived back in London for just three hours before flying on to the world swimming championships in West Berlin. Wearing her two golds, and a silver and a bronze won in the relays, she said at Heathrow: "I am very pleased about the medals, but I am absolutely shattered. I have never felt so exhausted. I have had only about one day's sleep in four days." Asked about her *chances in West Berlin, she said: "It's going to be a lot harder than* the Commonwealth Games, because of East Germany and Russia; but let's hope we can make the finals and perhaps get a medal."

Rugby Union

PALMERSTON NORTH (NZ): Australians 10, Manawatu 20.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 6, New York Yankees 4; Chicago White Sox 6, Detroit Tigers 3; Toronto Blue Jays 5, Kansas City Royals 2; Minnesota Twins 6, Oakland Athletics 3; Texas Rangers 6, Cleveland Indians 1; Boston Red Sox 3, Milwaukee Brewers 1; and 11—4; California Angels 7, Seattle Mariners 5; and 3—5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Francisco Giants 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 2; San Diego Padres 4, Cincinnati Reds 2; Montreal Expos 4, Chicago Cubs 3; Houston Astros 5, Atlanta Brates 2; St Louis Cardinals 5, New York Mets 1; Philadelphia Phillies 10, Pittsburgh Pirates 1.

Athletics

British hope for Prague event beaten

Roger Mills, one of Britain's main hopes in the European championship 20-kilometre walk in Prague next month, was defeated in the Southern Counties 20-kilometre walking championship at Hackney, East London. He was beaten by another international, Steve Gower, like Mills a member of Ilford, who led almost all the way to win in 1hr 30min 59sec.

Mills paid the penalty of starting off too slowly, and although he came through to catch Gower four kilometres from the finish, Gower managed to pull away again in the final stages. Mills took 1hr 31min 58sec; Ian Richards (Coventry), who is in the 50-kilometre walk in Prague, was third in 1hr 33min.

Results: 1, S. Gower, 1hr 30min 59 sec; 2, R. Mills, 1-31.58; 3, I. Richards, 1-33. Team placings: 1, Steyning, 29 pts; 2, Ilford, 40; 3, Belgrave Harriers, 41.

Bowls

A present for the women's president

Doris Johnson, president of the English Women's Bowling Assn, enjoyed one of the happiest moments of her year of office on Saturday when Weston Park, Leicestershire, presented her with victory for her own county in the triples competition at the national finals at Leamington Spa. They beat Madeira, Devon, 19—8.

After drifting into 4—1 arrears at four ends, Weston Park, with *their No 1, May Martin, in excel*lent form, hit their peak. They dominated the rest of the contest, winning the following five ends to lead 10—4.

In the semi-final round of the two-wood singles, the international, Eileen Fletcher, of Poole Park, Dorset, gained a last end win to move into the final.

Norma Shaw, of Durham, gave the *national selectors plenty to* consider when she gained the north of England their first title. Mrs Shaw (Repner Park) sped to a 17—10 win over Mrs Fletcher.

It was close until the closing stages. After 13 ends, Mrs Shew led 9—8 and threatened to increase that *lead by lying shot at* the 14th. But Mrs Fletcher fired in to claim two. However, Mrs Shaw forged ahead with three consecutive twos to lead 15—10. On the decisive 18th, Mrs Fletcher took shot, but Mrs Shaw, with her second wood, carried the jack to lie two. Mrs Fletcher, short with her final wood, was forced to concede, with three ends remaining.

TWO-WOODS: First round: A. Kaye (Torbay) 16, W. Gale (Buckden) 14; M. Wilson (Kingsthorpe) 11, E. Smith (Homefield Park) 14; P. Francesson (Bedford Priory) 15, E. Scorer (Whitley) 16; C. Wall (Cowes) 14, S. Shaw (Repner Park) 17; B. Hackett (Galeway) 15, M. Heggie (Edenside) 15, N. McNair (Heaton Hall) 11, J. Daniels (Wrexham) 15; S. Orman (Eastbourne) 16, B. Taylor (Bannister Park) 13, M. Johnson (Diss) 16, O. Coates (Peterborough) 15; M. Hobday (Swindon) 21, L. Andrews (Newport) 16.

J. Spelling (Gravesend) vs M. Cassidy (Zetland Park) scr.; V. Churchill (Bournemouth) 18, K. Brooker (Mellins) 14; I. Heywood (Eastbourne) vs J. Morgan (Bromsgrove) scr.; L. Wright (Romsey) 10, B. Newborn (Belgrave) 15; M. Morgan (Stratford) 16, K. Bayliss (Potten End) 15; P. Snell (Oswestry) 14, E. Stannard (Wavelelgh) 6; E. Summers (Cripplegate) 16, H. Manning (Manydor) 11, E. Trafford (Oxford City and County) 16, V. Lewis (Beacon) 12; L. Downing (Headington) 17, D. Payne (Greenhill) 17; E. Rutherford (Gunnersbury Park) 14, C. Steele (Wavelelgh) 15.

M. Kelly (Wandle) 12, J. Hunn (Dovercourt) 16; G. Thomas (Belmont) 18, B. Soden (Minehead) 10; P. Davies (Gateway) 16, M. Buckby (Rothwell Conservatives) 10; D. Chapman (Sharrows Nest) 17, J. Blakes (Ware) 15; F. Collingbourne (Three Mile Cross) 5, N. Andrews (Powsey Vale) 16; E. Iron (Wynendham Dell) 13, C. Robertson (Princes Risborough) 17; N. Hulse (Lamas) 15, J. Curtis (Vation) 13; O. Williams (St. Andrews) 17, J. Jenkins (Rye Green) 10; E. Fetcher (Poole Park) 19, E. Cooke (Appleby Frodingham) 8; J. Brown (East Shilton) 16, J. Coan (Dene Park) 9; V. Walker (City of Exeter) 15, T. Baron (Croydon) 14.

Second round: Kaye 17, Smith 14; Scorer 9, Shaw 17; Heggie 11, Daniels 16; Orwin 7, Johnson 17; Andrews 12, Snelling 15; Churchill 16, Heywood 9; Newburn 14, Morgan 11; Snell 15, Summers 13; Trafford 16, Payne 11; Eastard 11, Steele 15; Munn 16, Thomas 10; Davies 13, Chatman 16; Andrews 4, Robertson 19; Hulse 12, Williams 16; Fletcher 15; Brown 8, Baron 10. Neasby 18.

Third round: Kaye 7, Shaw 16; Daniels 13, Johnson 15; Snelling 15; Churchill 13; Newborn 17, Summers 8, Trafford 17, Steele 10; Munn 17, Chapman 6; Robertson 16, Williams 9; Fletcher 21, Neasby 4.

Fourth round: Shaw 15, Johnson 10; Snelling 18, Newborn 13; Trafford 11, Munn 14; Robertson 7, Fletcher 17.

Semi-final round: Shaw 17, Snelling 8, Munn 12, Fletcher 14.

Final: Shaw 17, Fletcher 10.

Triples: Final: Madeira (Devon), 8, Weston Park (Leicestershire), 19.

Nastase Stays

Los Angeles, Aug 13.—Ilie Nastase will stay on as coach as well as a player for the Los Angeles Strings, club officials said here yesterday. Nastase had suggested he step down as coach after being thrown out of two matches in the world team tennis tournament for bad conduct.—Reuter.

For the record

Football

CHARITY SHIELD (at Wembley): Ipswich Town 0, Nottingham Forest 5.

LEAGUE CUP: *First round, first* leg: Aldershot 0, Millwall 1; Barnsley 1, Chesterfield 0; Bournemouth 0, Exeter City 1; Bradford City 3, Lincoln City 0; Bristol Rovers 2, Hereford United 1; Cambridge United 2, Northampton Town 2; Cardiff City 1, Oxford United 2; Carlisle United 2, Blackpool 0; Colchester United 2, Charlton Athletic 3; Crewe Alexandra 1, Rochdale 0; Doncaster Rovers 0, Sheffield Wednesday 1; Grimsby Town 1, York City 0; Hull City 0, Peterborough United 1; Mansfield Town 0, Darlington 1; Newport County 2, Swansea City 1; Scunthorpe United 0, Notts County 1; Plymouth Argyle 1, Torquay United 1; Portsmouth 0, Swindon Town 0; Port Vale 0, Chester 3; Preston N.E. 3, Huddersfield Town 0; Reading 3, Gillingham 1; Rotherham United 5, Hartlepool 0; Southend United 1, Wimbledon 0; Tranmere Rovers 1, Wigan Athletic 1; Walsall 2, Halifax Town 1; Watford 4, Brentford 0; Wrexham 2, Bury 0.

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Dundee United 0, Hibernian 0; Heart of Midlothian 1, Aberdeen 4; Morton 1, Celtic 3; Motherwell 0, Partick Thistle 1; Rangers 0, St Mirren 1.

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Airdrieonians 4, *Queen of South* 1; Arbroath 1, Dumbarton 1; Ayr 0, Dundee 0; Clyde 3, Raith Rovers 1; Clydebank 2, Kilmarnock 1; St Johnstone 3, Montrose 2; Stirling Albion 0, Hamilton Academicals 0.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Brechin 1, Cowdenbeath 1; Dumfermline 0, Queen's Park 3; East Fife 0, Albion Rovers 2; Falkirk 6, Berwick 0; Meadowbank 0, Forfar Athletic 0; Stenhousemuir 0, East Stirlingshire 2; Stranraer 4, Alloa Athletic 0.

ANGLO SCOTTISH CUP: Blackburn Rovers 1, Burnley 1; Bolton Wanderers 0, Oldham Athletic 0; Fulham 0, Bristol City 3; Norwich City 0, Orient 0; Sheffield United 2, Sunderland 1.

OTHER MATCHES: Arsenal 1, Crystal Palace 1; Bedworth 3, South Liverpool 4; Brighton 3, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Burton 3, Macclesfield 0; Lancaster 5, Sperrymoor United 1; Bohemians 0, Tottenham Hotspur 4.

ALKMAAR, Netherlands: AZ'67 5, Manchester City 1.

Tonight's football

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP, first round, second leg: Shrewsbury Town v Blackpool County (7.30), Rochdale v Crewe Alexandra (7.30).

JOCK STEIN TESTIMONIAL: Celtic v Liverpool.

Yachting

HAMBLE: Merlin Rocket open meeting: King Pott, 1 Bengaro; C. Rhodes and P. King, Hamble River; 2, Substituo (A. Warren and S. Dunning, Sussex); 3, Intrigue (M. Fowler and Miss M. Fowler, Cookham Reach); Fossil Bowl (Silver Tiller Trophy): 1, *Intrigue*; 2, Clasher (J. Patterson, Leigh); 3, After Myth (Mr and Mrs D. Blake, Cookham Reach); Bald Head Trophy (over 45s): Spring Fever (H. Haynes, Nottingham); Tinker Trophy (Women): Miss M. Fowler.

BREST: European Fireball championships: Fourth race: 1, Slater and Road Wilson (GB); 2, Bain and Stuart (GB); 3, Thuddingham and Vivian (GB); 4, Bell and Bell (Ireland); 5, Bamford and Ness (GB); 6, Clementson and Smith (GB); 7, Thornton and Ashworth (GB); 8, Lyden and Vanderpall (Ireland); 9, Allsop and Buck (GB); 10, Kehrer and Stulz (Switzerland).

Lacrosse

HOBART.—Britain beat Australia 5—0. Britain lead 3—0 in the series.

Race walking

OSLO: Women's world championship: 10km: 1, L. Ohlson (Sweden), 49:21.4; 2, M. Karlsson (Sweden), 50:01.3; 3, A. Jannsson (Sweden), 50:27.0; 4, M. Olson (Sweden), 51:57.1. 3km: 1, B. M. Carlsson (Sweden), 15:05.43; 2, T. Urdar (Norway), 15:08.3; 3, M. Fawkes (England), 15:31.7.

Golf

MANHASSET (New York): 210, J. Hankin 71, 69, 70; 210, D. Massey 71, 72, 67; 214 S. Lutle (South Africa) 69, 73, 73; 215, J. Blalock 71, 71, 73; P. Higgins 72, 71, 72; 217, H. Stacy 72, 71, 74; 218, G. Ehret 73, 73, 72; K. Whitworth 74, 71, 73; J. Ruiz 72, 70, 76; S. Post 69, 76, 73; 219, E. Stone 74, 73, 72; D. Lundquist 73, 72, 74.

SUTTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—Pleasant Valley tournament: 203 M. Hayes; 205, J. Mahaffey, G. Morgan; 204 G. Marsh (amateur); 205 R. Floyd; 206 D. Bies; 207 M. Barber; 208 O. Moody, W. Rogers; E. Sabo. Other scores: 208 R. Shearer (Australia); 213 R. Cole (SA); J. Lister (NZ); P. Oosterhuis (GB); 215 D. Graham (Australia).

Cricket

Glorious performance even if against inglorious opposition

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

New Zealand suffered drastically at the hands of England's bowlers, and of the weather and, as they themselves are inclined to think, of the umpires in the second Test match, sponsored by Cornhill Insurance, at Trent Bridge on Saturday. Although less than three hours' play was possible, this was time enough for New Zealand to lose their last seven first-innings wickets and to follow on. With two days left for play, they still need 309 runs to save an innings defeat.

First Ian Botham, who took six New Zealand wickets, including five of their seven batsmen, for 34 runs in 21 overs. Although this is only his tenth Test match, it was the sixth time he has taken five wickets or more in an innings. However weak the opposition—and there have been times when all his opponents (Australia, Pakistan and New Zealand) have yielded rather ingloriously—this is a remarkable achievement.

Without suggesting that anything very much should be made of the comparisons, here are the number of occasions on which a selection of other bowlers took five wickets or more in a Test innings. Botham, remembers, is playing in only his tenth Test and has now done it six times. Keith Miller did it seven times in 55 Tests; Ray Illingworth three times in 61 Tests; Brian Statham nine times in 70 Tests; Jim Laker nine times in 46 Tests; Tony Greig six times in 58 Tests; John Snow eight times in 49 Tests; Trevor Bailey five times in 61 Tests; and Learie Constantine twice in 18 Tests. The most astonishing record of all belongs to Sidney Barnes, who did it 24 times in 27 Tests.

Of course, the strength of the opposition has varied; yet in most eras there have been the relatively cheap Test wickets as well as highly-prized ones. In 1958, for example, when Laker took 17 New Zealand wickets in four Tests, and Trueman 15 in five, the New Zealand side were decidedly weaker than the present one.

It would be no good expecting Botham to continue at his present striking rate. In Australia next winter he is sure to have days of toil, sweat, tears and empty sheets. At other times and in other places, because he can be wayward, he will be mercilessly attacked by the best batsmen in good form. But so long as he keeps fit, and while he is still young, he has the strength, flair, belligerence and natural swing to produce these devastating bursts.

After this, New Zealand's batting makes solemn tidings. It was influenced on Saturday by a lamentable decision by the two umpires to start play at 11.30 and to suspend it because of bad light, two balls later. Had no ball been bowled, the covers would have remained on the pitch until 3.20, when the light really was fit for play. Instead, once a ball has been bowled in a Test match the pitch remains uncovered until play is ended for the day.

At 11.30, therefore, in impossibly bad light, Messrs Constant and Spencer had to make what to anyone knowing the regulations (one ball bowled, covers off for the day) was no ordinary decision. As someone who believes that the tendency, farmore often than not, is to suspend play prematurely and to start it too late, I am reluctant to say now that it seemed totally unreasonable to the New Zealanders for the game to be resumed when it was on Saturday morning. I was standing outside, bareheaded, and saw not the slightest difference between the conditions at 11.30, when the first two balls were bowled, and at 11.32 when Constant and Spencer decided to take the players in. What fulminating there would have been, from me among others, had the same thing happened in Sydney, especially with England in trouble!

Had justice been done, to the New Zealanders if not the crowd, there would have been no more play. Instead, the New Zealanders had to come out in midafternoon to face the England bowlers on a wet pitch, and an hour's play having been lost before 6.30, they had to stay out for an extra evening hour. By the time New Zealand lost their last first innings wicket, it was well past 7.0.

Only Howarth and Congdon could be pleased with the way they batted. Burgess, New Zealand's out-of-form captain, was caught at the wicket off a poor stroke; Edwards, a robust hitter on his day, was out first ball: And after Howarth and Congdon had added 50 for the sixth wicket, there was nothing left.

There were five catches in the innings for the unfailing Taylor and some good overs from Edmonds. Hendrick held a glorious catch at second slip, Gooch a good one at third slip. Botham took his tally of Test wickets to 50; this at a time when England have a full hand of fast and fastish bowlers. Today or tomorrow England should win their fourth victory of the summer—marred, through no fault of their own, by the perversity of Saturday morning's decisions.

ENGLAND: First innings, 429 (G. Boycott 131, C. T. Radley 59, G. A. Gooch 55, J. M. Brearley 50, R. J. Hadlee 4 for 94).

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

B. A. Edgar, c Taylor, b Botham	6
R. W. Anderson, l-b-w, b Botham	19
G. P. Howarth, not out	31
S. L. Boock, c Taylor, b Willis	8
J. M. Parker, c Taylor, b Hendrick	0
*M. G. Burgess, c Taylor, b Botham	5
B. E. Congdon, c Hendrick, b Botham	27
†G. N. Edwards, c Taylor, b Botham	0
B. L. Cairns, b Edmonds	9
R. J. Hadlee, c Gooch, b Botham	4
P. B. Bracewell, b Edmonds	0
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 9)	11
Total	120

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22, 2—27, 3—30, 4—47, 5—49, 6—99, 7—99, 8—110, 9—115, 10—120.

BOWLING: Willis, 12—5—22—1; Hendrick, 15—9—13—1; Botham, 21—9—34—6; Edmonds, 15.4—5—21—2; Miller, 6—1—14—0.

SECOND INNINGS

B. A. Edgar, not out	0
R. W. Anderson, not out	0
Total (0 wkts)	0

Umpires: D. J. Constant and T. W. Spencer.

Lesser lights shine for Hampshire

By Richard Streeton

CHELTENHAM: Hampshire (4 pts) beat Gloucestershire by 47 runs.

Greater consistency and strength in depth, shown not least by the lesser lights such as Cowley and Southern, brought Hampshire a thoroughly deserved win yesterday in the John Player League. Hampshire and Somerset, who also won, have now overhauled Worcestershire at the top of the table, both having a match in hand. Another close finish to the competition is guaranteed with three more Sundays to come this season.

Gloucestershire had to make 170 to win, and the outcome was settled when Gloucestershire made a poor start that soon became a dreadful one. In the fourth over Sadiq had already completed a wild pull before the ball hit his stumps; next over Stovold was brilliantly caught behind by Stephenson, standing up as he tried to drive. It was a case of Stephenson making amends as he dropped Stovold in the square leg area from the second ball of the innings. Zaheer got a ball that lifted and was held at gulley in the seventh over.

Procter, inevitably, was all single minded determination: Foat struck a few blows before he was caught behind. Procter was fifth out, in the twenty-second over, beaten through the air by Southern, an illustrious feather indeed for this particular bowler's headgear.

Bainbridge was soon run out. Everything depended on Hignell and the burden was too heavy. He swung across the line with 64 needed in nine overs.

The crowd was estimated at around 6,000 who gathered in lunchtime sunshine before the usual cool, overcast conditions of this summer took over by mid-afternoon. At least, there was play; six of the first nine days of this year's festival at the College ground had been washed out. Insurance had helped to cushion the losses but, with two days to come, the deficit to Gloucestershire could yet be around £3,000 or £4,000. Gloucestershire were certain to avoid bottom place in the table by a whisker whatever happened.

The Hampshire innings comprised an aggressive first wicket stand, with Greenidge rampant; then a fourth wicket partnership beaten Cowley and Jesty. Otherwise, Gloucestershire contained their opponents. Procter and Brain, who took four for five in his last three overs, made sure that the closing acceleration came to naught.

Greenidge, mostly on the front foot, punched the ball with remarkable confidence and forcefulness remembering the sodden state of the pitch after Hampshire, a little unexpectedly, chose to bat. The pitch, in fact, only misbehaved. In the first hour, Greenidge was missed at deep mid-off by Zaheer (a simple one) and on the cover point boundary above his head by Hignell (more difficult) at 27 and 36, the bowlers being Finan and Childs. Partridge was the bowler as three wickets fell in successive overs by him.

In the sixteenth over Greenidge was held at deep mid-on; Gilliat was stupidly run out by his partner's determination to go for a single straight to the square leg fieldsman; and Turner mistimed a drive to mid-on. Jesty, who in the past three weeks has grown a beard with great rapidity, and Cowley thrived on some bowling of variable length.

HAMPSHIRE

C. G. Greenidge, c Procter, b Partridge	48
*R. M. C. Gilliat, run out	23
D. R. Turner, c Sadiq, b Partridge	8
T. E. Jesty, l-b-w, b Childs	33
N. G. Cowley, c Stovold, b Brain	31
N. E. G. Pocock, b Procter	3
M. N. S. Taylor, c Procter, b Brain	2
†G. R. Stephenson, l-b-w, b Brain	0
J. M. Rice, c Bainbridge, b Brain	5
T. M. Tremlett, b Procter	2
J. W. Southern, not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, w 3, n-b 1)	14
Total (39.4 overs)	169

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—75, 2—79, 3—82, 4—155, 5—161, 6—163, 7—163, 8—165, 9—168, 10—169.

BOWLING: Brain, 8—1—29—4; Procter, 7.4—2—9—2; Partridge, 8—1—31—2; Finan, 6—0—26—0; Childs, 8—0—45—1; Bainbridge, 2—0—12—0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A. W. Stovold, c Stephenson, b Tremlett	5
Sadiq Mohammad, b Taylor	4
Zaheer Abbas, c Jesty, b Tremlett	3
*M. J. Procter, b Southern	29
J. C. Foat, c Stephenson, b Rice	16
A. J. Hignell, b Cowley	29
P. Bainbridge, run out	0
M. D. Partridge, b Cowley	8
B. M. Brain, b Taylor	9
N. H. Finan, c Rice, b Cowley	5
J. H. Childs, not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, w 2, n-b 1)	11
Total (37.5 overs)	122

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—16, 3—22, 4—64, 5—72, 6—76, 7—106, 8—109, 9—121, 10—122.

BOWLING: Tremlett, 5—0—9—0; Taylor, 6.5—1—17—3; Rice, 8—0—26—1; Jesty, 4—0—17—0; Southern, 8—0—33—1; Cowley, 6—0—19—3.

Umpires: C. G. Pepper and P. B. Wight.

Hayes and Lloyd steer Lancashire through

Lancashire achieved an easy victory over Surrey by eight wickets at Old Trafford yesterday to stay with the John Player League leaders. In a match restricted by rain to 29 overs, Surrey scrambled to 115 for four with an unbeaten 50 from Younis.

Lancashire's hopes were jolted when the opening batsman Kennedy and David Lloyd, who had put on 47, fell in the space of two overs. But Hayes and Clive Lloyd took command to lead Lancashire home with six overs to spare.

Hayes was in superb form and hit two fours and one six in an over from Pocock. He was unbeaten with 42 at the close, having put on 68 with Lloyd in eight overs.

Wellingborough

A masterly 81 by Vivian Richards took Somerset to a three wicket victory with four balls to spare against Northamptonshire. Richards batted 24 overs for his 81 which included three sixes and four fours. He shared a second wicket stand of 102 from 21 overs with Peter Denning (33).

After that, Somerset slumped and they had only four balls left when Breakwell drove Lamb for four.

Northamptonshire scored 167 for seven, Cook making 55 in 52 minutes with three sixes in 100 minutes including two sixes and four fours.

Lord's

Middlesex beat Derbyshire by seven runs after taking the last wicket with two balls to spare. Gatting was the cornerstone of the Middlesex innings with 71 not out in 100 minutes including two sixes and four fours.

Middlesex seemed set for a big score but once Gatting and Gould were parted after adding 57 for the fifth wicket in 35 minutes, only Emburey with a brisk 26 showed any enterprise.

Chelmsford

A second-wicket partnership of 76 between Briers and Balderstone paved the way for an easy victory by Leicestershire over Essex. Replying to a total of 138 for nine, the Midlanders reached their objective with seven wickets and nearly six overs to spare.

Worcester

Worcestershire lost more ground in the race for the title when Kent beat them by 57 runs at Worcester. After Christopher Cowdrey had made 74, including six fours and one six in Kent's useful total of 208 for six, Worcestershire slumped badly to Kent's spin bowlers, Underwood (two for 19) and Johnson (one for 15).

John Player League

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Hampshire (4)	13	9	2	2	40
Somerset (9)	13	9	2	2	40
Worcestershire (15)	14	9	4	1	38
Leicestershire (1)	13	8	3	2	36
Lancashire (16)	13	8	4	1	34
Derbyshire (9)	13	6	4	3	30
Yorkshire (13)	13	6	5	2	28
Essex (2)	13	5	5	3	26
Sussex (4)	14	5	6	3	26
Kent (6)	13	5	6	2	24
Middlesex (3)	13	5	6	2	24
Glamorgan (8)	14	5	7	2	24
Nottingham (12)	13	5	7	1	22
Northampton (17)	13	3	7	3	18
Surrey (13)	13	3	8	2	16
Gloucestershire (6)	13	2	9	2	12
Warwickshire (9)	13	2	10	1	10

1977 positions in brackets.

Saturday's scores

CHELMSFORD: Essex, 200 (K. W. R. Fletcher 68 not out); Leicestershire, 16 for no wkt.
SWANSEA: Glamorgan, 302 (or 3 (J. A. Hopkins 116, P. D. Swart 56 not out, G. Richards 35 not out); Nottinghamshire, 34 for 1.
BLACKPOOL: Surrey, 112 for 6 v Lancashire.
LORD'S: Derbyshire, 113 for 7 v Middlesex.
WORCESTER: Worcestershire, 159 for 9 (G. M. Turner 53) v Kent.
LEEDS: Yorkshire, 144 for 2 (R. G. Lumb 64 not out) v Sussex.
CHELTENHAM: Gloucestershire v Hampshire. No play, rain.
WELLINGBOROUGH: Northamptonshire v Somerset. No play, rain.
Millom: Lancashire II 52 for 1 v Cumberland. Rain.

Minor Counties

Hungerford: Berkshire 202 for 4 (M. D. Mence 63) and 131 (J. Waterman 7 for 40); Wiltshire 173 for 6 (B. H. White 54) and 136. Berkshire won by 24 runs.
PENZANCE: Cornwall, 167 (N. J. Evans 4 for 31); Somerset II, 110 for 6 (D. A. Toseland 4 for 27).
STEVENAGE: Bedfordshire 160 (B. G. Collins 4 for 31, R. G. Halley 4 for 77); Hertfordshire 160 for 7 (B. Abeynaike 6 for 45).
CHESHAM: Suffolk 175 (S. A. Westley 59; P. A. Gooch 4 for 60) and 25 for 2; Buckinghamshire 116 (M. A. Grant 4 for 20).

Packer releases Pakistanis

Karachi, Aug 13.—Kerry Packer's World Series Cricket (WSC) organization announced here yesterday that it had released five Pakistani Test players for the forthcoming series between Pakistan and India. The managing director of the WSC, Linton Taylor, told the Pakistan Press International (PPI) news agency on his arrival here for a two-day visit to Pakistan that the five Pakistan players, Mushtaq Mohammad, Asif Iqbal, Majid Khan, Imran Khan and Zaheer Abbas, would be free to play against the Indians in a three-Test series in the autumn.

These five had not been included in Pakistan's tour of England because of their contracts with WSC.

GLASGOW: Scotland 74 for 7 (D. Monteith 4 for 17); v Ireland. Rain.

Yorkshire v Sussex

AT BRADFORD

Sussex (4 pts) beat Yorkshire by 10 wickets.

YORKSHIRE

*J. H. Hampshire, b Cheatle	56
R. G. Lumb, run out	1
C. W. J. Athey, c Miandad, b Arnold	74
K. Sharp, c Mendis, b Cheatle	5
C. Johnson, c Long, b Arnold	24
†D. L. Bairstow, c Storey, b Arnold	10
G. B. Stevenson, c Miandad, b Imran	5
P. Carrick, not out	11
A. Sidebottom, run out	1
H. P. Cooper, not out	3
Extras (b 1, l-b 8, w 3)	12
Total (8 wkts)	200

S. Oldham did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—113, 3—125, 4—165, 5—178, 6—184, 7—185, 8—193.

BOWLING: Arnold, 8—2—26—3; Imran, 8—2—29—1; Phillipson, 8—0—43—1; Cheatle, 7—0—51—2; Storey, 8—0—30—0; Barclay, 1—0—9—0.

SUSSEX

Javed Miandad, not out	27
Imran Khan, not out	19
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, n-b 1)	5
Total (0 wkts: 8.2 overs)	51

J. R. T. Barclay, G. D. Mendis, P. W. G. Parker, C. P. Phillipson, S. J. Storey, *†A. Long, G. G. Arnold, S. P. Hoadley and R. G. L. Cheatle did not bat.

BOWLING: Old, 4—0—35—0; Stevenson, 4—0—20—0; Carrick, 0.2—0—1—0.

Umpires: A. Jepson and T. G. Wilson.

Glamorgan v Notts

AT SWANSEA

Nottinghamshire (4 pts) beat Glamorgan by 60 runs.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

P. A. Todd, b Wilkins	41
J. D. Birch, l-b-w, b Nash	0
C. E. B. Rice, not out	120
D. W. Randall, c Ontong, b Wilkins	48
M. T. Tunnicliffe, run out	5
*M. J. Smedley, not out	2
Extras (l-b 6, w 1)	7
Total (4 wkts)	227

M. J. Harris, B. N. French, R. A. White, W. K. Watson, K. Cooper did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—97, 3—196, 4—206.

BOWLING: Nash, 8—1—27—1; Cordle, 5—2—19—0; Lloyd, 5—0—46—0; Swart, 8—0—40—0; Wilkins, 7—0—50—2; Ontong, 7—0—49—0.

GLAMORGAN

*A. Jones, b Watson	2
J. A. Hopkins, st French, b Tunnicliffe	10
R. C. Ontong, c Rice, b Tunnicliffe	25
G. Richards, b Cooper	12
P. D. Swart, b Cooper	5
M. J. Llewellyn, b Cooper	0
M. A. Nash, b Watson	44
†E. W. Jones, b Cooper	5
B. S. Lloyd, c French, b Tunnicliffe	2
A. E. Cordle, not out	30
A. H. Wilkins, run out	2
Extras (b 4, l-b 11, w 5)	20
Total (36.3 overs)	167

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—27, 3—56, 4—62, 5—62, 6—77, 7—88, 8—113, 9—159, 10—167.

BOWLING: Rice, 6.3—0—26—0; Watson, 8—0—26—2; Tunnicliffe, 8—0—38—3; Cooper, 8—0—36—4; White, 8—1—22—0.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and J. G. Langridge.

Worcester v Kent

AT WORCESTER

Kent (4pts) beat Worcestershire by 57 runs.

KENT

R. A. Woolmer, c Humphries, b Holder	14
G. W. Johnson, b Boyns	21
C. J. Tavaré, l-b-w, b Boyns	15
*A. G. E. Ealham, c Humphries, b Boyns	0
J. N. Shepherd, c Pridgeon, b Cumbes	31
C. S. Cowdrey, c Ormrod, b Holder	74
C. J. C. Rowe, not out	21
R. W. Hills, not out	8
Extras (b 1, l-b 16, n-b 9)	26
Total (6 wkts)	208

†P. R. Downton, D. L. Underwood, K. B. S. Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—61, 3—61, 4—64, 5—142, 6—190.

BOWLING: Holder, 8—0—44—2; Pridgeon, 8—0—42—0; Boyns, 8—0—34—3; Cumbes, 8—0—32—1; Gifford, 8—0—40—0.

WORCESTERSHIRE

G. M. Turner, c Woolmer, b Underwood	36
J. A. Ormrod, c Cowdrey, b Jarvis	26
P. A. Neale, c Tavaré, b Johnson	7
E. J. O. Hemsley, c Shepherd, b Woolmer	53
B. L. D'Oliveira, c Hills, b Underwood	0
†D. J. Humphries, l-b-w, b Rowe	14
C. N. Boyns, b Woolmer	4
V. A. Holder, b Rowe	1
*N. Gifford, b Hills	1
A. P. Pridgeon, b Hills	0
J. Cumbes, not out	0
Extras (l-b 6, w 1, n-b 2)	9
Total (35.2 overs)	151

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—49, 2—67, 3—90, 4—92, 5—134, 6—141, 7—146, 8—151, 9—151, 10—151.

Bowling: Jarvis, 5—0—30—1; Hills, 6—1—31—2; Johnson, 8—1—15—1; Underwood, 8—1—19—3; Rowe, 4—0—39—2; Woolmer, 4.2—0—18—2.

Umpires: H. P. Bird and W. E. Phillipson.

Lancashire v Surrey

AT MANCHESTER

Lancashire (4 pts) beat Surrey by eight wickets.

SURREY

A. R. Butcher, b Reidy	16
G. R. J. Roope, l-b-w, b Reidy	35
Younis Ahmed, not out	50
Intikhab Alam, c Hayes, b Reidy	5
*R. D. V. Knight, c Lloyd, b Ratcliffe	3
D. M. Smith, not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 6)	8
Total (4 wkts, 29 overs, inns closed)	115

D. J. Thomas, †C. J. Richards, R. D. Jackman, P. H. Wilson and P. I. Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—35, 2—82, 3—93, 4—104.

BOWLING: Croft, 6—1—21—0; Ratcliffe, 6—1—18—1; Simmons, 7—1—24—0; Reidy, 8—1—33—3; Hughes, 2—0—11—0.

LANCASHIRE

A. Kennedy, b Pocock	35
D. Lloyd, b Jackman	13
C. Lloyd, not out	24
*F. C. Hayes, not out	42
Extras (b 4, w 1)	5
Total (2 wkts, 23 overs)	119

J. Abrahams, B. W. Reidy, J. Simmons, D. P. Hughes, †J. Lyon, R. Ratcliffe and C. Croft did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—47, 2—51.

BOWLING: Thomas, 3—0—16—0; Wilson, 7—1—35—0; Jackman, 7—0—42—1; Pocock, 6—0—31—1.

Umpires: R. Aspinall and D. O. Oslear.

Northants v Somerset

AT WELLINGBOROUGH

Somerset (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by three wickets.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

W. Larkins, c and b Marks	42
P. Willey, b Dredge	3
T. J. Yardley, b Marks	4
A. J. Lamb, c Dredge, b Burgess	18
G. Cook, c Denning, b Dredge	55
†G. Sharp, b Dredge	9
*P. J. Watts, not out	17
R. G. Williams, c Moseley, b Richards	1
Sarfraz Nawaz, not out	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 14, w 3, n-b 3)	21
Total (7 wkts)	167

T. M. Lamb and B. J. Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—33, 3—68, 4—87, 5—134, 6—151, 7—162.

BOWLING: Dredge, 8—2—34—3; Moseley, 8—3—9—0; Burgess, 8—2—33—1; Marks, 8—0—33—2; Breakwell, 3—0—27—0; Richards, 5—0—30—1.

SOMERSET

*B. C. Rose, c Cook, b Griffiths	10
P. W. Denning, run out	33
I. V. A. Richards, b T. Lamb	81
P. M. Roebuck, c Larkins, b Sarfraz	2
P. A. Slocombe, b T. Lamb	11
V. J. Marks, b Watts	2
G. I. Burgess, run out	17
D. Breakwell, not out	6
†D. J. S. Taylor, not out	1
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 1)	6
Total (7 wkts: 39.2 overs)	169

C. H. Dredge and H. R. Moseley did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—123, 3—127, 4—132, 5—139, 6—153, 7—164.

BOWLING: Sarfraz, 8—2—21—1; Griffiths, 8—0—32—1; T. M. Lamb, 7.2—0—48—3; Willey, 8—1—36—0; Watts, 8—1—36—1.

Umpires: D. J. Halfyard and K. E. Palmer.

Essex v Leicester

AT CHELMSFORD

Leicestershire (4 pts) beat Essex by seven wickets.

ESSEX

M. H. Denness, c Balderstone, b Steele	23
B. R. Hardie, b Taylor	7
K. S. McEwan, l-b-w, b Higgs	3
*K. W. R. Fletcher, c Tolchard, b Clift	15
K. R. Pont, c and b Steele	1
N. Phillip, c Taylor, b Steele	12
S. Turner, c Booth, b Higgs	39
R. E. East, b Taylor	18
†N. Smith, not out	2
J. K. Lever, run out	4
Extras (l-b 12, n-b 2)	14
Total (9 wkts)	138

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—16, 2—26, 3—54, 4—57, 5—59, 6—94, 7—127, 8—132, 9—138.

BOWLING: Higgs, 8—3—13—2; Taylor, 8—1—32—2; Booth, 8—0—32—0; Clift, 8—1—19—1; Steele, 8—0—28—3.

LEICESTERSHIRE

N. E. Briers, b Acfield	40
J. Birkenshaw, c Fletcher, b Phillip	4
J. C. Balderstone, c Fletcher, b Lever	40
B. F. Davison, not out	23
†R. W. Tolchard, not out	19
Extras (b 1, l-b 10, w 1, n-b 3)	15
Total (3 wkts, 34.1 overs)	141

J. F. Steele, P. B. Clift, *R. Illingworth, P. Booth, L. B. Taylor, and K. Higgs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—95, 3—93.

BOWLING: Lever, 8—0—34—1; Phillip, 8—3—23—1; Turner, 4—0—14—0; Pont, 7—0—27—0; East, 2—0—13—0; Acfield, 5.1—1—15—1.

Umpires: J. F. Crapp and F. R. Goodall.

Middlesex v Derbyshire

AT LORD'S

Middlesex (4 pts) beat Derbyshire by seven runs.

MIDDLESEX

N. G. Featherstone, c Cartwright, b Barlow	25
M. J. Smith, b Wincer	7
G. D. Barlow, l-b-w, b Barlow	13
M. W. Gatting, not out	71
†I. J. Gould, c Harvey-Walker, b Russell	16
R. O. Butcher, b Russell	5
K. P. Tomlins, c Borrington, b Walters	1
J. E. Emburey, run out	26
*M. W. W. Selvey, not out	3
Extras (b 1, l-b 12)	13
Total (7 wkts)	179

A. A. Jones and W. W. Daniel did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—32, 2—34, 3—54, 4—111, 5—136, 6—133, 7—174.

BOWLING: Tunnicliffe, 8—1—30—0; Wincer, 8—1—24—1; Barlow, 8—1—33—2; Kirsten, 4—1—26—0; Russell, 8—1—33—2; Walters, 4—0—18—1.

DERBYSHIRE

A. Hill, b Jones	25
†A. J. Borrington, b Selvey	2
P. N. Kirsten, c Featherstone, b Jones	12
H. Cartwright, c Daniel, b Emburey	4
*E. J. Barlow, c Featherstone, b Gatting	63
J. Walters, c and b Jones	1
A. J. Harvey-Walker, b Jones	9
I. S. Anderson, l-b-w, b Daniel	21
C. J. Tunnicliffe, run out	8
P. E. Russell, run out	7
R. Wincer, not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 13, w 1, n-b 4)	20
Total (39.4 overs)	172

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—46, 3—49, 4—58, 5—54, 6—69, 7—145, 8—156, 9—167, 10—172.

BOWLING: Daniel, 8—1—20—1; Selvey, 8—1—30—1; Jones, 8—0—30—4; Emburey, 8—0—30—1; Gatting, 7.4—0—42—1.

Umpires: J. van Geloven and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Today's cricket

TEST MATCH
NOTTINGHAM: England v New Zealand (11.30 to 6.30).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHELMSFORD: Essex v Leicestershire (11.0 to 6.30).
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Nottinghamshire (11.0 to 6.30).
CHELTENHAM: Gloucestershire v Hampshire (11.30 to 7.0).
BLACKPOOL: Lancashire v Surrey (11.0 to 6.30).
LORD'S: Middlesex v Derbyshire (11.0 to 6.30).
WELLINGBOROUGH: Northamptonshire v Somerset (11.30 to 7.0).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Kent (11.0 to 6.30).
LEEDS: Yorkshire v Sussex (11.0 to 6.30).

OTHER MATCH
GLASGOW: Scotland v Ireland (11.0 to 4.0 or 4.30).

SECOND XI COMPETITION
BEDWORTH: Warwickshire II v Northamptonshire II.
MARSKE-BY-SEA: Yorkshire II v Glamorgan II.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire II v Derbyshire II.

MINOR COUNTIES
CHESHAM: Buckinghamshire v Suffolk.
STEVENAGE: Hertfordshire v Bedfordshire.
MILLOM: Cumberland v Lancashire II.
PENZANCE: Cornwall v Somerset II.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: Staffordshire v Durham.
WEYMOUTH: Dorset v Devon.
SWINDON: Wiltshire v Oxfordshire.

Racing

Three reasons for Reid to ride hi[s]

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

John Reid was presented with the Wilkinson Sword jockey of the month award for July at Newbury on Saturday. He got that award which was a cheque for £100 together with a Wilkinson Sword poignard worth the same amount principally for riding Ile de Bourbon so brilliantly in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot.

And, what better way could the 23-year-old Ulsterman have celebrated receiving it than by winning the Geoffrey Freer Stakes on the same horse and also winning two other races as well for Fulke Johnson Houghton on Banco and Torus. Now it will be surprising if Johnson Houghton does not win the next award for the trainer of the month given by Pommery Champagne, because his skilful and sympathetic training of Ile de Bourbon this season has been quite superb.

On Saturday Ile de Bourbon appeared in the paddock looking bigger and better than ever; a walking testament to both the way they have looked after him at Blewbury and to his own constitution. He has done nothing but thrive and put on weight since I saw him win the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot and that is the sign of a contented and happy racehorse. Reid is partly responsible for this success story because he has ridden the colt quite beautifully on three successive occasions.

In the most recent edition of the *Directory of the Turf* the highlight of this young jockey's career was riding his first treble at Leicester in 1975. When the next volume is published he will have quite a few things to add to that. Obviously winning the Diamond race at Ascot last month will be high on his list, but so too must be his all round performance on Saturday when he rode three totally contrasting yet infinitely successful races to win first on Banco then on Ile de Bourbon and finally on Torus.



John Reid: has ridden Ile de Bourbon beautifully.

Dashing Banco into a clear lead, he stole the Joe Coral Famous Grouse Handicap a long way from home. Watching him ride Ile de Bourbon half an hour later anyone could have been justified if they had mistaken him for Lester Piggott because he was so confident. The only difference was that Reid rides with a much greater length of stirrup. The confidence that is the hallmark of a top class jockey was there though. And to end up he rode a finish of which even Piggott would have been proud to snatch the Yattendon Stakes from out of the fire on Torus.

Ile de Bourbon is even more firmly entrenched as favourite to win the St Leger after this result, especially as Shirley Heights is injured and poised to go to stud. In an attempt to put his performance on Saturday into perspective I did some research and came to the conclusion that it was on a par with Hot Grove's effort in the Westbury Stakes at Sandown Park in the spring. Admittedly the races in question were over different distances, but they both took place on soft ground and each time the runner up was Paico who seems to be a fairly reliable yardstick as he also finished second to Crystal Palace and Monseigneur in France last year.

In my book Hot Grove came out 12lb in front of Paico in the spring and Ile de Bourbon did likewise on Saturday, bearing in mind the weight for age scale. Yet Hot Grove had to be driven right out that day whereas Ile de Bourbon had only to be kept going with hands and heels on Saturday to beat a rival who never gave up, but who was flat out for the last two furlongs. All in all it was a performance that augurs well for his future. Ile de Bourbon seems to be taking everything in his stride and if he goes on improving this way the sky will be the limit next season. Ile de Bourbon is being entered for the Arc, but the St Leger is his sole objective.

Sadly Saturday's race was Dunfermline's last. She may have let her side down this season but no one can take it away from her that she won the Oaks and the St Leger last year and she should make a lovely bride for Ile de Bourbon's sire, Nijinsky, next spring by the time she has let down a bit. And Royal Hive will not run again either. The very hard race that she had in this year's Gold Cup at Ascot has evidently taken its toll.

It was only when the late Charles Engleherd's widow, Jane, decided to sell all her bloodstock in the spring of this year that Ile de Bourbon became the property of David McCall, Sir Philip Oppenheimer, Helen Johnson Houghton, and her son Fulke. All the rest of that once mighty racing empire now belongs to Paul Mellon, an American, who is in the enviable position of now owning Ile de Bourbon's brilliant half sister, Rose Bowl, who has had a filly foal by Vaguely Noble this year; their dam, Roseliere, who is in foal to Nijinsky again and her yearling colt b[y] ... Lumped together they [are] worth a pretty penny.

Luckily, Ile de Bo[urbon has] been salvaged for Engl[and]. It was when he was ma[de] Engelhard empire that [he] bought that good spri[nter] singh, who was also [at] Blewbury. On Saturday confirmed that there [were] several offers for thi[s] ful young stallion recen[tly] ing a big one from ... that they have all be[en turned] down and that in the ... horse would be manage[d him]self. Colonel Robin Ha[stings and] Tom Warner on whose ... Stud he stands.

In order to prevent ... has been decided that ... will be partly syndicate[d] 15 shares will be pu[t on the] market at 5,000 guineas ... mean that the horse's owners, the Barleytho[rpe] and the Red House St[ud] least profit from ... success while still ma[intaining] keep control.

Offering a proven sir[e] ... is still young enough ... is only nine—could ... idea which will be ... more and more ofte[n] future, especially if a ... as this manages to frustr[ate] of a much wanted co[lt] abroad.

Fool's Prayer fav[ourite]

Fool's Prayer is n[ow] favourite with Hills and ... for the Ebor Handicap a[t] ... August 23 after his ... at Newbury. He is brack[eted with] Lorelene on 8-1 with H[ills] ... point shorter with Ladb[rokes].

R. B. Chesne bac[ked]

R. B. Chesne, an ... winner at Newbury on Sa[turday] ... down to 12-1 with Hills ... year's 2,000 Guineas.

STATE OF GOING: Windsor: Good to soft. Leic[ester: Good] to soft. Pontefract (tomorrow) ... Folkestone (tomorrow): Strai[ght] Good: Round course: Good

Kenmare may run in Champion Stakes after easy wi[n]

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent

Deauville, Aug 13

Baron Guy de Rothschild's Kenmare at odds of nearly 17-1 put up a scintillating performance to win today's Prix Jacques le Marois at Deauville's Hippodrome de la Touques. Sanedtki ran her usual honest race to take second place and then came Faraway Times, Cosmopolitan, Carwhite and Don. The other English visitor, Radetzky, broke a blood vessel two furlongs from home and finished one from last.

Frisk broke the fastest and led from Cosmopolitan, Nishapour, Kenmare and Carwhite. Shortly after the halfway stage of the straight mile event, Brian Rouse took Don to the head of affairs as Frisk faded and others also well up at this stage were Cosmopolitan, Kenmare, Radetzky and Carwhite.

Taking command on Kenmare 300 yards from the post, Alain Badel from then on never had the slightest worry, and the winning distance of one length and a half could have easily been extended. Faraway Times was passed by Sanedtki inside the final furlong, Cosmopolitan ran well to finish fourth considering the soft ground, but Carwhite never really looked like winning.

There is little doubt that Kenmare, whose sire, Kalamoun, won the Prix Jacques le Marois in 1963, is much better suited to a straight course. Bearing this in mind, François Mathet now his his sights on Newmarket's Champion Stakes on October 21. Sanedtki will next run in the Prix du Moulin de Longchamp and will then encounter Faraway Times again in the Prix le la Forêt. Carwhite, who Alec Head considers was rushed off his feet by his pacemaker Frisk in the early stages of today's event, has no fixed programme.

Sauvage, who won yesterday's Prix de Menneval in the colours of Daniel Wildenstein is likely to be in the line-up for the Doncaster St Leger on September 16 although a final decision will not be taken until Tuesday night.

Albert Klimscha trains Sauvage for Mr Wildenstein and is thus renewing an old association which won the Prix de Diane with Allez France in 1973. Sauvage stormed home in the 12 furlongs and a half Prix de Menneval and beat Lord Symbal by five lengths.

Maurice Zilber, the t[rainer of] Lord Symbal, will now ... sented in the St Leger ... Gallani, who won last Jun[e's] Prix de Paris. Zilber ... nounced that Trillion won[’t run] for the Benson and Hed[ges] Cup at York, but decision to run Dom Alaric and Hunt in the same event be made until later in the ...

PRIX JACQUES LE MAROIS (£37,778: 1m)
Kenmare, gr c, by Kalamoun—of Ireland (Baron G. de [Rothschild]) 3-8-8 ... A. [Badel]
Sanedtki, b f, by Sallust—(S. Fradkoff), 4-8-13 ... L. ...
Faraway Times, b c, by ...—Times—Parisiana (L. M...) 3-9-2 ... E. Le...
ALSO RAN: Cosmo 4th, Don, Nishapour, Princiano, Frisk. 10 ran.
PARA-MUTUEL: Win, 17.... places, 3.20, 1.90, 1.60. F... 1½l, nk. 1min 38.6sec ...

Leicester programme

2.45 LANGHAM STAKES (Div II : £774 : 7f)

1	0004	Windy Treaty (B), W. Charles, 6-11-3	Mr Charles 5	10
2	000	Bandytech, K. Bridgwater, 6-11-0	Miss J. Mann 5	9
4	000400	Calm Ship, A. W. Jones, 5-11-0	Miss D. Jones 5	18
5	0-30	Challoner, J. Webber, 10-11-0	Mr Webber 5	13
6	0400-00	Levantar, J. Mulhall, 4-11-0	Mr Hall 5	7
10	000	Privy Court, K. Bridgwater, 6-11-0		6
13		Thunderbird Go, J. Mulhall, 8-11-0	Mr Mulhall 5	5
15	000000-	Trouvaille, R. E. Peacock, 4-11-0	Miss C. Peacock	11
19	000-000	Cycladic, F. Wiles, 3-10-10	Mr Oldham	16
22	00-0002	Sable Saint, H. Price, 3-10-10	Mr Ransom 5	16
25	030004	Best Portion, J. Hill, 3-10-7	Miss A. Holt	14
30	0004	Enid May, K. Bridgwater, 3-10-7	Miss M. Kimble	3
33	0000	Handsome Warwick, K. Bailey, 3-10-7	Mr Twiston-Davies	19
36	00-0	Jennifill, A. Smith, 3-10-7	Miss H. Jack	10
40	00-2223	Merci, W. O'Gorman, 3-10-7	Mr Esler	1
42	0000-0	Our Revenge, W. Hastings-Bass, 3-10-7	Mr R. Hutchinson	20
43	30-0004	Pineptico, V. Cousins, 3-10-7	Miss Cousins	8
45	03002	Rarely Equalled, N. Henderson, 3-10-7	Miss M. Tickler	9
48	0040	Sand Yacht (B), P. Cundell, 3-10-7	Mr Wilson	4
54	000003	Tina's Gold, R. Hollinshead, 3-10-7	Miss S. Hollinshead	17

7-4 Sable Saint, 4-1 Merci, 5-1 Rarely Equalled, 13-2 Best Portion, 7-1 Sand Yacht, 8-1 Tina's Gold, 10-1 Our Revenge, 12-1 Pineptico, 16-1 others.

3.15 REARSBY STAKES (3-y-o : £676 : 7f)

1	01-0000	J. O. Reed (B), N. Callaghan, 8-11	L. Piggott	12
2	003040	Stainless Customer, J. Hardy, 8-11	P. Madden	13
3	000000	Cham-Ol Bazaar, W. Marshall, 8-8	P. Perkins	6
4	000000	Persian Friend (B), R. Hollinshead, 8-8	M. Wigham 3	11
6	1000-20	Rouge Song, E. Reavey, 8-8	E. Johnson	3
7	020330	Shiny Step (D), W. Wharton, 8-8	W. Wharton 5	14
8	1-00000	Star Form (C), J. S. Evans, 8-8	E. Knowles	10
9	001-000	Will Hard, F. Yardley, 8-8	W. Morris 7	5
10	000000	Haldoon, J. S. Turner, 8-6	J. Bleasdale	4
16	04-0004	Dance Band, Denys Smith, 8-5	L. Charnock	9
17	002000	Derken, D. Weeden, 8-5	M. Miller 5	15
20	004000	Fortunes Path, J. Holt, 8-3	P. Waldron	7
21	0	Huntless, M. Scudamore, 8-5	E. Hide	1
23	000-000	Minwin (B), S. James, 8-3	P. Morby	3
24	002	Wild Card, G. P.-Gordon, 8-5	E. Eldin	8

3-2 J. O. Reed, 3-1 Stainless Customer, 5-1 Wild Card, 13-2 Shiny Step, 8-1 Rouge Song, 10-1 Cham-Ol Bazaar, 12-1 Dance Band, 16-1 others.

3.45 BAGWORTH STAKES (2-y-o : £2,133 : 6f)

1	01-0000	Abdu (D), W. O'Gorman, 9-6	W. O'Gorman	7
2	011141	Cap Ferrat, J. W. Watts, 9-6	J. Lowe	2
4	223112	General Atty (C,D), R. Armstrong, 9-6	L. Piggott	4
9	21210	Pompously, J. Hardy, 9-4	P. Madden	5
14	41200	Concore, E. Reavey, 9-0	S. Eccles 5	6
26		Rein Stopped Play, R. Hollinshead, 8-11	M. Wigham	1
30	40	Brandish, H. Candy, 8-8	P. Waldron	3
31	00	Elsa Clara, W. Guest, 8-8	D. Yates	8

6-4 Cap Ferrat, 13-8 General Atty, 6-1 Pompously, 8-1 Concore, 12-1 Brandish, 20-1 others.

4.15 HANDICAP STAKES (£1,772 : 1¼m)

1	02111-0	Piccadilly Line (D), F. Rimell, 5-10-6	M. Wigham 3	8
2	000320	Junella (C), T. Waugh, 4-9-12	E. Hide	3
3	004121	Brig of Ayr (C), J. Dunlop, 4-9-5	L. Piggott	7
5	1300-00	Lord of Misrule, C. Dingwall, 4-9-2	S. Eccles 5	1
6	400-11	Princely Chief (D), D. Ringer, 6-8-13	J. Bleasdale	4
7	004004	Fraash (D), B. Lunness, 5-8-11	M. Miller 5	6
8	110014	Flurry Knox (B,CD), G. P.-Gordon, 5-8-11	E. Eldin	2
14	003020	Solo Reign (D), R. Hollinshead, 6-8-2	K. Darley	5

11-4 Brig of Ayr, 100-30 Flurry Knox, 4-1 Princely Chief, 11-2 Junella, 10-1 Solo Reign, 12-1 Fraash, Piccadilly Line, 14-1 Lord of Misrule.

4.45 MEASHAM HANDICAP (3-y-o : £1,459 : 1¼m)

1	131331	Sideshow (D), B. Hobbs, 10-0	C. ...
4	244140	Inca Warrior, R. Sturdy, 8-10	
6	241000	Cole Porter (C), P. Cole, 8-9	
10	0-003	Starshot, J. Holt, 8-8	
14	343212	Larryr (B), N. Callaghan, 8-4	
15	021440	Wingau (D), R. Armstrong, 8-3	
17	314	Escape Me Never, J. Dunlop, 8-2	
18	22-2044	Fille d'Amour, H. Candy, 8-1	
21	-000100	Shahryar, Denys Smith, 7-10	
23	0-00100	Smith Sect (B), A. Johnson, 7-7	
24	0-00100	Mylesanne, S. Wainwright, 7-7	
25	340134	Florest Salopia, R. Hollinshead, 7-7	

5-2 Sideshow, 4-1 Escape Me Never, 5-1 Wingau, 6-1 Larryr, 13-... Salopia, 9-1 Inca Warrior, 10-1 Starshot, Fille d'Amour, 16-1 others.

5.15 COALVILLE STAKES (3-y-o fillies : £1,197 : 1m)

2	3443-00	Arak For Ever, C. Brittain, 8-8	
3	00	*Arddieen, J. Raine, 8-8	
6	0	Caribs Love, J. S. Evans, 8-8	
7	0	Castle Girl, F. Wiles, 8-8	
10	040-000	Elle Et Lui, R. Price, 8-8	G. D...
11	040330	Grade Well, G. Blum, 8-8	
13	232000	*Hatton Girl, P. Kelleway, 8-8	
14	0-40020	Jill (B), W. Elsey, 8-8	
15	44040-4	Kamala, R. Jarvis, 8-8	
16	00-0300	Lampion, D. Ringer, 8-8	
17	0-00	Mistaken, G. P.-Gordon, 8-8	
19		P. P. Strikes Again, T. Molony, 8-8	
21	20-0000	Sandy May, J. Walker, 8-8	
22	0000-00	Stellata Donna (B), W. Wharton, 8-8	
24	0-080	Val D'Or, W. Holden, 8-8	
25	04-020	Wolveriana, J. Winter, 8-8	

2-1 Kamala, 100-30 Wolveriana, 4-1 Grade Well, 11-2 Arak For Ever, ... Elle Et Lui, 8-1 Jill, 16-1 others.

5.45 LANGHAM STAKES (Div I : £769 : 7f)

3	0	Black's Queen, K. Bridgwater, 6-11-0	Mr ...
7	000020	Cool Bag Kate, R. Hobson, 5-11-0	Miss G. P...
11	004	Read's Boy, J. S. Turner, 5-11-0	Mr W...
14	000-030	Track Star, G. Balding, 4-11-0	Miss P. O'Con...
18	340044	Clown Count, J. Berry, 3-10-10	Miss J. J...
21	00-0300	Notiki (B), C. James, 3-10-10	Miss V. Jam...
24	440000	Antique Seeker, M. Ryan, 3-10-7	Miss M. Ry...
26	00-0000	Blue Lone, F. Freeman, 3-10-7	Miss E. Breem...
27	000000	Bonnie Bonitt (B), A. W. Jones, 3-10-7	Miss D. ...
28	200204	Call Me Kate, A. Pitt, 3-10-7	Miss Brooke S...
31	003-	Flaminia, J. Mulhall, 3-10-7	Mr ...
33	00	Handsome Blaze, M. Lonsdale, 3-10-7	Mr C...
34	000-00	Hot Sun, W. Holden, 3-10-7	Joy G...
38	030-040	Lady Wyddial (B), D. Weeden, 3-10-7	Miss D. Y...
39	2000-00	Love Patrol, K. Bridgwater, 3-10-7	Mr Bridgwa...
41	000343	Mr Fasthac (B), J. Etherington, 3-10-7	Mr Etherington
44	0-04200	Pippin Gill, Miss S. Hall, 3-10-7	Mr ...
46	300322	Rodshot, C. Booth, 3-10-7	Miss G. Boo...
60	00-00	Scintulla Boy, M. Scudamore, 3-10-7	Miss N. Scudamore

2-1 Call Me Kate, 4-1 Clown Count, 11-2 Lady Wyddial, 7-1 Mr Fasthac, ... Rodshot, 9-1 Pippin Gill, 10-1 Hot Sun, 12-1 Antique Seeker, 16-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.45 Sable Saint. 3.15 J. O. Reed. 3.45 Cape Ferrat. 4.15 Junella. [4.45] Sideshow. 5.15 Wolveriana. 5.45 Call Me Kate.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Merci. 3.15 Wild Hard. 3.45 General Atty. 4.15 Junella. [4.45] Sideshow. 5.15 Wolveriana.

Windsor programme

2.30 LONG ACRE STAKES (2-y-o : £910 : 5f)

1		Badwigs, G. Kindersley, 9-0	R. Street	13
2	00303	Gosport, D. Whelan, 9-0	P. Eddery	7
4		Indian Spring, A. Johnson, 9-0	T. Rogers	23
6	002	Infidel (B), G. Harwood, 9-0	G. Starkey	21
7	23400	Leading Counsel (B), A. Ingham, 9-0	G. Baxter	3
8	334002	Manston Marauder, R. Hannon, 9-0	P. Cook	17
9	00	Red Packet, S. Supple, 9-0	R. Fox	1
10	0	The Old Feller, Peter Taylor, 9-0	R. Lawson 7	13
11	004204	Three Shoes, W. Marshall, 9-0	R. Marshall	2
15	20004	As I Wish (B), S. Supple, 8-11	I. Johnson	11
19		Dare Me, W. Hern, 8-11	W. Carson	4
20		Dusky Scott, M. Masson, 8-11	A. Bond	14
21	00	Great Grey Niece, B. Hobbs, 8-11	G. Lewis	5
22	000	Musical Mermaid, R. Smyth, 8-11	M. Roberts	10
23	0	Pepita, M. Haynes, 8-11	C. Furlong 7	6
24	0	Ridaselle, W. Wightman, 8-11	B. Jago	23
27		Sable Streak, B. Swift, 8-11	J. Lynch	9
28	300	Saucy Melody, W. Wightman, 8-11	S. Woolley 7	19
29	3	Second Generation, J. Winter, 8-11	B. Taylor	18
30	022	Shoe, R. Houghton, 8-11	J. Reid	12
31		Stoberry Park, C. Hill, 8-11	R. Curant	16
32	002	Tribina, R. Boss, 8-11	J. Mercer	8
34	000	Virginia Love, B. Swift, 8-11	G. Ramshaw	20

5-2 Shoe, 7-2 Second Generation, 6-1 Dare Me, Manston Marauder, 8-1 Infidel, 10-1 Gosport, 12-1 Great Grey Niece, Three Shoes, 20-1 others.

3.0 CROOKHAM STAKES (£506 : 6f)

201	003-20	Continuing Story, C. Hill, 4-8-4	R. Sidebottom 7	6
204	320323	Swing To And Fro (B), J. Nelson, 3-8-0	T. Richardson 5	5
206	000000	Deciduous, D. Marks, 3-7-11	M. Malham	2
212	040	Quiet Queen, M. Salaman, 3-7-11	P. Coughlin 5	3
213	00-00	Slow Hill, C. Hill, 3-7-11	B. Taylor	1
214	000000	Targuette, S. Woodman, 3-7-11	S. Jewell 5	4

Evens Swing To And Fro, 5-1 Quiet Queen, 5-1 Continuing Story, 8-1 Deciduous, 12-1 Slow Hill, Targuette.

3.30 HANKEY BANNISTER SCOTCH HANDICAP (£1,243 : 6f)

303	1340	Kassak, P. Ashworth, 8-9	J. Mercer	3
304	0300	Knife Edge, D. Whelan, 8-8	R. Curant	2
310	0002	Super Sirocco, G. Hunter, 8-4	M. Roberts	10
311	2100	Contented Sole, R. Hannon, 8-4	P. Eddery	7
313	314	Galleypot Girl, P. Cole, 8-3	G. Baxter	6
314	430422	Hughenden, G. Peter-Hoblyn, 8-3	I. Johnson	11
317	4210	Sharpenella, N. Vigors, 8-1	P. Cook	1
320	120204	Purple Mark (B), C. Brittain, 7-10	W. Carson	9
321	040	Song of the Pines, P. Cole, 7-9	R. Street	15
324	1002	Track Down (C), C. Hill, 7-7	W. Swinburne 7	14
325	040	Penny Bazaar, R. Vibert, 7-7	C. Ollivier 7	12
327	12	Summer Show, C. Nelson, 7-7	R. Fox	6
328	010	Chestnut Lodge, M. McCourt, 7-7	H. Ballantine	4
329	0400	Mayera, T. Marshall, 7-7	D. McKay	8

4-1 Hughenden, 9-2 Galleypot Girl, 5-1 Track Down, 6-1 Sharpenella, ... Contented Sole, Super Sirocco, 10-1 Song of the Pines, 12-1 ... Summer Show, 20-1 others.

4.0 SENIORS HANDICAP (£1,690 : 1m 3f 150yd)

403	412034	Prominent, J. Bethell, 11-9-13	M. Bridgw...
404	020400	Georgian Girl (C), R. Smyth, 4-9-11	
405	401000	Irish Poet (CD), B. Lunness, 4-9-8	G. ...
409	4-01143	Tudor Wynk, S. Mellor, 5-8-13	P. C...
413	0-00002	Calibration (C), R. Akehurst, 5-8-0	
414	004304	Lady of York (B), C. Blum, 4-7-13	

2-1 Prominent, 11-4 Calibration, 5-1 Tudor Wynk, 6-1 Lady of Yo[rk] ... Georgian Girl, Irish Poet.

4.30 RACECOURSE ROUNDABOUT HANDICAP (£1,375 : ... 22yd)

503	002120	Channel Lane, W. Holden, 4-8-11	P. ...
510	00-0401	Cothill (CD), M. Smyly, 3-8-11	
512	0410-00	Deaney's Delight, J. Haine, 4-8-10	D. ...
518	3100-04	Butterfly Morning, A. Johnson, 3-7-13	
520	000442	Chorus Line (B), M. Haynes, 3-7-7	W. ...

6-4 Chorus Line, 5-2 Channel Lane, 3-1 Cothill, 8-1 Deaney's Delight, ... Butterfly Morning.

5.0 SKYPORT STAKES (3-y-o : £847 : 1¼m 22yd)

601	00-003	Box of Tricks, J. Tree, 9-0	G. Sta...
604	000-0	Connecticut (B), C. Brittain, 9-0	W. Ca...
605	0	Crobury, C. Benstead, 9-0	
610		Lucky Chris, J. Dudgeon, 9-0	
611	4-3200	Mayfield Boy, R. Smyth, 9-0	G. Ramsh...
614	0-0002	Persian Conquest, R. Atkins, 9-0	S. Spend...
616	000	The Wolds (B), B. Hanbury, 9-0	R. ...
617	04	Tudor Road, V. Cross, 9-0	
618	03403-	Tyrulliah, J. Gifford, 9-0	R. ...
619	00	Anetta, M. Smyly, 8-11	A. ...
621		Bristol City, J. Bradley, 8-11	P. ...
622	003000	Caselet, J. Winter, 8-11	B. ...
631	04-304	Time Was, H. Price, 8-11	

9-4 Box of Tricks, 4-1 Mayfield Boy, 9-2 Time Was, 6-1 Persian Co[nquest], 8-1 Connecticut, 10-1 Caselet, 12-1 Tyrulliah, 20-1 others.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.30 Shoe. 3.0 Swing To and Fro. 3.30 Hughenden. 4.0 Prom[inent]. 4.30 Chorus Line. 5.0 Box of Tricks.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Great Grey Niece. 3.30 Purple Mark. 4.0 Irish Poet. 4.30 Ch[orus] Lane. 5.0 Caselet.

Newbury results

2.0: 1, Banco (8-1); 2, Discreet (5-2 fav); 3, Scmirs Heir (4-1). 10 ran.
2.30: 1, Ile de Bourbon (11-8 fav); 2, Paico (33-1); 3, M-Loishan (13-2). 7 ran.
3.0: 1, Fool's Prayer (11-2); 2, Idle Waters (100-30 fav); 3, Crested Grebe (20-1). 12 ran.
3.30: 1, R. B. Chesne (11-10 fav); 2, Lightning Label (12-1); 3, Pearlescent (13-8). 5 ran.
4.0: 1, Under Orders (9-1); 2, Sicasanta (10-1); 3, Last Sale (9-2 fav). 10 ran. Night Owl did not run.
4.30: 1, Torus (16-1); 2, Spring To Life (10-1); 3, Torbay Express (9-1). Murat 3-1 fav. 26 ran.

Wolverhampton

1.50: 1, Muneca (11-2); 2, Early Days (10-1); 3, Dias Lass (7-1). Piggy Malone (9-2 fav). 16 ran. Abbots Pass did not run.
2.0: 1, Bri-Eden (7-1); 2, Broons Secret (8-1); 3, Ascot Blue (12-1). Pangtima (5-2 fav). 14 ran.
2.30: 1, Carlton's Girl (6-1); 2, Castle Moon (10-1); 3, Cooks Corner (6-1). Capetown Lion (4-1 fav). 12 ran.
3.0: 1, Hanley Castle (11-2); 2, Hondor (11-1); 3, Spanish Philip (15-2). Beccingale, Silver Chimes (4-1 jt favs). 9 ran. Tender Affair did not run.
3.30: 1, Chapeau Vert (4-1 jt fav); 2, Sorebelle (4-1 jt fav); 3, Four Johns (20-1). Welsh Jester (4-1 jt fav). 14 ran.
4.0: 1, Tribal Jester (7-4 fav); 2, Tirpitz (3-1); 3, Willsdoo (8-1). 12 ran.
4.35: 1, Nourmahal (11-3); 2, Lingingdales (11-1); 3, Sparkling (20-1). Robbie Lad (10-11 fav). 16 ran.

Ripon

1.45: 1, Country Walk (5-1); 2, Review (9-1); 3, Tamanaco (6-5 fav). 9 ran.
2.15: 1, Lady Dynamite (7-4 fav); 2, Bombreuil (6-1); 3, Little Newmarket (20-1). 13 ran.
2.45: 1, Bertie Me Boy (9-2); 2, Nannina (11-2); 3, Come Play With Me (9-4 fav). 9 ran. Speedy Tack and Regency Elite did not run.
3.15: 1, Viperian (4-1); 2, Ecstasy (16-1); 3, Thuiling (5-1). Oyston Idol (2-1 fav). 8 ran.
3.45: 1, Close Secret (5-2 jt fav); 2, Par Ci Par-La (11-2); 3, Thorganby Balasha (16-1). Shaab (5-2 jt fav). 13 ran.
4.20: 1, Skin Deep (12-1); 2, Swakara (9-2); 3, Pay Roll (12-1). Kings Offering (5-1 fav). 17 ran.
4.50: 1, Viking Skipper (7-1); 2, Just Gayle (8-1); 3, Golden Leicester (4-1 fav). 20 ran. Berre Castle did not run.

Market Rasen NH

2.15: 1, Lady of Elegance (7-2); 2, Warrenwood Park (12-1); 3, ...hing Arms (16-1). 16 ran.
2.45: 1, Muckine (7-1); 2, ... of Swing (9-4 jt-fav); 3, ... Tudor (9-4 jt-fav). 8 ran.
3.15: 1, Fighting Fiddler (5-...); 2, Vestal King (8-1); 3, Sounds ... (2-1 jt-fav). Migrant (2-1 jt-fav). ... ran.
3.45: 1, Portal Prince (9-2); 2, Tommy Traddles (16-1); 3, ... (10-1). Hot Shot (4-6 fav). 19 ran. House Breaker did not run.
4.15: 1, Morag's Parade (5-1); 2, Royal Roseberry (4-9 fav); 3, ... Oak (11-2). 4 ran.
4.45: 1, Steve Limne (5-2); 2, Arco (12-1); 3, Alexbroc (3-...). Green Dancer (evens fav). 15 ran.

هكذا من الأصل

Commonwealth Games

Gold medals are spur for Prague

iff Temple
s Correspondent
n, Aug 13

ain came, so did the e the United Kingdom or afternoon of the athletic ar the Commonwealth he highlight was the vic- the 1500 metres by orcroft, of England, who the champion and world older, Filbert Bayi, of

nine finals decided dur- closing period, six gold ent to England, one to Another gold medal, men's 4 x 400 metres s nearly won by Eng- o, after finishing first, qualified because Glen d been involved in a with a Kenyan runner. ft's win was the most of the day. Bayi once d to use the ploy which o effectively in Christ- ar years ago. He led the 2 through the first two 57.7 seconds and 57.5 ut several men, includ- Robson, were among sing Bayi, who never it clear of his pursuers. who had been ponder- eek whether he should i or not (and had de- is the only way to race). good tactical position y. Taking the final bend wide to tackle Robson

started to move wide, n" he said afterwards, I to go round two men. ell yourself that you've nt and something inside ver it is, makes you do

t, a 25-year-old Coven- eacher, who spent the New Zealand to re- the back injury which is 1977 track prospects pare for 1978, is modest ack, but a fiercesome on it. He had raced e, having beaten him 5 Emsley Carr Mile at lace, but as he was oint out, Bayi was not e best of form. Here, e was not far off it, ft was almost reluctant



The winner and new 1500 metres champion : David Moorcroft just beats Filbert Bayi.

His winning time of 3 minutes, 35.48 seconds was less than a second outside Steven Ovett's United Kingdom record, and now he will join Ovett and Robson, who was edged out by Bayi for the silver medal here by just a hundredth of a second, in Britain's team for the European championships in Prague. Robson, who I thought might have been unlucky to be considered only a bronze medal winner, moves to third place on the British all-time ranking list with his time of 3 minutes, 35.60 seconds. Frank Clement also of Scotland, is now fourth with his time of 3 minutes, 35.66 seconds.

Clement once again showed a fine turn of speed at the end of the race and had he started his sprint earlier the result might have been different. But, as Moorcroft said, "He didn't, though, did he ?".

Bayi said after the race that he would be concentrating on the 5.000 metres for the Moscow Olympics, although he would not abandon the 1.500 metres entirely. Of John Walker, the New Zealand Olympic champion, who missed this race because of injury, he said : "I think the time has come *for people to forget about a Bayi* versus Walker clash. There are a lot of good young runners coming *through, as we saw today, and* when we line up now there are 12 runners, not just Walker and Bayi."

The women's 1,500 metres title also went to England. Mary Stewart and Christine Benning both broke the Games record in taking the gold and silver medals.

Keith Connor achieved new distinction when he won the triple jump with a distance of 56ft 5½in. and had a back-up jump of 56ft 4in. Both were well in excess of the 10-year-old Commonwealth record, but marginally wind-assisted. But they put Connor among the best of the world's triple jumpers—a particularly important factor as he prepares for Prague.

A record which will stand was the 4 x 100 metres relay time of 39.24 seconds by the victorious Scottish men's team of David Jenkins, Allan Wells, Cameron Sharp and Drew McMaster. Although Wells has been one of the heroes of the Games, it was McMaster, on the final stage, who clinched victory for the Scots in a Games record time which also beats the United Kingdom national record of 39.33 seconds set 10 years ago by the British Olympic team in Mexico City.

Verona Elder and Donna Hartley put the finishing touches to a 4 x 400 metres relay win for the English women, after the Australians had seemed dangerously far ahead at the second change. Mrs Elder cut back their lead, and Mrs Hartley, timed at under 50 seconds for her effort, took over the lead with 250 metres left.

The English men's 4 x 400 metres team were probably the most disappointed athletes of all after their disqualification. An appeal was lodged, but overruled on. I understand, a majority decision. Richard Ashton, from Cornwall, finished the race in 44.6 seconds to snatch an unavailing victory.

The English women's 4 x 100 metres relay team made relatively light work of winning their gold medals, with half a second to spare over the Canadians. The England women's total of nine gold, five silver and five bronze medals reflected a highly successful performance at the Games, there should be no complacency, however, before the European championships at Prague, where most of the women's competition will be on a much higher plane than here.

Geoffrey Capes retained his shot put title for England with a throw of 64ft 10¼in with Canadians taking the next three places. In the javelin, Peter Yates took a bronze medal for England with a throw of 257ft 9in.

The English men's team gathered seven gold medals and seven bronze, but, curiously, not a single silver. The Scottish men acquired two gold, one silver and two bronze. The Welsh had only Berwyn Price's hurdles gold medal to their credit.

Looking back on the whole week of track and field events, I think Henry Rono, with his gold medals in the steeplechase and 5,000 metres, the race of the Games, must be remembered as one of the best athletes. Daley Thompson's triumph in the decathlon was perhaps the most outstanding individual performance.

We now know that Tanzania have a Moscow Olympic marathon contender in Gidemas Shahanga, who won the event comfortably. We know now, too, that Allan Wells is a world class sprinter, not just because of his timings. He can now match strides with men who have already carved their names in Olympic history.

The elevation here has had some effect on performances. The sprint events were of a high standard, the longer distances less so ; yet these had at least as many world class competitors among the entries. The reduced air pressure helped one category and hindered the other to some degree, and although that was nowhere near as great a degree as in Mexico City, it was still a *telling factor*.

There were no world records set, but no serious setbacks either. Edmonton overcame its lack of experience in holding important athletics events, an dit succeedad in staging what could rightly be called the friendly Games.

Bringing joy to the heart and an unashamed lump to the throat

From John Hennessy
Edmonton, Aug 13

The Duke of Edinburgh rang down the curtain on the eleventh Commonwealth Games here yesterday (though the time difference carried us into Sunday BST). Fortunately, he did not follow the official text of his formal declaration, which read : ". . . in accordance with tradition I call upon the sportsmen and women of the Commonwealth to assemble in Brisbane, Austria in 1982. . . ." Another Anschluss in unthinkable. Prince Philip urged that the spirit of the Commonwealth be carried on.

There was a gloriously colourful display of song and dance from the various parts of the Commonwealth that brought joy to the heart and—I am not ashamed to admit it—a lump to the throat. One does not need to be touched with jingoism to rejoice at the sight of 46 nations of the world joined together in happy harmony.

Once the formality was broken the competitors took over and Mrs Iona Campagnolo, the Federal Minister responsible for Sport, suddenly found herself hoisted aloft by two big men of the Canadian field events team and covering 100 metres of the track in a manner she will never forget. She is, I was told, a "classy political lady" but she took it in good spirit and completed the full lap on foot hand in hand with her captors. It would be like . . . but no, I must not make comparisons with life in Britain that some might find odious.

Earlier the home countries had dominated the final athletics events, as Cliff Temple reports elsewhere. The overall performance in most other sports was less satisfactory, depressingly so when one recalls that the standards in the Commonwealth are often below those of Europe, let alone the world at large.

England, for instance, suffered crushing setbacks in the swimming pool, where time after time they were beaten to the touch for the gold medal. The remarkable Sharron Davies, however, confirmed her class in the punishing individual medley events and we have reason to hope that in two years' time, when she will still be only 17, she will be a match for anybody: Christopher Snode, too, the winner of both men's diving events, has made enormous improvement in the short time, *about 18 months, that he has had* the benefit of coaching at Florida University.

The England boxers by and large were disappointing. It could be that Joe Awome, winner of the heavyweight division, might soon be able to handle any professional heavyweight in Britain, but that is saying almost less than nothing . . just now. Northern Ireland, on the other hand, had much success in the ring with two gold medals, by Finbar McGuigan and Gerard Hamill, together with a silver and a bronze.

United Kingdom competitors did poorly in the bowls, with only one gold medal (David Bryant's prerogative), and still worse in the cycling with none at all. The England badminton team's haul of three gold medals gave cause for satisfaction, in spite of the fact that the hope of a possible singles title eluded them. England and Wales carry home a gold for weightlifting and Northern Ireland one for shooting.

Will Edmonton ever be the same ? I asked a young couple how deep would be the depression now that the Queen and the captains had all departed and was surprised to hear that they did not expect any fall in spirits. They were, they told me, all so high that it would continue for some time yet and give them time to adjust. They had never known 10 successive days of clear weather in August, "so it seemed we had a direct line to God".

Perhaps the depression will be elsewhere. I am concerned, for instance, about how well Michael Dunlop, a young bowls player who was the subject of an article on these pages a few days ago, will be able to adapt to labouring in a Belfast bus depot after the glamorous existence he has led here and the sudden parting from the beautiful Canadian girl who was captivated by his Irish charm. This is the bitter-sweet experience attending these great festivals that can bring both pleasure and pain.

The most heartening single experience of the Games was the welcome given by the 40,000 and more spectators in the stadium to Gidemas Shahanga, of Tanzania. They had expected to see two Canadians lead the straggling marathon field into the arena, but they swallowed their disappointment and gave a rapturous ovation to Shahanga, who had stolen the lead in the nick of time. Local patriotism was assuaged, however, by an overall record of 109 Canadian medals—45 gold, 31 silver and 33 bronze. English competitors finished second with 27, 28, and 33 respectively.

Awome does not make rafters ring

From Richard Low
Edmonton, Aug 13

Just when it seemed England's boxing team were belatedly recovering from their early reverses, and on the verge of fulfilling at least some of their promise in the Commonwealth Games final, fate dealt two more blows.

First, there was the Friday morning jury decision that the middleweight Delroy Parkes could not contest his final against an Australian Phil McElwaine on the questionable ruling that he had been counted out in his disqualification win in the semi-final round over a Canadian Roddy MacDonald, and therefore ineligible to compete again for 30 days. In fact, there should have been no count. The hour should have stopped the instant MacDonald hit the downed Parkes.

Then there was the unintentional clash of heads in the final between an English light-heavyweight, Vince Smith, and another Canadian, Roger Fortin. Smith emerged from the first round exchange with blood seeping from a cut over his right eye. Fortin was declared the winner when the ring doctor suggested Smith should not continue. Fortin had to duck a backhand *swing from the enraged Smith* when the Canadian offered his condolences.

The heavyweight Joe Awome raised the only English smiles of the evening, as he came through for the heavyweights gold medal. But his performance against Adawah Mensah, of Ghana, hardly set the rafters shaking in the steaming Edmonton Gardens. The Bracknell lorry-driver tired noticeably in the second round. Throwing wild punches with little accuracy and only occasionally with much force, Awome plodded to a majority decision win.

The Englishman belaboured Mensah early in the second round, but failed to follow up his advantage over the reeling Ghanaian as he was struggling uncertainly into the *corner*. "*Joe could have* taken him then, I think, if only he had controlled his aggression", England's coach, Kevin Hickey, said.

The more likely probability was that Awome had punched himself out in the earlier flurries and was simply too arm-weary to press home. Awome showed little sharpness on the attack, and virtually nothing on defence. Much of his rustiness was no doubt caused by long inactivity. Until he came to Edmonton, he had not boxed since the ABA championships in May. His competitive edge was probably dulled further by the heavyweight category having only seven entries. With a bye through the *first* round, Awome had only one bout, an unimpressive decision over a New Zealander, George Stankovich, before the final.

There was considerable pressure on Awome, especially after the misfortunes that befell Smith and Parkes, although Parkes would have had to show considerable improvement to stand a chance against McElwaine, ranked fourth in the world. The string of bad luck for England had begun with *the lightweight George Gilbody's* quarter-final loss to a Kenyan Patrick Waweru, who cut the stylish Englishman with an accidental butt, leaving him unable to continue. Scotland's only hope in the finals, the light welterweight Jim Douglas, made a quick exit when Winfield Braithwaite, of Guyana, put him down for the count with a left to the solar plexus in 30 seconds of the first round.

Northern Ireland's lightweight, Gerry Hamill, one of the finest boxers in the Games, deservedly won his final against Waweru with another of his text-book performances. This 23-year-old butcher from Ballymena was a joy to watch. Always calm and clear-headed, counter-punching beautifully, *defending cleverly, and* hitting in crisp combinations, Hamill is an amateur boxer of rare ability.

His Northern Irish team-mate, the bantamweight Barry McGuigan, often had to abandon his smooth style to cope with Tumat Sogolik, of Papua New Guinea. McGuigan was hard pressed to take a majority decision over the 4ft 11in Sogolik, the miniature bull who had knocked out every one of his previous opponents, including Jack Turner, of England.

Northern Ireland's third finalist, the welterweight Kenneth Beattie, was soundly beaten by a Jamaican, Michael McCallum.

Compared with the semi-final round, the Games' final round was a rather frustrating evening for boxers and spectators alike. One had hoped to see a better performance from Awome. Smith's unfortunate cut was a disheartening interruption to the improvement he had shown in this, his first international event. Of the eight bouts decided by the judges, only two were unanimous. No victory was incorrectly awarded in the final bouts, but the crowd of 6,000, largely unconversant with *the scoring of amateur boxing,* often unjustifiably hooted decisions on fine performances, especially Hamill's.

To the vociferously Canadian crowd's credit, the original announcement of the Canadian flyweight Ian Clyde's win over Michael Irungu, of Kenya, brought a storm of catcalls. The scorecards were added again, a mistake discovered, and the decision switched to Irungu, to the delight of the audience.

The Nigerian boycott of the Games hit the boxing competition; more than any other sport here. The Nigerians had several excellent performers, including Andeh, the world lightweight champion.

Canada are East Germany of the West

Edmonton, Aug 13.—Canadian sportsmen, who between them won 45 gold medals at the Commonwealth Games, were helped by a remarkable programme of Government handouts thought to be unique in the West. The Federal Government pays its leading athletes up to $3,000 a year each and Mrs Iona Campagnolo, the Sports Minister, said Canada has learnt from the highly successful, but much criticized, East German approach.

Canada won more medals than anyone else *for the first time*. In the last Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, New Zealand, four years ago, Canada won only 25 golds and at the 1976 Montreal Olympics none.

Officials say this improvement could never have happened without Government help. Visitors look on with either envy or dismay.

"There is no way Canada will beat East Germany", she said. "We have learnt from the East Germans, we have visited with them and their programmes have some relevance to us, especially in coaching. Canada has never suffered from a surfeit of nationalism, but we are seeking excellence. We do not apologise for winning here."

Canada budgets around $25m a year for sport ; of this $1.2m goes on "Game Plan", which is devoted to elite athletes. There are 380 people in 27 sports eligible to receive assistance of some sort. According to officials, no one gets the maximum $8,000 and some gymnasts, still at high school, probably get next to *nothing*.

For the rest, there are a variety of payments : travel expenses, compensation for loss of earnings, money to buy equipment. John Primrose, aged 36, winner of the Commonwealth trap shooting gold, said : "Game Plan has enabled me to become a professional student."

All 380 are nominally amateurs and involved in sports on the programme at either the Olympics, the Commonwealth or Pan-American Games. Officials say the International Olympic Committee and other world sporting bodies regard the payments as compatible with amateur status, although recipients are not allowed to compete in American college athletics.

S

0 Metres

1. W. Waigwa (Ken), c; 2. R. Tuwei (Ken), D. Moorcroft (Eng), G. Grant (Wal), 3:41.58; nt (Sco), 3:41.63; 6. J. 3:42.66; 7. P. Lawther 42; 8. D. Norris (NZ), J. Charvetto (Gib), J. Davies (Wal), 3:53.48; B (Les), 4:00.27; 12. J. L), 4:15.94; 13. T. Lewis .48.

1. F. Bayi (Tan), 3min J. Robson (Sco), 3:38.84; (NZ), 3:39.05; 4. K. n), 3:39.24; 5. J. (Ir), 3:39.24; 6. P. Craig 35; 7. T. Hutchings (Eng) Childs (Can), 3:44.32; (Eng), 3:44.83; 10. S. 3:49.35; 11. M. Watson 38; 12. H. Zinentah 99; 13. C. Francis (Gre), N. Akers (Cay), 4:10.29; 3 (Aur), 4:45.36.

D. Moorcroft (Eng), 3min F. Bayi (Tan), 3:35.59; (Sco), 3:35.60; 4. F. 3:35.66; 5. W. Waigwa 49; 6. G. Grant (Wal), Towei (Ken), 3:40.51; (NZ), 3:31.54; 9. J. Nir), 3:42.69; 10. T. el, 3:43.05; 11. P. Craig 2; 12. K. Koskei (Ken).

100 metres relay

1. Canada, 39.85sec; 2. Tobago, 39.93; 3. Scot- 4. England, 40.36; 5. 41.40; 6. Gambia, 43.17. 1. Ghana, 39.92sec; 2. 05; 3. Australia, 40.61; 40.74; 5. Kenya, 41.17. 1. Scotland, 39.24sec rd); 2. Trinidad and 9; 3. Jamaica, 39.33; 4. 0; 5. Ghana, 39.73; 6. 05; 7. Australia, 40.24; 10.53.

400 metres relay

Jamaica, 3min 09.17sec; Tobago, 3:09.31; 3. 3:09.32; 4. Antigua, Wales, 3:11.89; 6. St

1. Canada, 3:06.75; 2. 33; 3. England, 3:06.88; .06.90.

Kenya, 3:03.54; 2. 04.00; 3. Australia, Canada, 3:05.44; 5. Tobago, 3:06.72; 6. Scot- 5; 7. Antigua, 3:10.45. disqualified.

put :

G. Capes (Eng), 19.77 Pauletto (Can), 19.33; iewicz (Can), 18.45; 4. Can), 17.83; 5. M. Winch 3; 6. R. Dale (Eng), Chauhan (Ind), 16.57; Ind), 16.50; 9. G. Singh ; 10. W. Martin (Aus), Falle (Jer), 15.32; 12. (Bah), 14.92; 13. M. , 13.68.

lin :

P. Olsen (Can), 84.00 I. O'Rourke (NZ), 85.18; s (Eng), 78.58; 4. B. 3), 75.10; 5. D. Ottley 6. L. Laperriere (Can), Rohkamper (Aus), 71.74; a (Ken), 70.00; 9. R.), 69.64; 10. J. Corazza 11. Z. Marekwa (Tan), Taylor (Tur), 45.96.

le jump :

K. Connor (Eng), 17.21 Campbell (Aus), 16.93; e (Eng), 16.69; 4. K. us), 16.27; 5. M. Nip- inak (Can), 16.24; 6. P. Wood (NZ), 16.05; 7. S. Hanna (Bah), 15.97; 8. D. Johnson (Eng), 15.84; 9. J. Phillips (Wal), 15.59; 10. D. Wall (Can) 15.29; 11. G. Cherulyot (Ken), 15.28; 12. G. Swan (Ber), 15.06; 13. M. Peters (Ant), 15.06.

Men's pole vault :

FINAL: 1. B. Simpson (Can) 5.10 metres; 2. D. Baird (Aus), 5.10; 3. B. Hooper (Eng), 5.00; 4. J. Colleridge (Eng), 5.00; 5. H. Heer (Can), 4.80; 6. G. Colivas (Can), 4.80. A. Williams Eng) and M. Bull (NIr) missed all their attempts.

Men's Discus

FINAL: 1. B. Chambul (Can), 50.70 metres; 2. B. Cooper (Bah), 57.30; 3. R. Gray (Can), 55.48; 4. R. Tait (NZ), 55.22; 5. W. Martin (Aus), 54.98; 6. P. Tancred (Eng), 54.78; 7. J. Hillier (Eng), 52.36; 8. R. Priman (Aus), 50.42; 9. M. Winch (Eng), 50.32; 10. P. Kumar (Ind), 49.42; 11. J. Rulo (Ken), 45.14.

Men's Marathon

FINAL: 1. G. Shahanga (Tan), 2hr 15min 39.76sec; 2. J. Drayton (Can), 2:16:13.46; 3. J. Bannon (Can), 2:16.51.61; 4. K. Ryan (NZ), 2:17:15.25; 5. G. Hannon (NIR), 2:17:24.95; 6. P. Ballinger (NZ), 3:16:45.92; 7. R. Mabuza (Swz), 2:19:48.59; 8. M. Critchley (Wal), 2:19:50.66; 9. T. Wright (Eng), 2:20:14.58; 10. S. Curran (Eng), 2:21:17.56; 11. B. Maxwell (Can), 2:21:46.28; 12. G. Norman (Eng), 2:22:22.75; 13. T. Manners (NZ), 2:22:59.74; 14. E. Fdiemandai (Tan), 2:24:34.18; 15. D. Chettle (Aus), 2:25:14.53; 16. S. Kelly (Man), 2:27:35.27; 18. J. Dingwall (Sco), 2:32:55.82; 19. D. Newton (Man), 2:35:05.14; 20. T. Ruto (Ken), 2:36:43.77.

Women's 1500 Metres

HEAT 1: 1. C. McMeekin (Sco), 4min. 16.99sec; 2. A. Wright (NZ), 4:17.03; 3. W. Kileti (Ken), 4:17.11; 4. C. Benning (Eng), 4:17.19; 5. F. Gendron (Can), 4:17.58; 6. C. Boxer (Eng), 4:17.90; 7. M. Mwanpala (Tan), 4:21.37; 8. C. Compton, Aus), 4:22.61; 9. D. Scot (Can), 4:24.56; 10. G. Konadu (Gha), 4:45.08; 11. T. Corea (St V), 4:53.71; 12. B. Delancy (Tur), 5:06.60.

HEAT 2: 1. M. Stewart (Eng), 4:15.88; 2. P. Werthner (Can), 4:16.40; 3. A. Cook (Aus), 4:17.45; 4. A. Kiprop (Ken), 4:17.54; 5. H. Hollick (Wal), 4:18.36; 6. M. Coomber (Sco), 4:18.95; 7. R. Thompson (Ken), 4:20.98; 8. R. Issack (Tan), 4:20.98; 9. P Reece (NIr), 4:41.46; 10. J Kandasamy (Sin), 4:58.52.

FINAL: 1. M. Stewart (Eng) 4min 0.6.34sec (Games record); 2. C. Benning (Eng), 4:07.53; 3. P. Werthner (Can), 4:08.14; 4. C. McMeekin (Sco), 4:12.45; 5. H. Hollick (Wal), 4:12.72; 6. A. Wright (NZ), 4:12.93; 7. F. Gendron (Can), 4:16.88; 8. A. Cook (Aus), 4:17.30; 9. W. Kireu (Ken), 4:18.72; 10. A. Kiprop (Ken), 4:23.17; 11. C. Boxer (Eng), 4:26.14; 12. M. Coomber (Sco), 4:26.28.

Women's 4 x 100 Metres Relay

FINAL: 1. England, 43.70sec; 2. Canada, 44.26; 3. Australia, 44.78; 4. New Zealand, 45.06; 5. Jamaica, 45.75; 6. Trinidad and Tobago, 45.80; 7. Scotland, 45.91. Gambia did not start.

Women's 4 x 400 Metres Relay

FINAL: 1. England, 3min 27.19sec (Games record); 2. Australia, 3:28.66; 3. Canada, 3:35.83; 4. Scotland, 3:36.52; 5. Ghana, 3:37.12; 6. Jamaica, 3:37.12. Kenya did not start.

Women's 100-metre hurdles

FINAL: 1. L. Boothe (Eng), 12.98sec; 2. S. Strong (Eng), 13.00; 3. S. Colyear (Eng), 13.17; E. Davidson (Sco), 13.76; 5. G. Wooten (NZ), 13.77; 6. S. Lane (Can), 13.88; 7. D. Jones-Konihowski (Can), 14.11; J. Caddle (Bar), 14.13.

Women's high jump

FINAL: 1. K. Gibbs (Aus), 1.93 metres; 2. D. Brill (Can), 1.90; 3. J. White (Can), 1.83; 4. G. Hitchen (Eng), 1.80; 5. B. Simmonds (Eng), 1.78; 6. M. Woods (Can), 1.78; 7. V. Butler (Eng), 1.75; 8. W. Phillips (N Ir), 1.70; 9. A. Mulakyana (Tan), 1.60.

Women's long jump

FINAL: 1. S. Reeve (Eng), 6.59 metres; 2. E. Hooker (Aus), 6.58; 3. J. Griffith (Guy), 6.52; 4. S. Hearnshaw (Eng), 6.40; 5. S. Ferguson (Bah), 6.24; 6. J. Yawson (Gha), 6.19; 7. R. Howell (Wal), 6.17; 8. L. Kacenko (Aus), 6.14; 9. J. Ross (Can), 6.07; 10. D. Jones-Konihowski (Can), 6.05; 11. N. Hodgins (NZ), 5.86; 12. E. Olueno (Ken), 5.84.

Boxing

FINAL: Light-flyweight: S. Muchoki (Ken) beat F. Musankabala (Zam), pts.

FINAL: Flyweight: M. Irungu (Ken) beat I. Clyde (Can), pts.

FINAL: Bantamweight: B. McGuigan (NI) beat T. Sogolik (PNG), pts.

FINAL: Featherweight: A. Nelson (Gha) beat J. Sichula (Zam), pts.

FINAL: Lightweight: G. Hamill (NI) beat P. Waweru (Ken), pts.

FINAL: Light welterweight: W. Braithwaite (Guya) beat J. Douglas (Scot), KO 1st round.

FINAL: Welterweight: M. McCallum (Jam) beat K. Beattie (NI), pts.

FINAL: Light-middleweight: K. Perlett (Can) beat A. Abdulkhaman (Ken), pts.

FINAL: Middleweight: P. McElwaine (Aus) beat D. Parkes (Eng), wo.

FINAL: Light-heavyweight: R. Fortin (Can) beat V. Smith (Eng), 1st round.

FINAL: Heavyweight: J. Awome (Eng) beat A. Mensah (Gha), pts.

Bowls

Pairs

FIFTEENTH ROUND: Scotland beat Malawi 24—17; Wales beat Swaziland, 28—8; Northern Ireland beat Fiji, 27—15; Papua New Guinea beat Kenya, 27—17; Hongkong beat Canada 26—16; Australia beat England, 22—14.

FINAL STANDINGS: Hongkong 2 pts. Scotland 18, Wales 18, Australia 18, Canada 18, New Zealand 17, Northern Ireland 16, England 15, Papua New Guinea 14, Western Samoa 7, Fiji 6, Kenya 6, Swaziland 5, Malawi 4.

Fours

FIFTEENTH ROUND: New Zealand beat Swaziland, 25—14; Hongkong beat Western Samoa, 26—23; England beat Fiji, 25—14; Wales beat Zambia, 21—15; Kenya beat Canada, 21—19; Guernsey beat Papua New Guinea, 24—11; Northern Ireland beat Australia 25—8.

FINAL STANDINGS : Hongkong 24 pts New Zealand 23, Wales 20, Northern Ireland 19, Scotland 19, England 17, Australia 15, Zambia 14, Guernsey 13, Kenya 11, Papua New Guinea 10, Fiji 10, Canada 8, Swaziland 6, Western Samoa 3.

Badminton

Men's singles

BRONZE PLAY-OFF: R. Stevens (Eng) beat Saw See Leong (Mal), 15—4, 15—11.

FINAL: P. Prakash (Ind) beat D. Talbot (Eng), 15—9, 15—8.

Men's doubles

BRONZE PLAY-OFF: R. Purser and B. Purser (NZ) beat D. Talbot and K. Jolly (Eng), 15—10, 11—15, 15—1.

FINAL: R. Stevens and M. Tredgett (Eng) beat Moo Foot Lian and Ong Teong Boon (Mal), 15—10, 15—5.

Women's singles

BRONZE PLAY-OFF: W. Clarkson (Can) beat J. Webster (Eng), 11—2, 11—3.

FINAL: Sylvia Ng (Mal), beat K. Teh (Mal), 11—3, 11—3.

Women's doubles

BRONZE PLAY-OFF: A. Ghia and K. Singh (Ind) beat J. Webster and B. Sutton (Eng), 15—7, 5—15, 15—6.

FINAL: N. Perry and A. Statt (Eng) beat J. Youngburg and C. Backhouse (Can), 10—15, 15—5, 15—12.

Mixed doubles

FINAL: M. Tredgett and N. Perry (Eng) beat W. Gilliland and J. Flockhart (Scot), 15—7, 15—7. Play-off for bronze: D. Talbot and B. Sutton (Eng) beat R. Purser and A. Branfield (NZ), 15—9, 15—9.

Wrestling

LIGHT-FLYWEIGHT: Round 5: M. Dunbar (Eng), 1 pen, beat C. Stephens (Aus), 5 pen, on pts; Round 6: A. Kumar (Ind), 1 pen, beat G. Gunovski (Can), 5 pen, on pts: Final placings: 1, Kumar; 2, Gunovski; 3, Dunbar.

FLYWEIGHT: Round 6: S. Kumar (Ind), 0 pen, beat K. Hoyt (Aus), 4 pen, on pts: Final placings: 1, R. Takahashi (Can); 2, Kumar; 3, Hoyt.

BANTAMWEIGHT: Round 5: M. Barry (Can), 0 pen, beat B. Oldridge (NZ), 4 pen, on pts; S. Singh (Ind), 0 pen, beat A. Gill-Singh (Eng), 4 pen, on pts; Round 6: Gill-Singh, 0 pen, beat Oldridge, 3 pen, on pts; Round 7: Singh, 5 pen, beat Barry, 8 pen, on pts: Final placings: 1, Singh; 2, Barry; 3, Gill-Singh.

FEATHERWEIGHT: Round 5: E. Beiler (Can), 0 pen, beat B. Aspen (Eng), 4 pen, on pts; J. Singh (Ind), 0 pen, beat R. Karling (NZ), 4 pen, on pts; Round 6: Singh, 0 pen, beat Aspen, 4 pen, on pts: Final placings: 1, Beiler; 2, Singh; 3, Aspen.

LIGHTWEIGHT: Round 6: J. Gilligan (Eng), 1 pen, beat J. Kumar (Ind), 4 pen, on pts: Final placings: 1, Z. Kelevitz (Aus); 2, Gilligan; 3, Kumar.

WELTERWEIGHT: Round 5: R. Singh (Ind), 0 pen, beat V. Zilverman (Can), 4 pen, on pts; K. Hayward (Eng), 0 pen, beat R. McLucas (Scot), 4 pen, on pts; Round 6: Singh, 0 pen, beat Hayward, 4 pen, disqualification: Final placings: 1, Singh; 2, Zilverman; 3, Hayward.

MIDDLEWEIGHT: Round 3: R. Deschatelets (Can), 0 pen, beat I. Weir (NIr), 4 pen, on pts; W. Koenig (Aus), 1 pen, beat A. Shackleday, 5 pen, on pts; Round 4: Deschatelets, 0 pen, beat Koenig, 4 pen, on pts; Round 6: Koenig, 0 pen, beat Weir, 4 pen, on injury: Final placings: 1, Deschatelets; 2, Koenig; 3, Weir.

LIGHT-HEAVYWEIGHT: Round 4: S. Danier (Can), 1 pen, beat K. Singh (Ind), 5 pen, on pts; Round 5: Danier, 1 pen, beat M. Pikos (Aus), 3 pen, on pts: Final placings: 1, Danier; 2, Pikos; 3, Singh.

HEAVYWEIGHT: Round 5: W. Wischart (Can), 0 pen, beat S. Singh (Ind), 4 pen, on pts; M. Avery (NZ), 0 pen, beat K. Peache (Eng), 4 pen, no pts; Round 5: Singh, 0 pen, beat M. Gordon (NZ), 4 pen, on pts: Final placings: 1, Wischart; 2, Singh; 3, Avery.

SUPER-HEAVYWEIGHT: Round 6: A. Patrick (Sco), 0 pen, beat I. Singh (Ind), 4 pen, (all. Final placings: 1, R. Gibbons (Can); 2, Patrick; 3, Singh.

Cycling

Road race

FINAL (117 miles): 1, P. Anderson (Aus), 4hr 22min 54.41sec; 2, P. Harvey (Can), 4:22:54.51; 3, G. Bell (NZ), 4:22:55.06; 4, R. Purvis (Man), 4:23:27.45; 5, S. Lawrence (Eng), 4:23:28.51; 6, M. Cramaro (Can), 4:23:29.48; 7, D. Fretwell (Eng), 4:23:44.79; 8, R. Hayman (Can), 4:23:44.81; 9, R. Sansonetti (Aus), 4:23:45.07; 10, E. D'Ornellas (Can), 4:23:46.05; 11, R. Downs (Eng), 4:23:46.18; 12, N. Hodge (Wal), 4:23:46.37; 13, M. Gage (Man), 4:23:46.50; 14, E. Kewley (Man), 4:23:46.64; 15, A. Gilchrist (Sco), 4:23:46.82; 16, A. Cunningham (NIr), 4:23:47.10; 17, Chan Fai-Lui (Hkg), 4:23:47.80; 18, S. Cox (NZ), 4:23:47.91; 19, S. Sansonetti (Aus), 4:23:48.35; 20, V. Hanaray (NZ), 4:23:48.61; 21, A. Maller (Jer), 4:23:48.75; 22, W. Kerr (NIr), 4:23:48.91; 23, R. Millar (Sco), 4:23:49.09; 24, E. Walters (Jam), 4:24:14.15; 25, J. Clark (Sco), 4:34:15.70; 26, C. Thornton (Wal), 4:24:17.71; 27, J. Joughin (Man), 4:31:19.58; 28, L. Kirk (NIr), 4:35:07.83; 29, P. Griffiths (Eng), 4:35:07.89; 30, B. Stockwell (NZ), 4:35:08.10; 31, R. Glindemann (Aus), 4:39:24.61; 32, J. Smyth (NIr), 4:42:00.45.

Medal table

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Canada	45	31	33	109
England	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	87
Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84
Kenya	7	6	5	18
New Zealand	5	6	9	20
India	5	4	6	15
Scotland	3	6	5	14
Jamaica	2	2	3	7
Wales	2	1	5	8
N Ireland	2	1	2	5
Hongkong	2	—	—	2
Malaysia	1	2	1	4
Ghana	1	1	1	3
Guyana	1	1	1	3
Tanzania	1	1	—	2
Trin & Tob	—	2	2	4
Zambia	—	2	2	4
Bahamas	—	1	—	1
Papua NG	—	1	—	1
West Samoa	—	—	3	3
Isle of Man	—	—	1	1

List of silvers includes two medals in the women's individual gymnastics in which no bronze was awarded. List of bronzes includes two medals awarded in the men's high jump and two medals awarded in each of the boxing divisions except the heavyweight, where the second bronze medallist was disqualified.

Abbreviations

Antigua	Ant	Lesotho	Les
Australia	Aus	Malawi	Mlw
Bahamas	Bah	Malaysia	Mal
Bangladesh	Ban	Mauritius	Mru
Barbados	Bar	New Zealand	NZ
Belize	Bel	Nigeria	Ngr
Bermuda	Ber	Northern Ireland	NIr
Brunei	Bru		
Canada	Can	Papua New Guinea	PNG
Cayman Islands	Cay	Scotland	Sco
Cook Islands	Coo	Singapore	Sin
Cyprus	Cyp	Sierra Leone	S Leo
England	Eng	Sri Lanka	Sla
Fiji	Fij	St Kitts	StK
Gambia	Gam	St Lucia	StL
Ghana	Gha	St Vincent	StV
Gibraltar	Gib	Swaziland	Swz
Grenada	Gre	Tanzania	Tan
Guernsey	Gru	Turks and Caicos	Tur
Guyana	Guya	Trinidad and Tobago	Tri
Hongkong	Hkg		
India	Ind		
Isle of Man	Man	Wales	Wal
Jamaica	Jam	Western Samoa	Wsa
Jersey	Jer		
Kenya	Ken	Zambia	Zam

...nour roll of winners and runners-up at the Edmonton Games

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ie (Jam)
(Sco)
ord (Tri)

(Sco)
(Guy)
ord (Jam)

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alk
(Eng)

2 W. Sawall (Aus)
3 T. Erickson (Aus)

4 x 100m relay
1 Scotland
2 Trinidad and Tobago
3 Jamaica

4 x 400m relay
1 Kenya
2 Jamaica
3 Australia

High jump
1 C. Ferragne (Can)
2 G. Joy (Can)
3 B. Burgess (Sco)

Long jump
1 R. Mitchell (Eng)
2 C. Commons (Aus)
3 B. Suresh (Ind)

Pole vault
1 B. Simpson (Can)
2 D. Baird (Aus)
3 B. Hooper (Eng)

Triple jump
1 K. Connor (Eng)
2 I. Campbell (Aus)
3 A. Moore (Eng)

Shot
1 G. Capes (Eng)
2 B. Pauletto (Can)
3 B. Dolegiewicz (Can)

Discus
1 B. Chambul (Can)
2 B. Cooper (Bah)
3 R. Gray (Can)

Hammer
1 P. Farmer (Aus)
2 R. Neilson (Can)
3 C. Black (Sco)

Javelin
1 P. Olsen (Can)
2 M. O'Rourke (NZ)
3 P. Yates (Eng)

Decathlon
1 D. Thompson (Eng)
2 P. Hadfield (Aus)
3 A. Drayton (Eng)

Women
100 metres
1 S. Lannaman (Eng)
2 R. Boyle (Aus)
3 D. Boyd (Aus)

200 metres
1 D. Boyd (Aus)
2 S. Lannaman (Eng)
3 C. Beazley (Aus)

400 metres
1 D. Hartley (Eng)
2 V. Elder (Eng)
3 B. Nail (Aus)

800 metres
1 J. Peckham (Aus)
2 T. Chemabwai (Ken)
3 K. Colebrook (Eng)

1,500 metres
1 M. Stewart (Eng)
2 C. Benning (Eng)
3 P. Werthner (Can)

3,000 metres
1 P. Fudge (Eng)
2 H. Thomson (NZ)
3 A. Ford (Eng)

100m hurdles
1 L. Boothe (Eng)
2 S. Strong (Eng)
3 S. Colyer (Eng)

4 x 100m relay
1 England
2 Canada
3 Australia

4 x 400m relay
1 England
2 Australia
3 Canada

High jump
1 K. Gibbs (Aus)
2 D. Brill (Can)
3 J. White (Can)

Long jump
1 S. Reeve (Eng)
2 E. Hooker (Aus)
3 J. Griffiths (Guya)

Shot
1 G. Mulhall (Aus)
2 C. Ionescu (Can)
3 J. Oakes (Eng)

Discus
1 C. Ionescu (Can)
2 G. Mulhall (Aus)
3 L. Moreau (Can)

Javelin
1 T. Sanderson (Eng)
2 A. Hayward (Can)
3 L. Hern (Can)

Pentathlon
1 D. Jones-Konihowski (Can)
2 S. Mapstone (Eng)
3 Y. Wray (Eng)

Badminton

Men's singles
1 P. Prakash (Ind)
2 D. Talbot (Eng)
3 R. Stevens (Eng)

Men's doubles
1 R. Stevens and M. Tredgett (Eng)
2 Moo Foot Lian and Ong Teong Boon (Mal)
3 R. Purser and B. Purser (NZ)

Team
1 England
2 Canada
3 Malaysia

Women's singles
1 Sylvia Ng (Mal)
2 K. Teh (Mal)
3 W. Clarkson (Can)

Women's doubles
1 M. Perry and A. Statt (Eng)
2 J. Youngberg and C. Backhouse (Can)
3 A. Ghia and K. Singh (Ind)

Mixed doubles
1 M. Tredgett and N. Perry (Eng)
2 W. Gilliland and J. Flockhart (Sco)
3 D. Talbot and B. Sutton (Eng)

Bowls

Singles
1 D. Bryant (Eng)
2 J. Snell (Aus)
3 R. Evans (Wal)

Pairs
1 Hongkong
2 Scotland
3 Wales

Fours
1 Hongkong
2 New Zealand
3 Wales

Boxing

Light-flyweight
1 S. Muchoki (Ken)
2 F. Musankabala (Zam)
3 K. Sumaila (Gha) and B. Thapa (Ind)

Flyweight
1 M. Irungu (Ken)
2 I. Clyde (Can)
3 P. Wighton (Aus) and H. Russell (NIr)

Bantamweight
1 B. McGuigan (NIr)
2 T. Sogolik (PNG)
3 D. Maina (Ken) and W. Rannelli (Can)

Featherweight
1 A. Nelson (Gha)
2 J. Sichula (Zam)
3 C. Boutin (Can) and M. O'Brien (Eng)

Lightweight
1 G. Hamill (NIr)
2 P. Waweru (Ken)
3 J. McAllister (Sco) and T. Makofi (Zam)

Light-welterweight
1 W. Braithwaite (Guy)
2 J. Douglas (Sco)
3 J. Raftery (Can) and M Mwangi (Ken)

Welterweight
1 M. McCallum (Jam)
2 K. Beattie (NIr)
3 A. Feal (Wal) and D. Hovt (Can)

Light-middleweight
1 K. Perlette (Can)
2 A. Abdulhaman (Ken)
3 R. Samu (WSA) and E. Chama (Zam)

Middleweight
1 P. McElwaine (Aus)
2 D. Parkes (Eng)
3 R. Betham (WSA) and R. Macdonald (Can)

Light-heavyweight
1 R. Fortin (Can)
2 V. Smith (Eng)
3 Fairala Su'a (WSA) and E. Thande (Ken)

Heavyweight
1 J. Awome (Eng)
2 A. Mensah (Gha)
3 G. Stankovitch (NZ)

Cycling

1,000m sprint
1 K. Tucker (Aus)
2 T. Gadd (Eng)
3 D. Weller (Jam)

1,000m time trial
1 J. Lovell (Can)
2 K. Tucker (Aus)
3 G. Singleton (Can)

Tandem sprint
1 J. Lovell and G. Singleton (Can)
2 T. Gadd and D. LeGrys (Eng)
3 R. Bovle and S. Goodall (Aus)

4,000m pursuit
1 M. Richards (NZ)
2 G. Campbell (Aus)
3 A. Doyle (Eng)

4,000m team pursuit
1 Australia
2 New Zealand
3 England

10 miles
1 J. Lovell (Can)
2 S. Sutton (Aus)
3 G. Sutton (Aus)

Individual road race
1 P. Anderson (Aus)
2 P. Harvey (Can)
3 G. Bell (NZ)

Gymnastics

Men
Team
1 Canada
2 England
3 Australia

Individual
1 P. Delasalle (Can)
2 L. Nylund (Aus)
3 J. Choquette (Can)

Women
Team
1 Canada
2 England
3 New Zealand

Individual
1 E. Schlegel (Can)
2 S. Hanso (Can)
3 M. Goermann (Can)

Shooting

Free pistol
1 Y. Trempe (Can)
2 E. Jans (Can)
3 B. Manhin (Tri) and D. Remon (Jer)

Small-bore, prone
1 J. Allan (Sco)
2 W. Watkins (Wal)
3 S. Watterson (Man)

Rapid-fire pistol
1 J. Sobrian (Can)
2 J. Cooke (Eng)
3 J. Farrell (Aus)

Full-bore rifle
1 D. Vamplew (Can)
2 J. Spaight (Eng)
3 P. Vamplew (Can)

Skeet
1 J. Woolley (NZ)
2 P. Bentley (Eng)
3 J. Neville (Eng)

Trap
1 J. Primrose (Can)
2 G. Leary (Can)
3 T. Rumble (Aus)

Swimming

Men
100m free-style
1 M. Morgan (Aus)
2 W. Sawchuk (Can)
3 G. Macdonald (Can)

200m free-style
1 R. McKeon (Aus)
2 G. Brewer (Aus)
3 M. Morgan (Aus)

1500m free-style
1 M. Metzker (Aus)
2 S. Gray (Eng)
3 A. Astbury (Eng)

400m free-style
1 R. McKeon (Aus)
2 S. Gray (Eng)
3 M. Metzker (Aus)

100m backstroke
1 G. Patching (Aus)
2 G. Abraham (Eng)
3 J. Tapp (Can)

200m backstroke
1 G. Hurring (NZ)
2 G. Patching (Aus)
3 P. Moorfoot (Aus)

100m breaststroke
1 G. Smith (Can)
2 D. Goodhew (Eng)
3 P. Naisby (Eng)

200m breaststroke
1 G. Smith (Can)
2 D. Goodhew (Eng)
3 L. Spencer (Aus)

100m butterfly
1 D. Thompson (Can)
2 J. Mills (Eng)
3 W. Sawchuk (Can)

200m butterfly
1 G. Nagy (Can)
2 C. Bredschneider (Can)
3 P. Hubble (Eng)

200m medley
1 G. Smith (Can)
2 W. Sawchuk (Can)
3 P. Dawson (Aus)

400m medley
1 G. Smith (Can)
2 S. Gray (Eng)
3 W. Sawchuk (Can)

400m medley relay
1 Canada
2 England
3 Australia

400m free-style relay
1 Canada
2 Australia
3 England

800m free-style relay
1 Australia
2 Canada
3 England

Springboard
1 C. Snode (Eng)
2 S. Cranham (Can)
3 D. Wagstaff (Aus)

Highboard
1 C. Snode (Eng)
2 K. Armstrong (Can)
3 S. Cranham (Can)

Women
100m free-style
1 C. Klimpel (Can)
2 R. Brown (Aus)
3 W. Quirk (Can)

200m free-style
1 R. Perrott (NZ)
2 T. Wickham (Aus)
3 M. Ford (Aus)

400m free-style
1 T. Wickham (Aus)
2 M. Ford (Aus)
3 R. Perrott (NZ)

800m free-style
1 T. Wickham (Aus)
2 M. Ford (Aus)
3 R. Perrott (NZ)

100m backstroke
1 D. Forster (Can)
2 H. Boivin (Can)
3 C. Gibson (Can)

200m backstroke
1 C. Gibson (Can)
2 L. Forrest (Aus)
3 G. Robertson (Aus)

100m breaststroke
1 R. Corsiglia (Can)
2 M. Kelly (Eng)
3 M. Stuart (Can)

200m breaststroke
1 L. Borsholt (Can)
2 D. Rudd (Eng)
3 M. Kelly (Eng)

100m butterfly
1 W. Quirk (Can)
2 P. McCarthy (NZ)
3 L. Hanel (Aus)

200m butterfly
1 M. Ford (Aus)
2 W. Quirk (Can)
3 L. Hanel (Aus)

200m medley
1 S. Davies (Eng)
2 R. Perrott (NZ)
3 B. Smith (Can)

400m medley
1 S. Davies (Eng)
2 B. Smith (Can)
3 C. Gibson (Can)

400m medley relay
1 Canada
2 Australia
3 England

400m free-style relay
1 Canada
2 England
3 Australia

Springboard
1 J. Nutter (Can)
2 B. Boys (Can)
3 E. Kiefer (Can)

Highboard
1 L. Cuthbert (Can)
2 V. McFarlane (Aus)
3 J. Nutter (Can)

Weightlifting

Flyweight
1 Karunkaran (Ind)
2 C. Revolta (Sco)
3 R. Crabtree (Aus)

Bantamweight
1 P. McKenzie (NZ)
2 Tamilselvan (Ind)
3 W. Bryce (Wal)

Featherweight
1 M. Mercier (Can)
2 I. Katz (Aus)
3 D. Schultz (Can)

Lightweight
1 W. Stellios (Aus)
2 A. Kebbe (Aus)
3 P. Sue (NZ)

Middleweight
1 S. Castiglione (Aus)
2 N. Burrowes (Eng)
3 S. Pinsent (Eng)

Light-heavyweight
1 R. Kabbas (Aus)
2 C. Quagliata (Aus)
3 G. Shadbolt (Eng)

Middle-heavyweight
1 G. Langford (Eng)
2 T. Hadlow (Can)
3 B. Marsden (NZ)

Heavyweight
1 R. Prior (Can)
2 W. Smith (Can)
3 A. Drzewiecki (Eng)

Super-heavyweight
1 J. Cardinal (Can)
2 R. Edmond (Aus)
3 J. Hynd (Sco)

Wrestling

Light-flyweight
1 A. Kumar (Ind)
2 G. Gunovski (Can)
3 M. Dunbar (Eng)

Flyweight
1 R. Takahashi (Can)
2 S. Kumar (Ind)
3 K. Hoyt (Aus)

Bantamweight
1 Satbir Singh (Ind)
2 M. Barry (Can)
3 A. Gill-Singh (Eng)

Featherweight
1 E. Beiler (Can)
2 J. Singh (Ind)
3 B. Aspen (Eng)

Lightweight
1 Z. Kelevitz (Aus)
2 J. Gilligan (Eng)
3 J. Kumar (Ind)

Welterweight
1 R. Singh (Ind)
2 V. Zilberman (Can)
3 K. Hayward (Eng)

Middleweight
1 R. Deschatelets (Can)
2 W. Koenig (Aus)
3 I. Weir (NIr)

Light-heavyweight
1 S. Danier (Can)
2 M. Pikos (Aus)
3 K. Singh (Ind)

Heavyweight
1 W. Wishart (Can)
2 S. Singh (Ind)
3 M. Avery (NZ)

Super-heavyweight
1 R. Gibbons (Can)
2 A. Patrick (Sco)
3 I. Singh (Ind)

SPORT

Horse show

Chainbridge takes the Grand Prix with a stroke of luck

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Britain scored a clean sweep on the closing day of the Dublin Horse Show on Saturday when Elizabeth Edgar won the Jameson Whiskey Match International, a knockout, and the Grand Prix was gloriously captured by Michael Saywell on Trevor Bank's Chainbridge.

An Irish-bred son of the Irish draught stallion, Bahrain, Chainbridge, who won the King George V Cup in 1976, was brought to England by John Greenwood, who sold him to Banks. On Saturday he worked hard to win his £3,000 prize, jumping three clear rounds over a big course. The Irish Challenge Trophy was won outright by Britain, who won it in 1976 and 1977. Britain won its predecessor outright in 1971.

There were eight clear rounds initially, but Hever Godignon and Paolo d'Escla, Terry Liebel and Sympatico, Harvey Smith and Sanyo Sanmar (Olympic Star), and David Broome and Sportsman all dropped out in the first barage when the upright going into the double took a hefty hammering.

Three survived to go against the clock and the first was Eddie Machen with Boomerang, the favourite with his home crowd. But his luck was out, and he rolled the top pole off the bogey fence in 37.3sec.

Chainbridge stroked it, but it resumed an upright position as the British challenger remained unfaulted in 37.6sec. The last to go was James Elder on the red roan, Wow, for Canada,—a horse who has won himself an enthusiastic following during his fortnight in England and Ireland. He went safely through the double, only to fall foul of the final treble, and the middle parallel proved his downfall in a time identical to that of Chainbridge.

Trevor Banks must have had a lucrative week, having also bought eight horses and sold five of them on again. Those he retained are all three-year-olds—a full brother to Anglezarke, the horse he paid £70,000 for at the last Horse of the Year Show, another son of Bahrain and one more. Asking prices for three-year-olds range on average from £3,000 to £5,000, but the top price was £24,000.

Hunters, who were up to weight, started at £5,000 and went up to double this price if they had done well in the show, but one Irishman considered that reasonably priced hunters can still be bought in Ireland, though not in Dublin during horse show week. Down in Wexford I was told that you could still get a good hunter for £2,000 if you knew where to go.

In terms of the world championship which starts on Wednesday in Aachen, neither Hickstead nor Dublin proved very much. Britain fielded her best team to win the Prince of Wales Cup, Ireland did the same to win the Aga Khan Trophy. Canada are coming into form and the United States have already struck it—but West Germany, who are leading the table for the President's Cup, the world team championships, with only Rotterdam and Ostend still to come of the European fixtures, will be as hard to beat as ever on their home ground.

IRISH TROPHY: 1, T. Banks's Chainbridge (M. Saywell); 2, J. Eldon's Wow (Canada); 3, E. Macken's Boomerang.

JAMESON WHISKEY KNOCKOUT INTERNATIONAL: 1, Makedo (E. Edgar); 2, Banjry (A. von Bochwaldt, Germany); equal 3, Golden Gaire (L. Mekell and Bandit (L. Miller).



Elizabeth Edgar

British girls thwarted by Belgian in jump-off

British girls took the silver and bronze medals in the junior European show jumping individual championship, at Stannington, Northumberland yesterday. The gold went to 17-year-old Lionel Collard Bovy, from Belgium, riding Loecky, who had the fastest time in the four-horse jump-off.

Jean Germany, who went into the second round with Leafield Lad as the last rider, had only to jump clear to win. Instead she had a rail from the second part of the double at the water ditches to join the three with four faults in the barrage.

Irma Smulders, of the Netherlands, going first in the barrage with Tiffany was clear in 42.5sec. Then a Staffordshire girl, Jill Kelly, cut the time with Pepperpot, but 40.6sec was only good enough to give her the bronze medal.

Collard Bovy, who has won two junior grands prix this season, made a very tight turn with the eight-year-old Loecky before the third fence and this manoeuvre paid off, for he finished faultless in 36.9sec.

Miss Germany knew then what she had to aim for, but she turned very wide into the penultimate fence, checking as she went into it. Although this gave her a clear round, it did not give her the title.

Britain, however, won the team title from Ireland and the Netherlands. With Michael Whittaker on Brother Scot, Miss Kelly, Steven Smith (Sunningdale) and Miss Germany all in outstanding form, they finished with no faults against Ireland's four faults and the Netherlands 16. Switzerland, with 20 faults were fourth, Belgium (23½) fifth and Austria (24) sixth.

INDIVIDUAL: 1, Loecky (L. Collard Bovy, Belgium); 0 faults, 36.9sec; 2, Leafield Lad (J. Germany), 0, 38.5; 3, Pepperpot (J. Kelly), 0, 40.6; 4, Tiffany (I. Smulders, Netherlands), 0, 42.5; equal 5, Eusebe (F. Pets, France) and E. Brien (Margot Mallet, Switzerland).

CONTINENTAL LAST CHANCE STAKES: 1, Mickey Mouse (Philippe Putallaz, Switzerland), 0, 28.8; 2, Sytver (J. Vleugels, Belgium), 0, 29.7; 3, Mbagda (A. Koopmans, Netherlands), 0, 31.1; 4, Erika (J. Beck, France), 0, 33.8; 5, Billy (K. Gerken, W Germany), 0, 34.6.

Cycling

Swiss team reach the heights in 'mini-Alps'

By Michael Coleman

Given another hill or two, the Swiss might well have provided the individual winner as well as taking the team prize in the 563-mile TI-Raleigh Professional Tour of Britain, which finished on Saturday with 40 laps of the Crystal Palace circuit.

As has been the custom in the Continental classics this year, the TI-Raleigh men, all Dutch save the Belgian Franky de Gendt, had tried to dictate terms from the start in Motherwell, but they were constantly bothered by the Swiss, wearing the colours of Willora, a Zurich carpet company. In the decisive second day over the Pennines between Newcastle and Blackpool the Swiss used these mini-Alps to good effect, getting away Godi Schmutz, Roland Salm and Diego Magoni in a breakaway group of eight which entered Blackpool twelve and a half minutes upon the field.

On Saturday, the red-headed Schmultz needed only seven seconds to wrest the lead from Johan Van de Velde, but since Reg Smith, a Londoner was in the same position, it became a matter of cat and mouse, though conducted at a brisk tempo.

Two laps from the finish, Schmutz nearly did it, hurtling away and leaving Van de Velde gasping in his wake. But the Dutchman recovered the lost ground descending the back straight hill. Not to be outdone, Willora attacked again sending Magoni, their Italian, clear and he hammered the pedals up the rising finishing straight to win by a second. Schmutz sprinted in fourth, but Van de Velde was glued to his rear wheel.

Thus the first tour for professionals was over. Keeping to the left on open roads had shocked the Continentals and the incident in which Stephen Hefferman forcibly removed a stockman blocking the riders' path and complaining his cows were being disturbed could have been taken from Pickwick Papers. Hefferman was first expelled from the race and later reinstated after it was learnt that the cowman had then punched a following race judge. Nevertheless, Hefferman, who goes off to Munich tomorrow with a good chance of winning the world pursuit championship, still had to pay a fine of £10.

RESULTS: Stage five (54 miles, Crystal Palace): 1, D. Magoni (Willora), 2hr 7min 45sec; 2, R. Van Raswelt (TI Raleigh); 3, B. Schepmans (Safir Pils); 4, G. Schmutz (Willora); 5, J. Van de Velde (TI Raleigh); 6, G. Wiles (Holdsworth), all 1 sec behind Magoni. Final standings: 1, Van de Velde, 22hr 34min 42sec; 2, R. Smith (Carlton), at 6 sec; 3, Schmutz, at 6sec; 4, A. Gevers (TI Raleigh), at 1min 35sec; 5, R. Salm (Willora), at 1min 37sec; 6, Magoni, at 1min 46sec; 7, P. Verstraete (Carlos), at 1min 48sec; 8, J-P. Vandenbrank (Safir Pils), at 1min 54sec; 9, J. McMillan (Birds), at 12min 18sec; 10, F. de Gendt (TI Raleigh), at 12min 21sec. Team: Willora, 67-31.28; 2, TI Raleigh, 67-43.57; 3, Carlton Wanmans, 68-00.56. King of the Mountains: L. West (Holdsworth). Most meritorious: J. McMillan.

Discus record

Dresden, Aug 13.—The Olympic champion, Evelyn Jahl, of East Germany, yesterday set a world women's discus record of 70.72 metres (232ft 1in), adding 22cms to the old mark of Faina Velova-Melnik, of the Soviet Union.—

Polish victory

Warsaw, Aug 13.—Poland defeated the United States, 7—4, today in an amteur boxing match at Koszalin, in Northern Poland. A week ago Poland beat the United States, again 7—4, in Wroclaw.—AP.

Commercial Property



Office development by the Scottish Mutual Assurance Society in High Street, Beckenham, Kent, which has been let to Truman, the brewers.

End of the buyers' market

A survey of industrial property in north west England shows that there has been a further reduction in factory or warehouse space available for sale or to let. The survey, carried out by Edward Rushton Son and Kenyon, the industrial estate agents and valuers, says that in June, when the research was carried out, some 18.5 million sq ft were available, compared with 19.9 million sq ft a year earlier and a peak of 23 million sq ft in December, 1976.

The improvement in the regional figures during the year was almost entirely accounted for by Greater Manchester, while Merseyside and Cheshire showed little change in the total available and the position in Lancashire worsened somewhat.

The survey showed that of the regional total of 18.5 million sq ft available, 12.7 million sq ft are accounted for by old properties, more than half of which are multi-storey mills or similar buildings with limited uses.

Edward Rushton Son and Kenyon comment that the "bargain basement buyers' market" of 1976 and early 1977 has now clearly passed in the region, where the past 12 to 15 months have seen a much stronger property market.

This stronger market can reasonably be expected to continue, they say, depending on the usual factors such as inflation and interest rates, although the outlook is now being somewhat clouded by a possible autumn election.

New units on trading estates continue to be taken up with a substantial fall in the floor area available, not only in Greater Manchester, but also in Lancashire and Merseyside. This has led to a hardening of prices for existing buildings and a marked increase in modern industrial rentals throughout the region.

In the Manchester area £1.25 a sq ft was the commonly quoted rental in popular locations a year ago, with rentals as low as 75p to £1 elsewhere.

Today, £1.50 a sq ft and higher is being obtained for similar units, with the lower band rentals now being 95p to £1.20.

In a recent transaction in the same region, the David Walton Group, the builders and developers based on Manchester, have acquired a site of about three acres at Langley Road South, Salford, 6. They intend to begin construction shortly of an industrial and warehouse estate to provide some 67,000 sq ft of single-storey accommodation purpose-built to industrialists' own requirements. So far, more than 200,000 sq ft of industrial and warehouse space has been built and let on the 30-acre site.

Latest transactions include the handing over of a 30,000 sq ft depot to Goodyear Tyres and the pre-letting of a warehouse of 24,000 sq ft to Hardy and Co, which is being built on a site of three acres and will provide parking for 140 cars.

The estate is about seven miles east of Glasgow and is fully serviced, including roads, and sites are available for factories, warehouses and distribution centres to be built to tenants' own requirements.

In Beckenham, the Scottish Mutual Assurance Society's new office scheme at 56/58 High Street has been let through Weatherall Green and Smith to Truman Ltd, the brewers. The term of the lease is 25 years and the rent is about £4 a sq ft.

The building has been completely modernized and extended to provide 6,000 sq ft of space. The same agents have also arranged the under-letting of the ground floor of 1,860 sq ft to the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, who were represented by Idris Jones and Partners. Allsop and Co acted for Truman's in the main letting.

Riceman's (Canterbury) Ltd have obtained planning consent for the conversion of their three-storey warehouse at 41 Dover Street, Canterbury, into an office block of 15,000 sq ft. The proposal is for a fully air-conditioned building with an impressive entrance hall with a sunken ornamental pool and—more important in a city where parking is difficult—space for 23 cars on the ground floor.

Cluttons, of Canterbury, have been instructed to offer the completed property either on lease at £2.75 a sq ft. or alternatively to dispose of the freehold now or after conversion. The proposed work will take about 10 months.

On behalf of private clients, Healey and Baker have sold an office development site at 25/25a Turners Hill, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. The site has planning consent for about 8,775 sq ft gross of offices, together with 19 parking spaces.

Buyers were Blessglen Ltd, of London Colney, who paid close to £50,000 for the site. Construction is to begin immediately for completion early next year. Healey and Baker will be offering the building for letting or for sale.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following TERMS and CONDITIONS which contain clauses limiting and excluding the Company's liability, have been revised and are now effective, viz.:—

(1) STANDARD TERMS and CONDITIONS for HANDLING GENERAL CARGO.

(2) COMMON USER TERMS and CONDITIONS for ROYAL SEAFORTH CONTAINER TERMINAL.

(3) TERMS and CONDITIONS RELATING to GROUPAGE and ASSOCIATED SERVICES at ROYAL SEAFORTH DOCK and WATERLOO GROUPAGE TERMINAL, LIVERPOOL.

Copies may be obtained at the address below by application to the Finance Department, Operations Division.
A. LYNCH
Secretary
Port of Liverpool Building,
Pier Head,
Liverpool,
Merseyside
L3 1BZ

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001745 of 1978
In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Mr Justice Oliver in the Matter of BALDWIN & FRANCIS (HOLDINGS) Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 31st July, 1978, confirming the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £1,175,000 to £1,100,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the Companies Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on 7th August, 1978.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1978.

HERBERT SMITH & CO., 62 London Wall, London, EC2N 7JP. Solicitors.

In the Matter of The Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of GORLON STORES Ltd., (In Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Friday, the 8th day of September, 1978 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1978.

J. D. NAYLOR,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of TRIBUTUS DESIGN UNIT Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1978, at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1978.

M. A. JORDAN,
Liquidator.

No 001733 of 1978
In the High Court of Justice Chancery Division Re: MITCHELL COTTS TRANSPORT Limited and Re: The Companies Act, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated the 31st day of July, 1978 (inter alia) confirming the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £1,750,000 to £1,365,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital as altered the several Particulars required by the above-named Act were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 4th day of August, 1978.

Dated the 9th day of August, 1978.

LINKLATERS & PAINES,
Solicitors to the Company.

LICENSING ACT, 1964
PUBLIC NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CLUB REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of August, 1978, application for a Registration Certificate was made to the Magistrates' Court for the City of London, Guildhall Justice Room, Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5DA, in respect of the premises situate at Bain Dawes House, 15 Minories, London, E.C.3, occupied and used by Bain Dawes Sports and Social Club (London) of Bain Dawes House, 15 Minories, London, E.C.3.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1978.

A. OAKLEY,
Chairman of the Club.

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TIMES PAST
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THE GREAT GAME OF CONTAINMENT

When Mr George Kennan first proposed containment as a policy for limiting Soviet power in Europe the means were to be the military power of Nato and firmness in Berlin and wherever else it was called for. Later, military containment, both active and passive, seemed precisely the right answer to a revolutionary China believed (mistakenly) to be expansionist by virtue of the Korean war and (even more mistakenly) to be the power propelling Vietnamese communism. It was a wry comment on the American lead that in the seventies it was China and the Soviet Union that have each been energetically *trying to contain the other* by any means other than the military confrontation across the length of their inner Asian frontier. The signature on Saturday in Peking of a treaty with Japan was one gesture so intended by the Chinese; another even more direct one will be Mr Hua Kuo-feng's visit this week to Bucharest and Belgrade.

Both these moves have aroused strong Russian resentment. The Sino-Japanese treaty hung fire from disagreement over the "hegemony" clause on which the Chinese insisted for plain political motives. When discussion was resumed this year Russian objections were reiterated, even with crude threats of a kind that few major powers would apply to another solely on account of its relations with a third country. The Japanese at times denied any intention of anti-Soviet gesture and have now got a text that absolves them. *The signature of the treaty nevertheless seems something of a victory for China, the Russians have only themselves to blame for blowing up the issue.*

The treaty as published reveals a compromise between the original Japanese demand that the statement on hegemony should immediately be followed by a disclaimer about the signatory countries' relations with any other countries. Instead this disclaimer is made a separate article stipulating that the clause on hegemony is not to be understood as affecting the position of either country's relations with third countries. Japanese opinion will probably find this acceptable and Mr Fukuda should enjoy some improvement in his low political rating. The Japanese most certainly do not want their relations with the Russians to be determined by China and it is significant that Japanese press comment urges some gesture by the government that will emphasize Japan's position. Nor can the importance of the treaty be calculated only as a move in China's game of containment. For both countries it terminates an unhappy period of Japanese relations going back to *the early years of this century.*

The Chinese will also appreciate this but their immediate jubilation will fasten on what they regard as a defeat for the Russians, smarting as they must be at last month's accession to Comecon by Vietnam. They will hope that this week's trip by Mr Hua Kuo-feng to Bucharest and Belgrade will also bring a telling political reward. This is less certain. Neither the Romanians nor the Yugoslavs are likely to be brought closer to China in any *tangible way. The timing of the* visit will seem something of a reply to Vietnam's pro-Soviet moves. Even more pointedly it will be the first ever visit of a Chinese national leader, other than to Moscow, coming on the tenth anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia; the occasion that transformed the Sino-Soviet dispute into a military confrontation and altered China's view of eastern Europe overnight.

Neither the Sino-Japanese treaty nor any probable outcome of Mr Hua's visits has any military character. Despite rumours, neither military alliances nor bases of any kind arise from Vietnam's Russian friendship or could follow Romanian or Yugoslav friendship with China. In all three of *these smaller countries* the gesture is important as a means of distancing themselves, of asserting independence—sometimes in sharp-edged spite, perhaps—as in Vietnam's moves against China and Romania's or Yugoslavia's against the Russians. Mr Hua's forthcoming visit contributed no doubt to the "frank atmosphere" of Mr Ceausescu's Black Sea meeting with Mr Brezhnev last week.

That these moves of containment are primarily psychological and can thus be damaging to the loser is plainly admitted in countries where so much attention is paid to propaganda. But neither the Chinese nor the Russians can press their claims to the point where countries that concern them can be driven to move beyond their own definition of national interest. The Japanese have certainly not done so. Nor will Mr Ceausescu or President Tito or Mr Le Duan *in Hanoi, but all of them see* what benefits can accrue from the containment game.

EAR AND REPRESSION IN TUNISIA

e present series of trials of de union leaders and militants Tunisia is a source of concern d sadness to Tunisia's many ends in the West. The General ion of Tunisian Workers GTT), to which the accused onged, is affiliated to the ernational Confederation of e Trade Unions (ICFTU). Mr o Kersten, the ICFTU's neral Secretary, was in Tunis ee days before the general ike of January 26, of which he pressed approval. He has now ered to go and testify at the l of Mr Habib Achour, the mer general secretary of the TT and vice-president of the TU, which is expected to n in Tunis soon. He is pred to argue that the UGTT merely exercising the democ right claimed by all workeverywhere to withdraw their our in an effort to obtain ter pay and conditions and to tect their rights.

n this case the specific purse of the strike, as announced the UGTT leaders, was to prot against the attacks on UGTT mises that had occurred oughout the country in the ceding days. It was in fact culmination of a prolonged l of strength between the on and the government, the er being supported by the rul-Destourian Socialist Party D). The government was rmed by the increasing milicy of the union, which under Mr Achour's leadership had broken off its wage pact with the government and had supported a series of lightning strikes to improve pay and conditions. But the government's claim that the union leaders were preparing an insurrection has not on the whole carried conviction. It appears at least as likely that the party leader, Mr Sayah, and the interior minister, Mr Hannablia, had made up their minds in advance to use the police to break the union's strength and remove its leadership—presumably with the knowledge and approval of the prime minister, Mr Hedi Nouira, if not of President Bourguiba himself who is less and less able to play a direct part in government.

The arrest of all the leading figures in the union, at national and local level, was followed by the dismissal of many active trade unionists from their jobs and then the introduction of compulsory work camps for unemployed men between the ages of eighteen and thirty, which provided a convenient pretext for rounding-up potential troublemakers. The trials began in July. So far, at two trials in Sfax, twenty young miners have been given sentences ranging from four to thirty months while five UGTT regional officials were sent to prison for two years. (Three others got suspended sentences.) At the much larger trial still in progress in Sousse, the prosecutor has actually asked for death sentences on thirty-nine of the 101 defendants, including the regional general secretary of the UGTT. Death sentences are not generally expected to be passed, but very heavy prison sentences are clearly likely. Moreover, many of the defendants have stated in court that confessions were extracted from them by torture, and their requests for medical checks have been ignored. There are fears that the trial of the national leadership will now be held during Ramadan, and that Mr Achour and others who are strict Muslims may have to go through days of cross-examination in the sweltering courtroom without food or drink. There are also reports that potential defence witnesses are being arrested.

Of course things just as bad or worse happen in most Arab countries. But Tunisia until now has seemed a particularly relaxed and civilized place where, if anywhere on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, democracy might gradually take root. Even now a moderate opposition is allowed to exist unofficially and to publish its own newspapers (though one is not advised to be seen reading them on the street). It must be hoped that Tunisia's underlying liberalism and decency will assert itself before the regime is irrevocably caught up in the wretched cycle of fear and repression.

avid Wood

abour and ne trade union onnexion

any politician who still knows hawk from a handsaw in the risfever of electioneering, there been a run of three *significantly* r-connected declarations by ior members of the Conservative dow Cabinet during the past few eks on trade unionism. On July Mr Prior went to Clapham baths make a long and careful speech Lambeth Conservatives on the ty's attitude in government ards the trade unions. He promd that there would be no "union shing" and no confrontation, but led that union leaders were not itled to preach socialism for the ole of their movement when nonstrably millions of trade *ionists vote against the Labour* rty. The business of government said, was to defend and promote general national interest.

Mr Prior made that speech at a ie when the Shadow Cabinet re privately dotting the "i's" d crossing the "t's" of the initive Conservative manifesto the general election. It therefore carried especial authority. We ve on to last Monday, when Sir offrey Howe took up the theme Central Office before an audience party workers. Sir Geoffrey went ond Mr Prior only in the emasis he gave to the argument that "politicization" of trade onism, with the Parliamentary bour Party and any Labour govment as it poodles, amounted to closed shop on electoral choice. hinted at the need for a bill of orcement between the trade ons and politics; it was a danous and undemocratic fiction to ntify trade union interests with one party.

Then on Thursday Mr Whitelaw, Conservative deputy leader, pubed a statement that attracted le or no interest. He rebuked Mr vid Basnett, chairman of the C, for the personal abuse with which he responded to the Howe speech and his perpetuation of "the very mythology which we believe is so damaging".

Mr Basnett's deep-seated assumption, he wrote, was that the Labour Movement was by definition correct on all issues, and that the essential qualification for any politician to hold office was that he should ignore what people (including union members) felt about the present role and power of the unions. Mr *Whitelaw described the part of the* trade unions as central to economic survival, not simply an electioneering issue. Trade unions, he hinted in a Baldwinian way, must not claim power on the basis of immunity from political debate.

We may safely come to a few conclusions after a study of the texts. Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet recognize that, even after the passage of more than four years, there will be a lingering apprehension in the mind of the electorate that the policies of any Conservative government must lead to collision with trade union leaders who are personally committed to Labour and serve as Labour's paymaster before and during general elections. They believe that Labour leaders will unscrupulously revive the echoes of battle between Mr Heath and the miners in early 1974; and they quote Mr Callaghan's dubiously democratic tactical confidence: "We need time for the trade union secretaries to work up the anti-Tory campaign." Hostility to Labour, the Prime Minister no doubt reasons till is hostility to trade unionism, and that elliptical syllogism the Shadow Cabinet indignantly rejects.

Richard Crossman recorded in his diary the discussions of 1970 in which Labour leaders incubated plans to work up feelings of fear about a Conservative victory. Yet in some important ways the circumstances in 1978 differ. After four years of TUC power sharing with *the Labour Government there are* still 1,500,000 men and women out of work, and perhaps another quarter million whose jobs have been spuriously invented or preserved. High unemployment has weakened trade unions numerically as well as psychologically, although the political repercussions have been far more muted than in earlier recessions. Moreover, some of the larger trade unions have turned moderate in leadership: there is increased opting out from the union political levies; and Conservative trade unionist membership modestly climbs. It is not a heyday of trade unionism—recessions never are—except that a few powerful trade union leaders have been encouraged to feed their appetite for a one-party State and will pick up the tabs for the price of power.

In these circumstances it becomes, as the Prior, Howe, and Whitelaw statements variously suggest, the strategy of the Conservative leadership once in government gradually to disconnect the TUC and the trade union movement from the Labour Party and its commitment to socialism. Clearly, a Conservative Ministry could not enter into a Wilsonian "social contract" with organized labour so that the hounds could be called off in return for a power to veto or initiate legislation. Clearly, no Conservative Ministry could reasonably hope to rewrite history and altogether disengage the TUC and the unions from Labour politics. Clearly, the trade unions would be stupid to surrender their power as paymasters for the Labour Party, even if they were to retain it only as a sanction or a threat. Clearly, the British trade unions are not soon going to forswear party politics so easily as the West German trade unions did a decade ago.

Yet the Prior formula, now established within the Shadow Cabinet, has a reckonable chance of prospering if it is given a chance. It has some history on its side, including the period 1951-59 (until the Selwyn Lloyd pay pause) and even most of the period 1970-73, when Mr Heath saw more of the TUC economic committee than any other Prime Minister ever did. It has some trade union benefits on its side, in a day when a few union leaders would like to disentangle themselves from the political straitjacket and get on with the work unions were created to do for their members. It also has the democratic *cause on its side.*

But mark this: the logic of the strategy for Conservatives is that trade unionists should get a better bargain out of Mrs Thatcher, in terms of employment and rising standards of living, than they have got out of Labour. In other words, the success of the Conservative trade union strategy is bound up in the total strategy of Conservative economic success. That will not be easy or immediate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Sadat-Begin talks

From Lord Caradon

Sir, We should not hesitate to admire President Carter's decision to invite President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to meet him in September. The decision is so courageous because it is so dangerous—dangerous to President Carter's reputation if his personal intervention fails—and he must by now be fully aware of the difficulties—but terribly dangerous too to all concerned, most dangerous of all to Palestinian rights and to Israeli security.

Of the obvious dangers outright failure—failure to achieve any agreement at all—would perhaps be least. Outright failure at Camp David would at least make everyone at last face up to the real issues.

Worse would be a separate peace between Egypt and Israel pretending to deal with the basic problems of Palestinian self determination and Israeli security by deceptive and dishonest generalisations.

Worst of all would be further delay. There has been a conspiracy of delay since the 1967 war in the rejection of Ambassador Jarring's endeavours to give effect to the Security Council Resolution 242, the abortive Geneva Conference, the futility of subsequent so called negotiations. While these deliberate delays have been perpetuated the military domination of the occupied Arab territories has provided the cover for the continued creeping colonisation of Arab lands.

The decade of delay has made a peaceful settlement far more difficult. Another five years of the same with extension of Israeli military domination on the West Bank and multiplication of Jewish settlements on Arab lands would make a peaceful settlement impossible and conflict inevitable.

So it is that further delay is the greatest danger of all.

I long ago called the Israeli settlements on the West Bank *"signposts to destruction". They* are the key issue. If after the Camp David meeting they are to continue then hopes of a lasting peace and Israeli security will have been thrown away.

The outline of a plan for peace is increasingly clear carrying the widest international agreement and capable of winning acceptance of Palestinians and Arab states including Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia, and enlisting also the support of the growing Peace Movement in Israel.

The test is the recognition of Palestinian rights over their remaining lands. It is on the satisfaction of that test that the Camp David talks will be judged; and it is to be hoped that President Carter has not forgotten what he said a year before he was elected as President:

"I think one of the integral parts of an ultimate settlement has got to be the recognition of the Palestinians as a people, as a nation, with a place to live and a right to choose their own leaders."

Yours faithfully,
HUGH CARADON.
House of Lords.

Disruption to flights

From Mr D. A. Jacobs

Sir, Whilst it is common knowledge that the French air traffic controllers' "go slow" has caused *widespread* delays to flights throughout Europe, what is perhaps not generally known is that on flights between Britain and France, and in particular those for example between London and Nice, the delay of flights flown by Air France was less than half the delay of those flights flown by British Airways.

In consequence of this, as the British Airways officials at Nice will confirm, so many people changed from British Airways flights to Air France flights that the latter travelled absolutely full while in several cases the British Airways flights from Nice to London were more than half empty.

Has British Airways taken any action to reduce the apparent discrimination against itself in favour of Air France?

It is perhaps ironical that the air traffic controllers' action is designed to bring pressure on the French Government and one would therefore expect they would cause maximum delay to Air France flights, instead of which they appear to favour Air France flights and discriminate against British Airways.

Yours sincerely,
D. A. JACOBS.
20 York Terrace West, NW1.

From Mrs A. N. Sanders

Sir, It would be interesting to know what proportion of those people, frustrated and miserable as a result of the French air traffic controllers' dispute, have caused misery and frustration to British people by their own industrial action during the past five years.

Yours faithfully,
A. N. SANDERS.
3 Parkside Drive,
Old Catton,
Norwich.

Citizens' band radio

From Mr K. Betts

Sir, If there were a single obvious reason for the introduction of citizens' band radio in the country we would have had it long ago.

Dr Comfort in his letter of July 27 points to the service to drivers and the increase in police efficiency engendered by CB. He could also have mentioned its value to the old, the invalid and the housebound in providing social contact where none existed before.

Many members of the React teams (who monitor the CB channels 24 hours per day and give help of various kinds where necessary) are housebound for one reason or another and CB provides them with social contact and, in some cases for the first time in their lives, an opportunity to be of some use to the community.

In a society where the infirm are increasingly isolated we need CB badly.

Yours truly,
KEN BETTS,
12 Draycott Road,
Chisledon,
Wiltshire.

Limitations to serious thought

From Mrs John D. Hughes

Sir, The tone of the recent conference of distinguished academics at Sheffield (*The Times*, August 10) appears to have been disturbingly pessimistic and self-defeating, reaching out as it does to wider issues than its stated subject for discussion, the usefulness or futility of the launching of a new serious review.

From your report, one gathers that the most widely held view was that the cultural and intellectual level of British life is irredeemably low and that the majority of people are incapable of taking interest in anything more intellectually demanding than a "Do-It-Yourself" magazine (Dr Kumar, University of Kent). Further such judgments on our cultural state by Dr Roger Poole (Nottingham University) asserted that "people are not serious" (sic), and that for a hundred years we have been misled by critics like Arnold, T. S. Eliot and Leavis with their "false idea of an educated and cultured minority, which probably never existed at all".

There are assumptions and misunderstandings here that are positively dangerous in their invitation to those interested in ideas to indulge a passive despair about *society. If we really believe that* most people (unlike us of course) aren't serious, then of course education is hopeless. It is a self fulfilling prophecy. *If we don't believe that* people are worth educating, then we won't be able to give them any worthwhile education, and so we may as well get on with our specialisms and talk only to our colleagues.

But if we believe that education in a democratic society has a lot to do with learning to speak to one another about serious matters, we must reject such defeatism. And here we have the support of Arnold and Leavis. (Eliot is a special case and can't be classified in this way with these two.) Who, for example, that knows and cares about adult education in this country could *underestimate the vast influence* that Leavis has had, in his insistence on rigorous intellectual standards and consistent opposition to the trivialisation of human beings and their potentialities, on generations of adult tutors and their students? As for Matthew Arnold, far from creating a wish-fulfilment myth about minority culture groups, the *bulk of his thinking and writing on* culture was presented as offering a tremendous task and a *challenge*, the greatest challenge, he thought, facing his generation, that of working to create a truly educated democracy.

The task and challenge are very much here with us. The majority of people in this country have not had a rich education and many a barely adequate one. Immense amounts of creative energy and conviction and stamina are required to give people the chance to reach standards of excellence. Our distinguished intellectuals are very much needed here to do as Arnold did in the 1870s, that is, to ask the right questions and, in a world "drugged with business" as he put it, help the individual to realize his capacities to the full.

Yours faithfully,
VI HUGHES.
Ruskin College,
Oxford,
August 10.

The Moscow Olympics

From Mr Vladimir Bukovsky

Sir, The political climate in the USSR is not appropriate for the atmosphere of the Olympic Games. Surely the International Olympic Regulations do not permit the Games to be held in a country where there is civil unrest? The situation in the USSR where people are thrown into jail and psychiatric wards because of their beliefs and opinions is equivalent to that of a country where there is a state of emergency.

The holding of the Games in Moscow would create the impression that Western public opinion supports Soviet penal policy. The Soviet Union denies civic freedom to its citizens, restricts emigration, contravenes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and manipulates its laws of conscription to punish young men who apply for visas and renounce Soviet citizenship.

The USSR intends to present a benign image of a nation which is all Games and no Gulag. The free West must not give respectability to an aggressive totalitarian regime.

The Soviet Union will invite 2,000 athletes to Moscow, for pre-Olympic Games in 1979, but it has hinted that athletes from "unfriendly" nations will be banned unless those athletes are exceptional. The International Olympic Committee has been requested by the Soviets to ban reporters representing organizations "hostile" to the Olympic "Spirit of Peace Friendship". Journalists from Radio Liberty and the Voice of America will not be acceptable. The object of the recent trials of Goldstein, Orlov, Slepak, Nudel, Sharansky and Ginsberg, the incarceration of Gulzman and the forthcoming trial of Alexander Podrabinik now due to take place on Tuesday August 15, are all to persuade the West that there is no dissent in USSR, merely parasites, agitators, malicious hooligans, spies and madmen. On display Baguio at *this very time during the world* Chess Championships is the actuality of that "spirit of peace and friendship" so often eulogized in the Soviet Union.

May I ask all who care for liberty and freedom to press for the removal of the 1980 Olympics from Moscow to Montreal, where the stadium built in 1976 is still available.

Yours faithfully,
V. BUKOVSKY,
Kings College,
Cambridge.
August 11

If Hitler had died...

From Mr H. W. Koch

Sir, Unfortunately Dr Rae's valuable contribution (August 8) about what might have happened if the bomb plot against Hitler had succeeded does not pose the vital question of what we mean by the success of this plot. Any answer must imply two underlying assumptions, firstly that Hitler would have been killed by the assassination attempt, and, secondly, that as a result of his death power would have been transferred to the conspirators.

The first assumption is by no means improbable, after all four people were killed by the bomb. However, the centre of power was in Rastenburg, not in Berlin and within hours almost all the main leaders *had assembled there. They* were in control of the German political and military machine, they controlled communications and the media. Goering would still have been Hitler's successor and irrespective of personal rivalries among themselves Hitler's death would have most likely drawn them together rather than put to risk their positions in a struggle for succession.

What power did the conspirators have with which to confront the leaders of the Third Reich? Apart from a few contested and badly functioning command centres in Berlin, hardly anything. Their basic calculation was based on bluff, a bluff based on the assumption that a German officer obeys orders without asking questions. Hagen's and Remer's *action proved this* calculation wrong.

The conspirators were also without public support. Marlis Steinerst in her work *Hitlers Krieg und die Deutschen* demonstrated several years ago very clearly that the majority of the Germans, not only National Socialists, but also critics of the regime rejected tyrannicide in the middle of a struggle such as raged in 1944. In fact the assassination attempt led to a temporary strengthening of the public support for the regime.

Since the conspirators were no match for the NS leaders, the second assumption must be based on the premise that for whatever reasons after Hitler's death the latter group would have handed over power to the former. Here one can agree with Dr Rae's conclusion that as far as allied policy towards Germany would have been concerned it would not have made much difference. However, the war would have been shortened and losses reduced. Between July 20 1944 and May 8 1945 more Germans were killed than in the preceding five years together. On the other hand this again must be balanced by the strong probability of the emergence of a stab-in-the-back legend in post-war Germany. Which of the two is preferable must by necessity be left to everyone occupying himself not with speculation, but with the political realities as they developed and unfolded since 1945.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. KOCH.
Department of History,
University of York,
Heslington,
York.
August 9.

Art of restoring paintings

From Mr D. E. Ward

Sir, In the National Gallery at the present time there appears to be a strong programme for "restoration". The paintings are disappearing from the walls to reappear with a frightening rapidity and with a totally different appearance, the first to alert my notice being two Claudes—*David at the Cave of Adullum* and *The Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca*. It must be obvious that these two paintings bear little resemblance to other Claude paintings. Gone is the overall "light" of the works, gone is the minute grading of colour which amounts to a complete picture. The blue of the sky jumps out against the dark mass of the trees, and the figures on the lower half leap out in separate patches of colour, an ultramarine in *The Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca* being particularly noticeable. In fact, now, the paintings mentioned are no longer Claudes but reproductions or imitations of Claude by another hand.

Whilst I would not be so pedantic as to hold that no painting should be touched, however bad the condition and obscured the content, I would say that most of the recent "restoring" that I have observed has partially or totally destroyed the original painting in essence, particularly those done at the National Gallery over the last year or so. It is a matter of great concern to me and to many others that highly valued paintings are being desecrated in this way with apparent confidence. I think it is time that the people concerned in this activity should have it brought to their attention that although many apparently comply and accept the so-called restoring, there are also a great many people, including artists and art historians, who very strongly object to it.

For this reason I think it should be halted and some discussion brought about before more is carried out. After all, the Claudes do not belong to the experts, or to the National Gallery, but to all who perceive and value his work. I do not question the good motives of those involved—but I do question their right to interfere with and change what is of great importance to many people. I realise that they will not understand the objections, as obviously in their eyes they are only improving by what they do. This cannot be argued. What can be argued, though, is that their perception should take precedence over that of anybody else to dictate the reality of a painting.

Yours faithfully,
D. E. WARD,
33 Clevedon Mansions,
Lissenden Gardens, NW5.

Control of Walvis Bay

Mr Mr Shapua Kaukungua

Sir, The future of Namibia (and indirectly that of the whole of Southern Africa) now appears to hinge upon a single issue: Walvis Bay. Yet very little consideration has been given to the problem, as seen through Namibian eyes.

We are amazed at how widely and unquestioningly South Africa's claim to ownership of Walvis Bay is thought to be legally watertight. Walvis Bay, it is argued, was allocated to Britain at the Treaty of Berlin in 1885, and subsequently given by Britain to South Africa. Our position is clear:

(i) We were never party to, nor consulted in, any colonial treaties signing away a piece of our territory, and therefore we do not recognize the legality of South Africa's "ownership".

(ii) Walvis Bay is Namibia's only deep-water port—the terrain allows for no other—and handles 90 per *cent of the country's exports.* Control of it would undoubtedly give South Africa a stranglehold over Namibia's economy.

(iii) The enclave (which is an area of 432 square miles) includes the fast expanding South African military base at Rooikop.

We ask in all reason: Could a truly independent Namibia be conceivable with Walvis Bay under South African control?

Yours faithfully,
SHAPUA KAUKUNGUA,
Chief Representative for Western Europe of South West Africa People's Organization,
188 North Gower Street, NW1.

Petrol tax or car tax?

From The Reverend Canon G. A. C. Grice-Hutchinson

Sir, Before the proposals in Mr Stoke's letter today (August 5) for the replacement of road tax by an increased petrol tax are taken further it would be necessary to consider the difficulties of those who live "out-by", for instance, 35 or *50 miles from the nearest general* hospital, 40 miles from a crematorium, 23 miles from the borough council offices, and so on. The difficulties and expenses of transport are already so great for my parishioners here, as in many other areas, because of the distances involved. Do not let us thoughtlessly add to them.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. C. GRICE-HUTCHINSON,
The Vicarage,
Seahouses,
Northumberland.

Smiling at strangers

From Miss P. J. Cairns

Sir, They order these things better in Italy. My youthful habit of winking at any passing gentleman under the age of five or thereabouts had to be abandoned in this country because the recipient blushed or wept. But in Verona a tentative wink at a three-year-old Valentine was immediately returned in kind, with a devastating smile.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. CAIRNS,
19 Greenway,
Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

From the Rev D. G. Richards

Sir, If Mrs John Miller (August 11) were a gentleman, the answer would be simple—wear a clerical collar.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. RICHARDS,
The Vicarage,
Arthog, Merioneth.

China: the long march towards a technological goal

The present Government of China is pledged to achieve, by 2000, "an advanced and reasonably comprehensive industrial society", and, "by modernizing agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defence, to bring China into the first rank of world powers" by the end of the century. To this end they have abandoned the policies of the radicals, with their egalitarianism, distrust of an elite and passionate insistence on revolutionary purity, in favour of a pragmatism which should at any rate make a strong appeal to some in the West, and notably in this country. And the China watchers seem to think that the present policy has come to stay.

While fully sympathizing with this ambitious decision, friends of China must still hope that it will not result in industrialization on Japanese lines. For if it did, it has been calculated that by the year 2005 China would be consuming annually, twice the entire present output of oil of all the OPEC countries put together and producing annually for export at least £100,000m worth of industrial goods. What the ecological and social effects of this on the outside world would be can be left to the imagination. And even whether it would result in an increase in the happiness of the Chinese is open to doubt.

Happily, we can dismiss such spectres. For the Chinese are surely more likely—though not, of course, certain—to develop their country in a Chinese way, avoiding by the nature of things some of the more unpleasant features of Western industrialization. Not that they are immune from such evils: they are just as human as the rest of us. It is rather that the "modernization" of a quarter of the human race, always conscious of its ancient and separate civilization and wary of foreigners, is likely to be limited by predictable factors.

To begin with, the financial—as opposed to the physical—resources necessary to achieve rapid industrialization are in short supply, as indeed are those potential specialists and technicians who, for the last 10 years, have for the most part been studying propaganda rather than technology—and often carting manure in the agricultural communes—as a result of policies now attributed to the "Gang of Four". Finance could, no doubt, become available, as in the past elsewhere, by drafting large numbers of peasants into factories and holding down the general standard of living of the people on the assumption that (provided the funds were not drained off into armaments or for unproductive purposes) industrialization would increase it in the long run. Though the Chinese contemplate a gradual mechanization of agriculture, resulting in the transfer of at least some peasants into factories, it does not look as if they would want to face the dreadful upheavals consequent on sole reliance on this source of funds.

> Friends of China must still hope that its policies will not result in industrialization on Japanese lines. If they did, it has been calculated that by the year 2005 China would be consuming, annually, twice the entire present output of oil of all the OPEC countries put together.

The other way of getting finance and recruiting technicians is from the outside world. Finding suitable technicians outside is not easy: there is, first and foremost, the language problem; then the salaries (far above anything paid in China); finally willingness and ability to work on equal and friendly terms with the Chinese. Some say that overseas Chinese, and notably those trained in America or Singapore, might fill the gap, and perhaps they will. Or possibly the Japanese might help, though that also might present difficulties. In any case the fact that millions of Chinese between 20 and 30 have had very little specialized education is a serious limiting factor which might even prejudice the entire scheme. Some students can no doubt now be sent abroad for training, but that will take time. There remains financial assistance.

Hitherto the new regime has merely spoken of deferred payments, deposits, certain forms of credit and so on. But in an interview on June 22, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien for the first time actually mentioned bank :: loans, originating apparently in Western Europe and Japan. This is natural since China's relations with the "Super Power", America, though improving, are still difficult and the possibility of being under any obligation to a super power is not acceptable. Moreover, their memory of old state loans is, so we were always assured, a bitter one. So the Chinese now place their hopes for a better future on Western Europe. They need help chiefly to develop their heavy industry. They also need help to modernize their armed forces, though they realize that other objectives must have priority. Nevertheless the sort of modern "conventional" defensive weapons that the EEC, if it had any sense, would now be producing in accordance with some agreed plan, would be well-suited to Chinese needs. And we can hardly imagine that the Americans would any longer disapprove of this. Arms or no arms, if the Community does not now respond to the Chinese request for assistance, the results could be serious.

That it will respond, there is little doubt. There will be difficulties. Bankers seem to agree that the credit of the present Chinese Government will be good. But will they expect to be given, or sold, the requisite blueprints? Would they agree to a whole factory being installed by foreign technicians provided they could operate it after it was built?

Still, the Chinese do now have a stable regime well-disposed—if no doubt for reasons of its own—towards the Western European democracies. It does not apparently regard them as incorrigible "imperialists", as the Russians do; it is certainly not seeking to undermine them or to cut them off from basic raw materials; it is not engaged in piling up arms beyond all conceivable defensive needs; it does not dominate or seek to dominate any other state beyond the historical confines of the old Chinese Empire; all it asks is to be regarded as a friend and treated on completely equal terms. It is suspicious of the Soviet Government; but then so are we.

Besides, apart from bad patches, some of the achievements of the Chinese since what they call their "Liberation" in 1949 have been remarkable. Alone among the developing nations they have so far received no aid, but they have nevertheless abolished absolute poverty, fed their huge population adequately, avoided "urban blight" (in the western sense) and made quite successful efforts to limit their numbers. With a minimum wage of some 60 Yuans (£20) a month the standard of living is still very low—it would be better described as Spartan—but food and lodgings are both very cheap.

It is quite true that since 1949 China has been and still is a totalitarian state. Foreigners are shown what the government wants them to see—it is often impressive. But they are not allowed to know what goes on behind the scenes or indeed in the vast areas that they cannot now visit. That there have been during the last 30 years, appalling struggles for power behind a façade of unity is undoubted. The Cultural Revolution was by all accounts a disaster of the first magnitude, in the course of which numberless intellectuals and dissidents were eliminated, and much of China's cultural, historical and spiritual heritage destroyed.

We are told that this is happily now over, even if a cultural desert remains, and that the regime is now pursuing a more enlightened and liberal policy. There are those who say—Mr Bernard Levin is one of them—that this is impossible and that any totalitarian state is condemned by its very philosophy to pursue a totalitarian, and hence an inhumane and barbarous, policy. But need we be so pessimistic? Is it not likely that, apart from anything else, the more China is opened up to Western influences the greater the likelihood that totalitarian principles may be modified by at least some freedom of expression and the tolerance of some non-conformist ideas?

For China will indeed—so we were informed—increasingly be opened up to foreign tourists. If they do come in the large numbers contemplated they can hardly all be segregated and subjected to supervision. Some foreigners, at least some who speak the language will undoubtedly be able to make contact with ordinary Chinese and discover what is the real feeling in various parts of the country. New forces may well be at work and, with luck, the most intelligent race in the world may be found to be on the way towards a brighter and more tolerant form of society. China has never been a democracy in the Western sense, and probably never will be. But it could once again evolve on the lines of great civilized dynasties earlier than the Ching or the Ming.

Only one argument can, and will, be used against a constructive policy of Euro-Chinese friendship: it would annoy the Russians and thus prejudice détente. Solzhenitsyn is against it, though like all Russians he is probably influenced by ancestral memories which tend to comprise the races of Han with the Mongols of Genghis Khan. But in any case the argument is slightly crazy: we must repulse a friend in order to placate an adversary. It is the child of fear tempered by wishful thinking. Nor is it as if we were simply recruiting China as an ally against Russia. By helping to build her up we shall rather be taking part in an historical process whereby peace will, pending the creation of a world state, be preserved by the emergence of great political entities, conflict between whom will become more and more impossible as times goes on.

The stronger the EEC, the more likely the attainment of such a goal. The weaker the EEC, the stronger the temptation for one of the superpowers (and we know which one) to upset the balance with impunity. The Chinese may irritate our Powellites by their constant insistence on European political unity. But even if for obvious reasons of their own, the Chinese are right.

Lord Gladwyn

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William Shawn: photograph © Women's Wear Daily

The magazine that aims at perfection

Few magazines can have published as many good writers as has *The New Yorker*. Edmund Wilson, H. L. Mencken, Saul Bellow, J. D. Salinger, James Thurber, John O'Hara and Vladimir Nabokov immediately come to mind; but the list seems endless as one recalls Hannah Arendt, John Updike, Muriel Spark, Rachel Carson, John Cheever, Truman Capote, A. J. Liebling, S. J. Perelman and Ved Mehta.

More than 850 books first appeared in the magazine, generally as one of those series of articles flowing between the columns of advertising. Factual writers predominated: Wilson's *The Scrolls of the Dead Sea*, Arendt's *Eichmann in Jerusalem*, and Capote's *In Cold Blood*, although *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* first appeared in the magazine as did *The Thurber Carnival* and James Baldwin's polemic *The Fire Next Time*.

The New Yorker pays its writers handsomely, but this does not altogether explain its literary and journalistic successes. That it provides such a splendid platform is one reason, —the circulation is nearly half a million and the readership many times that figure—and another is the generous allocation of space.

Articles and stories can run for thousands of words. Writers are also rarely hurried. They have been known to devote three, six, even nine months to a single project. Robert Caro spent seven years researching and writing an account of the life and works of Robert Moses.

No author could expect to be treated better, but the magazine's high standards, style and catholicity of content depend largely upon its editing. This explains why the mass of glossy advertising has not turned the magazine into just another plush publication fit only for the coffee tables of the rich and fashionable.

There have been but two editors since it was first published 53 years ago, Harold Ross and William Shawn. Brendan Gill recalled in his book *Here At The New Yorker* that Ross doted on immaculate writing. Mr Shawn, who began his career as a reporter on the *Las Vegas Optic* and succeeded Ross after his death in 1951, shares the same passion for sound English usage.

He will be 71 in August, and is a very private man, wholly dedicated to maintaining standards in a crumbling world. He recently said that *The New Yorker* style was difficult to define, but it had begun with good writers such as E. B. White and Thurber and they had served as models for the men who came after. It was never earnest, and he strove for simple and clear language.

One critic said that the style was too polished and emotionally removed. It is certainly polished. Every proof is read by four to six people, and the editors work very closely with writers. Mr Shawn reads everything that goes into the magazine. He said, "There's no end on how many times we'll work a piece if we have to".

The quest for perfection does not remove emotion, nor does it reject emotional writing. The quest for accuracy is no less exacting. Writers are expected to provide their source material, including tape recordings of interviews, and the checking department goes to extraordinary lengths to verify facts.

For instance, when Hannah Arendt wrote her book on Eichmann, a German-speaking checker spent four months reading captured German documents at the Yivo Institute for Jewish Research. Miss Arendt, a careful scholar, apparently offended, but most writers welcome this safeguard against carelessness or a tendency to prefer style to substance. They always have the final say.

The magazine's continuity is impressive, but changes have been considerable over the years. It is still very much a family affair, but without spite or malice, but with a basic seriousness has increased. Mr Shawn thinks that nowadays there is less humour in the United States than in Britain, and also suggests that the magazine reflects a changing world.

The turning point appeared to have come in 1970 when Richard Goodwin, a former Kennedy speech writer, wrote a savage editorial denouncing the Cambodian invasion as presidential usurpation of power. Mr Shawn recently said that the magazine tried to be fair and humane, and in an earlier interview said, "We have defended certain things that we believe in and cherish".

A. J. Liebling once wrote that *The New Yorker* that there was an alarm bell in the breast of every Englishman which rings when his liberties are threatened. I am not certain that this is still true, but clearly there is an alarm bell somewhere in the shabby editorial floors of the magazine which rings when the things they believe in and cherish are threatened.

Mr Shawn likes to think that *The New Yorker* is not alone in that publications such as *The Times* share the honour and the burden of defending humane liberty and decency. Nevertheless, the magazine should be carefully read by those who regret the passing of serious weekly magazines in Britain.

One obvious lesson is that it is the product of a capitalistic society, that those pages of advertisements are necessary to pay for good writers and editorial support. Another is that the editors are not influenced by political ideology. They follow the truth, or what they perceive to be the truth, no matter where it leads them. And however disturbing the truth may prove to be they do not raise their voice or lose their sense of humour.

Louis Heren

Eric Moonman

Terrorists rule, OK?

Terrorism today is a thriving international business. The many groups involved communicate with and support each other; the arms dealers are the same whether the outrage occurs in Rome or Belfast. The massacre at Lod airport, for example, was carried out by Japanese terrorists, recruited and trained through agents in North Korea, given their final training in Syria and the Lebanon, armed in Italy, and sent on their previously unknown "mission" by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Nearer home, IRA equipment is largely financed by donations from the United States and dispatched from Libya.

The surprising thing, though, is not the international dimension, but the slowness with which this has been recognized by the public and by governments. It is perhaps understandable that most people will want to put their heads in the sand, rather than contemplate the horrors of rule by terrorism. But governments ought not to have ignored the pointers which emerged from the Dublin terrorist conference a couple of years ago, and the Japanese and some West European governments must certainly be criticized for the way in which they have exploited public indifference and apathy.

What is the scale of terrorist activity? One study which counted the terrorist incidents between the beginning of 1968 and the end of 1975 found that, between 1965 and the end of 1968, the number of cases remained at below 50 a year. In 1968-70, the rate jumped to well over 100 a year, fell back to 75 in 1971, and rose again to more that 200 incidents in 1973, falling slightly in the next two years to around 175 a year. A CIA report published last year estimated that, since 1967, there had been 501 bombings, 146 hijackings of planes and trains, 137 kidnappings, 103 incendiary attacks, and 63 assassinations.

The kidnapping and killing of Aldo Moro, appalling as it was, is only one incident in a rising tide of political violence in Italy, where 76 people were kidnapped last year. In the past 12 months, in addition to the kidnappings, which included the head of the Socialist Party, there have been: an attempt to blow up the Naples-Milan express; several demonstrations in Rome resulting in the deaths of policemen and others; the murder of the deputy editor of the Turin newspaper, *La Stampa*, and of a leading appeal court lawyer; a series of attacks on members of the Christian Democrat Party; and several clashes between extreme right and extreme left groups.

The cooperation between terrorist groups in different countries is substantial and troubling. Earlier this year a BBC team discovered evidence of a co-ordinating body which administers funds, carries out training, and assigns operations. In a *Panorama* programme they exposed the activities of this group, led by a Christian Palestinian, Waddieh Haddad. His organization administers the money collected by extortion and ransom, organizes training camps in various Middle East countries, and plans and assigns groups to carry out particular terrorist operations. Support for the programme's underlying thesis has come from documents and photographs found by the Israeli military force sent to clear Palestinian guerrillas out of southern Lebanon. From these it appears that the Abassiya village area has been used as a centre for international terrorism used by Japanese, North Koreans, Pakistanis and various European groups.

Another trans-national group for which there is growing evidence is the Junta de Coordinacion Revolucionari (JCR) which has its roots in South America with the Argentinian contingent providing most of the funding. It also raises funds through kidnapping and drug-peddling. There are cells in a number of European countries and it has published two training manuals giving instruction on every aspect of guerrilla warfare and urban terrorism.

The international dimension has always been apparent in relation to arms. The IRA, for instance, has been known to use Russian rocket launchers, and more recently, Russian semi-automatic rifles and German .22 automatic rifles. The rocket launchers came to the IRA via Libya, the Russian rifles probably via China and Albania, and the German rifles through Belgian arms dealers.

Is there a terrorist psychology? Bernard-Henri Levy, author of *La barbarie a visage humain*, describes terrorists as the "great modern invalids of the ideal of the state". Acting in the context of an age that introduced the "dream of absolute death", a context that includes the shadow of Auschwitz and the use of nuclear weapons, they reflect the violence of the state—they democratize violence.

There may be some truth in this, but it is a truth that will do nothing to retrieve the situation. Levy is naive if he believes that it is the decrepit state of international relations, as it was the decrepit state of nineteenth-century Russia, which puts sophisticated modern weapons into the hands of middle-class German youngsters so that they may murder businessmen, even friends of their own families.

Most dictionary definitions of terrorism refer to the use of violence for political ends. But in modern terrorism the political ends seem to be subservient to the organization of violence for its own sake. How else can we explain the variety of political causes which get advice and assistance from the same sources; or the futile efforts of European youngsters to get changes in situations outside their own countries by putting pressure on their own government, which may have no influence at all in the situation being attacked?

The efforts of "freedom fighters" against despotic governments have always resulted in the slaughter of some innocents, if only because they have got in the line of fire. But modern international terrorism differs from this kind of warfare because it uses direct attacks on the uninvolved to bring pressure on governments. And in doing so it overturns its own case; for unless governments do indeed have the concern for individual life that terrorist polemic denies them, the pressure cannot succeed. It is the virtues of modern society rather than its failures which are being used to overthrow it.

Jean-Francois Revel gets nearer the truth; he wrote in the French journal, *l'Express*, that terrorism is gangsterism. Whatever the declared motives of any individual incident, the tactics of hijacking, kidnapping and hostage-holding are pure Mafioso. In Italy, in fact, it often takes several days to establish whether a particular kidnapping or murder is criminal or political. And in Northern Ireland it is noticeable that the incidence of terrorism is balanced by a fall in other types of crime.

The inference is, surely, that, with the exception of a few ideologists, maybe even idealists, terrorism is largely carried out by people who would seek some kind of anti-social activity whatever the prevailing political climate. It is this facet which attracts big business—not only the big business of the arms dealers but also the entrepreneurs of terrorism. The philosophy of the "mercenary" soldier is not restricted to "other ranks" and the evidence is growing that terrorism has its mercenaries too, amongst its organizers.

The anti-society mentality of the terrorist can also be used by governments as deliberate state policy. There is nothing new in this—it happened in the French Revolution with the *reign of terror* and again in Stalin's Russia.

The latest example is Ethiopia, where a new barbarism has taken over following the military successes of the Russian-supported regime against Somalia. The appalling story (*The Times*, March 22) of the 14-year-old boy kidnapped from his home and returned four days later dead and mutilated with instructions that his body was to be left in the street as a warning to others, demanded an international response. But none was forthcoming.

And in the United Nations, the wheeling and dealing of international politics prevents any kind of united denunciation. The barbarism of left-wing extremists is attacked only by the right; that of right-wing dictatorships only by the left; oil, wheat and IMF credit decide the alignments, and there are few spokesmen for the victims of terrorism whether it is condemned or condoned by the state in which it happens.

So what are we going to do? Things could get worse in the next ten years. If only one person or group got hold of what Walter Laqueur has described as the "weapons of super-violence" a whole city could be put at risk. Contemporary society is vulnerable with its concentration of population, computerized information banks; and transportation centres. And terrorism pays, if only by thrusting the terrorist group into public consciousness. In 1970 the PLO was totally humiliated when King Husain threw them out of Jordan; they have never successfully attacked a military target in Israel, but their terrorist activities have nevertheless given them a profile as a force to be reckoned with.

All the writers on this subject, whether speaking for the CIA or writing independently, forecast nothing but gloom and doom. It *is* gloomy. Nothing else I have written on for *The Times* in these past four years fills me with such a sense of oppression as the power of those who would destroy and deaden our society. We are paying now the price of previous failures; the failure of the Japanese Government to resist individual threats: the failure of our own Government and its allies to realize that the hijackings and assassinations of the early 1960s were our concern, even though they happened half the world away. But terrorism knows no boundaries and now threatens to overwhelm us all. Statements such as the recent one from the Bonn summit are no more than compromises, with little practical effect.

Part of the answer, and it is a pragmatic one, originates with those closest to the battlefront in Europe—the police. Terrorism must be treated as crime. A recent conference in Britain on crime prevention, attended by 130 experts from 13 countries, including one from the FBI, the head of the French gendarmerie, and the secretary general of Interpol, argued that only by concerted action can crime prevention be organized at an international level. A senior British policeman propounded the idea of a European crime squad on the pattern of the British regional crime squads. He is thinking on the right lines. Terrorism is gangsterism; its psychology is the psychology of "smash and grab". Our response must be in crime-fighting terms.

The author is Labour MP for Basildon.

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LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

It is not only on the transatlantic routes that low air fares have caused full planes and airport congestion. The airlines of America have introduced cheap fares on their domestic routes this year, although they have done it on an orderly, advance-purchase basis rather than on standby, which obviates the need to spend several days camping out at the terminals.

A jumbo full of departing holidaymakers will normally exude a light-hearted, not to say a light-headed mood. The daily non-stop flight from New York to Las Vegas has a special quality, which anyone who has ever travelled on the train from Paddington to the races at Newbury can recognize easily.

No sooner had we unfastened our seat belts after take-off than the woman in front of me turned round to inquire whether the newspaper I was reading carried the racing results. On learning that it did she borrowed it, looked and returned it with an inscrutable expression.

She was in a group of four and a little later they agreed (loudly) to have a game of poker. The woman turned to me again. "Do you want to play?" she asked. Remembering the lessons of the Newbury race train, learned decisively but luckily not too expensively in my impetuous youth, I declined. "You mean you don't know how to?" she persevered.

"Oh, I know how to", I assured her. "That's why I'm not going to."

In retrospect, it seems unlikely that they were professional card sharps of the kind who victimized me all those years ago, because to judge from their talk during the flight, their attitude to gambling was too enthusiastic and naive. They were debating eagerly a strategy for their few days in America's gaming capital.

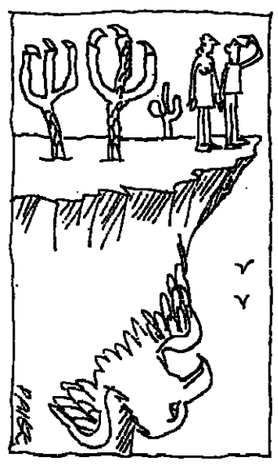
They would spend time at the slot machines, then play black jack (pontoon) at one of the casinos, and craps (dice) at another, where they had heard the facilities were better. As soon as we arrived, the keenest of them deviated from the master plan by making a headlong dash for the slot machines at the airport arrival gate, where local *cognoscenti* say the chances of winning are higher than on the machines in the casinos.

Las Vegas claims to be America's most popular holiday resort, which seems to prove that if you render something illicit you make it many times more attractive. Because gambling is illegal elsewhere in the country (except for Nevada and, lately New Jersey), hundreds of thousands of otherwise normal Americans have an irresistible urge to play in casinos.

Certainly there are few other reasons for going to Las Vegas in the summer. The temperature when we arrived was 110°F, normal for the season. The sun is soaked up by the expanses of concrete car parks and the cars which are crammed into them, acting like a giant storage heater. The nights are scarcely cooler—the only comfortable spots at any time are the dark and icily air-conditioned casinos.

I was there with my wife and eight-year-old son and, unlike most of the visitors, we had not gone to gamble, nor to see the big film and television stars in cabaret. We had chosen it as a convenient starting point for a 2,000-mile motor tour of the west, taking in the Grand Canyon, part of the desert, Los Angeles, San Francisco, the California coast and the wine country.

We survived our day in Las Vegas by visiting one of the casinos which also have non-gambling slot machines for children; by journeying in our air-conditioned hire car to a scenic range of hills to the west (it was too hot to get out and walk around); and by driving down the strip after dark to see the illuminations, as folks do at Blackpool.



Next day we headed northwest, into the southern tip of Utah, making for Zion National Park, which one guide book calls the most spectacular of all this country's natural wonders—an ambitious claim. The drive was for the most part through desert, relieved by the occasional green river valley, until we began to climb into the cooler foothills of the Rockies.

At Zion, in the latish afternoon, it was cool enough to leave the car and walk for an hour or two among the extraordinary sandstone formations. At the approach of sunset a second walk, through a deep gulley between two steep ranges, was stupendously beautiful.

We were in for a more surprising treat when we returned to our hotel, one of the ubiquitous and inexpensive Best Western chain just outside the park entrance. The motel restaurant had been given a special tick for value in the Mobil Travel Guide, which we were to find a reliable mentor throughout the trip.

We had a short wait for a table; then it quickly became obvious why the place was so popular. Fresh river trout was on the menu, poached with a delicacy and served with fine-flavoured Idaho potatoes.

With soup and home-baked bread to start, and a good home-made blackberry pie to follow, the meal came to $4.25 a head. The really memorable meals I have eaten can be counted in single figures; this was one of them.

Fresh food is not always easily found in American restaurants but in this case the cook was clearly used to dealing with it. And, as we were to find wherever we travelled, a special pleasure of eating out in the west is that the service is invariably cordial and professional.

The culinary standard could not be maintained. The next night, at the north rim of the Grand Canyon, we found that, having failed to make dinner reservations shortly after dawn, the only place to eat within 60 miles was a despicably dirty canteen where the food looked old and unappetizing.

Still, one does not go to the Grand Canyon for the food but for the scenery, which was everything it is supposed to be. We chose the north rim because we had heard that the south, though more accessible, was surrounded by hotels and tourist paraphernalia. Of the two million people a year who visit the canyon, only about 10 per cent go to the north rim, which is snowed-in for nearly half the year and is largely unspoiled.

The National Park Service's lodge is the only place to stay and we had to book in early spring, an unAmerican habit, to secure a room. Many go there in caravans and campers, but even they have to queue for spots in the camp grounds.

There are plenty of trails to walk and, at 8,000ft, it was cool enough to walk them. Rangers give guided tours, explaining the flora and fauna. To get right inside the canyon is a day-long excursion on foot or by mule, which we felt we should not impose on an eight-year-old, let alone on his parents in their forties; but we climbed a part of the way down in the cool of the evening, just to say we had been.

As you would expect, the Park Service people show an overwhelming concern for the protection of the environment. But it is not always crystal clear *how* to protect the environment. One of the debates in progress is whether it is better to let forest fires burn away, or whether they should be extinguished.

The policy is to put them out, but some believe that nature should be allowed to take its course and that the fires should burn, because they perform a valuable function in clearing away debris and adding nutrient to the soil. Passions run high on the question.

The concern for the environment extends to charging a five cent deposit on all aluminium cans of beer and soft drinks sold from the park shops and vending machines, and giving a refund for their return. At the shop, a group of young children were making a hard profit by rounding up discarded cans and taking them in for the refund.

The young woman behind the counter paid out, but was clearly shocked by the commercialism behind the children's enterprise and by their exploitation of the system. "I believe they come from New York", she confided in me, as though that explained it all. New York is indeed a long way in spirit from these wilderness areas. Before returning there we still had many miles of desert and coastline to cover, exploring ancient Indian settlements, ghost towns and the more contrived wonders of Disneyland and the Hearst castle. I shall tell you about those next week.

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THE GREAT GAME OF CONTAINMENT

When Mr George Kennan first proposed containment as a policy for limiting Soviet power in Europe the means were to be the *military* power of Nato and firmness in Berlin and wherever else it was called for. Later, military containment, both active and passive, seemed precisely the right answer to a revolutionary China believed (mistakenly) to be expansionist by virtue of the Korean war and (even more mistakenly) to be the power propelling Vietnamese communism. It is a wry comment on the American *lead* that in the seventies it is China and the Soviet Union that have each been energetically trying to *contain the other* by many means other than the military confrontation across the length of their inner Asian frontier. The signature on Saturday in Peking of a treaty with Japan was one gesture so intended by the Chinese; another even more direct one will be Mr Hua Kuo-feng's visit this week to Bucharest and Belgrade.

Both these moves have aroused strong Russian resentment. The Sino-Japanese treaty hung fire from disagreement over the "hegemony" clause on which the Chinese insisted for plain political motives. When discussion was resumed this year Russian objections were reiterated, often with crude threats of a kind that few major powers would apply to another solely on account of its relations with a third country. The Japanese at all times denied any intention of an anti-Soviet gesture and have now got a text that absolves them. If the signature of the treaty nevertheless seems something of a victory for China, the Russians have only themselves to blame for blowing up the issue.

The treaty as published reveals a compromise between the original Japanese demand that the statement on hegemony should immediately be followed by a disclaimer about the signatory countries' relations with any other countries. Instead this disclaimer is made a separate article *stipulating that* the clause on hegemony is not to be understood as affecting the position *of either country's relations with* third countries. Japanese opinion will probably find this acceptable and Mr Fukuda should enjoy some improvement in his low political rating. The Japanese most certainly do not want their relations with the Russians to be determined by China and it is significant that Japanese press comment urges some gesture by the government that will emphasize Japan's position. Nor can the importance of the treaty be calculated only as a move in China's game of containment. For both countries it terminates an unhappy period of Japanese relations going back to the early years of this century.

The Chinese will also appreciate this but their immediate jubilation will fasten on what they regard as a defeat for the Russians, smarting as they must be at last month's accession to Comecon by Vietnam. They will hope that this week's trip by Mr Hua Kuo-feng to Bucharest and Belgrade will also bring a telling political reward. This is less certain. Neither the Romanians nor the Yugoslavs are likely to be brought closer to China in any tangible way. The timing of the visit will seem something of a reply to Vietnam's pro-Soviet moves. Even more pointedly it will be *the first ever visit of a* Chinese national leader, other than to Moscow, coming on the tenth anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia; the occasion that transformed the Sino-Soviet dispute into a military confrontation and altered China's view of eastern Europe overnight.

Neither the Sino-Japanese treaty nor any probable outcome of Mr Hua's visits has any military character. Despite rumours, neither military alliances nor bases of any kind arise from Vietnam's Russian *friendship or could follow* Romanian or Yugoslav friendship with China. In all three of *these smaller countries* the gesture is important as a means of distancing themselves, of *asserting independence—sometimes* in sharp-edged spite, perhaps—as in Vietnam's moves against China and Romania's or Yugoslavia's against the Russians. Mr Hua's forthcoming visit contributed no doubt to the "frank atmosphere" of Mr Ceausescu's Black Sea meeting with Mr Brezhnev last week.

That these moves of containment are primarily psychological and can thus be damaging to the loser is plainly admitted in countries where so much attention is paid to propaganda. But neither the Chinese nor the Russians can press their claims to the point where countries that concern them can be driven to move beyond their own definition of national interest. The Japanese have certainly not done so. Nor will Mr Ceausescu or President Tito or Mr Le Duan in Hanoi, but all of them see what benefits can accrue from the containment game.

FEAR AND REPRESSION IN TUNISIA

The present series of trials of trade union leaders and militants in Tunisia is a source of concern and sadness to Tunisia's many friends in the West. The General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), to which the accused belonged, is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). Mr Otto Kersten, the ICFTU's General Secretary, was in Tunis three days before the general strike of January 26, of which he expressed approval. He has now offered to go and testify at the trial of Mr Habib Achour, the former general secretary of the UGTT and vice-president of the ICFTU, which is expected to open in Tunis soon. He is prepared to argue that the UGTT was merely exercising the democratic right claimed by all workers everywhere to withdraw their labour in an effort to obtain better pay and conditions and to protect their rights.

In this case the specific purpose of the strike, as announced by the UGTT leaders, was to protest against the attacks on UGTT premises that had occurred throughout the country in the preceding days. It was in fact the culmination of a prolonged trial of strength between the union and the government, the latter being supported by the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD). The government was alarmed by the increasing militancy of the union, which under Mr Achour's leadership had broken off its wage pact with the government and had supported a series of lightning strikes to improve pay and conditions. But the government's claim that the union leaders were preparing an insurrection has not on the whole carried conviction. It appears at least as likely that the party leader, Mr Sayah, and the interior minister, Mr Hannablia, had made up their minds in advance to use the police to break the union's strength and remove its leadership—presumably with the knowledge and approval of the prime minister, Mr Hedi Nouira, if not of President Bourguiba himself who is less and less able to play a direct part in government.

The arrest of all the leading figures in the union, at national and local level, was followed by the dismissal of many active trade unionists from their jobs and then the introduction of compulsory work camps for unemployed men between the ages of eighteen and thirty, which provided a convenient pretext for rounding-up potential troublemakers. The trials began in *July. So far, at two trials in Sfax*, twenty young miners have been given sentences ranging from *four to thirty months while five* UGTT regional officials were sent to prison for two years. (Three others got suspended sentences.) At the much larger trial still in progress in Sousse, the prosecutor has actually asked for death sentences on thirty-nine of the *101* defendants, including the regional general secretary of the UGTT. Death sentences are not generally expected to be passed, but very heavy prison sentences are clearly likely. Moreover, many of the defendants have stated in court that confessions were extracted from them by torture, and their requests for medical checks have been ignored. There are fears that the trial of the national leadership will now be held during Ramadan, and that Mr Achour and others who are strict Muslims may have to go through days of cross-examination in the sweltering courtroom without food or drink. There are also reports that potential defence witnesses are being arrested.

Of course things just as bad or worse happen in most Arab countries. But Tunisia until now has seemed a particularly relaxed and civilized place where, if anywhere on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, democracy might gradually take root. Even now a moderate opposition is allowed to exist unofficially and *to publish its own newspapers* (though one is not advised to be seen reading them on the *street*). *It must be hoped that* Tunisia's underlying liberalism and decency will assert itself before *the regime is irrevocably* caught up in the wretched cycle of fear and repression.

David Wood

Labour and the trade union connexion

For any politician who still knows a hawk from a handsaw in the rising fever of electioneering, there has been a run of three significantly inter-connected declarations by senior members of the Conservative Shadow Cabinet during the past few weeks on trade unionism. On July 20 Mr Prior went to Clapham baths to make a long and careful speech to Lambeth Conservatives on the party's attitude in government towards the trade unions. He promised that there would be no "union bashing" and no confrontation, but added that union leaders were not entitled to preach socialism for the whole of their movement when demonstrably millions of trade unionists vote against the Labour Party. The business of government, he said, was to defend and promote the general national interest.

Mr Prior made that speech at a time when the Shadow Cabinet were privately dotting the "i's" and crossing the "t's" of the definitive Conservative manifesto for the general election. It therefore carried especial authority. We move on to last Monday, when Sir Geoffrey Howe took up the theme at Central Office before an audience of party workers. Sir Geoffrey went beyond Mr Prior only in the emphasis he gave to the argument that the "politicization" of trade unionism, with the Parliamentary Labour Party and any Labour government as it poodle, amounted to a closed shop on electoral choice. He hinted at the need for a bill of divorcement between the trade unions and politics; it was a dangerous and undemocratic fiction to identify trade union interests with only one party.

Then on Thursday Mr Whitelaw, the Conservative deputy leader, published a statement that attracted little or no interest. He rebuked Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC, for the personal abuse with which he responded to the Howe speech and his perpetuation of "the very mythology which we believe is so damaging".

Mr Basnett's deep-seated assumption, he wrote, was that the Labour Movement was by definition correct on all issues, and that the essential qualification for any politician to hold office was that he should ignore what people (including union members) felt about the present role and power of the unions. Mr Whitelaw described the part of the trade unions as central to economic survival, not simply an electioneering issue. Trade unions, he hinted in a Baldwinian way, must not claim power on the basis of immunity from political debate.

We may safely come to a few conclusions after a study of the texts. Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet recognize that, even after the passage of more than four years, there will be a lingering apprehension in the mind of the electorate that the policies of any Conservative government must lead to collision with trade union leaders who are personally committed to Labour and serve as Labour's paymaster before and during general elections. They believe that Labour leaders will unscrupulously revive the echoes of battle between Mr Heath and the miners in early 1974; and they quote Mr Callaghan's dubiously democratic tactical confidences: "We need time for the trade union secretaries to work up the anti-Tory campaign." Hostility to Labour, the Prime Minister no doubt reasons till, is hostility to trade unionism, and that elliptical syllogism the Shadow Cabinet indignantly rejects.

Richard Crossman recorded in his diary the discussions of 1970 in which Labour leaders incubated plans to work up feelings of fear about a Conservative victory. Yet in some important ways the circumstances in 1978 differ. After four years of TUC power sharing with the Labour Government there are still 1,500,000 men and women out of work, and perhaps another quarter million whose jobs have been spuriously invented or preserved. High unemployment has weakened trade unions numerically as well as psychologically, although the political repercussions have been far more muted than in earlier recessions. Moreover, some of the larger trade unions have turned moderate in leadership: there is increased opting out from the union political levies; and Conservative trade unionist membership modestly climbs. It is not a heyday of trade unionism—recessions never are—except that a few powerful trade union leaders have been encouraged to feed their appetite for a one-party State and will pick up the tabs for the price of power.

In these circumstances it becomes, as the Prior, Howe, and Whitelaw statements variously suggest, the strategy of the Conservative leadership once in government gradually to disconnect the TUC and the trade union movement from the Labour Party and its commitment to socialism. Clearly, a Conservative Ministry could not enter into a Wilsonian "social contract" with organized labour so that the hounds could be called off in return for a power to veto or initiate legislation. Clearly, no Conservative Ministry could reasonably hope to rewrite history and altogether disengage the TUC and the unions from Labour politics. Clearly, the trade unions would be stupid to surrender their power as paymasters for the Labour Party, even if they were to retain it only as a sanction or a threat. Clearly, the British trade unions are not soon going to forswear party politics so easily as the West German trade unions did a decade ago.

Yet the Prior formula, now established within the Shadow Cabinet, has a reckonable chance of prospering if it is given a chance. It has some history on its side, including the period 1951-59 (until the Selwyn Lloyd pay pause) and even most of the period 1970-73, when Mr Heath saw more of the TUC economic committee than any other Prime Minister ever did. It has some trade union benefits on its side, in a day when a few union leaders would like to disentangle themselves from the political straitjacket and get on with the work unions were created to do for their members. It also has the democratic cause on its side.

But mark this: the logic of the strategy for Conservatives is that trade unionists should get a better bargain out of Mrs Thatcher, in *terms of employment and rising* standards of living, than they have got out of Labour. In other words, the success of the Conservative trade union strategy is bound up in the total strategy of Conservative economic success. That will not be easy or immediate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Sadat-Begin talks

From Lord Caradon

Sir, We should not hesitate to admire President Carter's decision to invite President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to meet him in *September. The decision is so* courageous because it is so dangerous—dangerous to President Carter's reputation if his personal intervention *fails*—and he must by now be fully aware of the difficulties—but terribly dangerous too to all concerned, *most* dangerous of all to Palestinian rights and to Israeli security.

Of the obvious dangers outright *failure*—failure to achieve any agreement at all—would perhaps be least. Outright failure at Camp David would at least make everyone at last face up to the real issues.

Worse would be a separate peace between Egypt and Israel pretending to *deal* with the basic problems of Palestinian self determination and Israeli security by deceptive and dishonest generalisations.

Worst of all would be further delay. There has been a conspiracy of delay since the 1967 war in the rejection of Ambassador Jarring's endeavours to give effect to the Security Council Resolution 242, the *abortive Geneva Conference, the* futility of subsequent so called negotiations. While these deliberate delays have been perpetuated the military domination of the occupied Arab territories has provided the cover for the continued creeping *colonization of Arab lands.*

The decade of delay has made a peaceful settlement far more difficult. Another five years of the same with extension of Israeli military domination on the West Bank and multiplication of Jewish settlements *on Arab lands would make a* peaceful settlement impossible and conflict inevitable.

So it is that further delay is the greatest danger of all.

I long ago called the Israeli settlements on the West Bank "signposts to destruction". They are the key issue. If after the Camp David meeting they are to continue then hopes of a *lasting peace and* Israeli security will have been thrown away.

The outline of a plan for peace is increasingly clear carrying the wider international agreement and capable of winning acceptance of Palestinians and Arab states including Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia, and enlisting also the support of the growing Peace Movement in Israel.

The test is the recognition of *Palestinian rights over their remaining* lands. It is on the satisfaction of that test that the Camp David talks will be judged; and it is to be hoped that President Carter has not forgotten what he said a year before he was elected as President:

"I think one of the integral parts of an ultimate settlement has got to be the recognition of the *Palestinians as a people, as a nation,* with a place to live and a right to choose their own leaders."

Yours faithfully,
HUGH CARADON,
House of Lords.

Disruption to flights

From Mr D. A. Jacobs

Sir, Whilst it is common knowledge that the French air traffic controllers' "go slow" has caused widespread delays to flights throughout Europe, what is perhaps not generally known is that on flights between Britain and France, and in particular those for example between London and Nice, the delay of flights flown by Air France was less than half the delay of those flights flown by British Airways.

In consequence of this, as the British Airways officials at Nice will confirm, so many people changed from British Airways flights to Air France flights that the latter travelled absolutely full while in several cases the British Airways flights from Nice to London were more than half empty.

Has British Airways taken any action to reduce the apparent discrimination against itself in favour of Air France?

It is perhaps ironical that the air traffic controllers' action is designed to bring pressure on the *French Government* and one would therefore expect they would cause maximum delay to Air France flights, instead of which they appear to favour Air France flights and discriminate against British Airways.

Yours sincerely,
D. A. JACOBS,
20 York Terrace West, NW1.

From Mrs A. N. Sanders

Sir, It would be interesting to know what proportion of those people frustrated and miserable as a result of the French air traffic controllers' dispute, have caused misery and frustration to British people by their own industrial action during the past five years.

Yours faithfully,
A. N. SANDERS,
3 Parkside Drive,
Old Catton,
Norwich.

Citizens' band radio

From Mr K. Betts

Sir, If there were a single obvious reason for the introduction of citizens' band radio in the country we would have had it long ago.

Dr Comfort in his letter of July 27 points to the service to drivers and the increase in police efficiency engendered by CB. He could also have mentioned its value to the old, the invalid and the housebound in providing social contact where none existed before.

Many members of the React teams (who monitor the CB channels 24 hours per day and give help of various kinds where necessary) are housebound for one reason or another and CB provides them with social contact and, in some cases for the first time in their lives, an opportunity to be of some use to the community.

In a society where the infirm are increasingly isolated we need CB badly.

Yours truly,
KEN BETTS,
12 Draycott Road,
Chisledon,
Wiltshire.

Limitations to serious thought

From Mrs John D. Hughes

Sir, The tone of the recent conference of distinguished academics at Sheffield (*The Times*, August 10) appears to have been disturbingly pessimistic and self-defeating, reaching out as it does to wider issues than *its stated subject for discussion*, the usefulness or futility of the launching of a new serious review.

From your report, one gathers that the most widely held view was that the cultural and intellectual *level of British life is irredeemably* low and that the majority of people are incapable of taking interest in anything more intellectually demanding than a "Do-It-Yourself" magazine (Dr Kumar, University of Kent). Further such judgments on *our cultural state by Dr Roger Poole* (Nottingham University) asserted that "people are not serious" (sic), and that for a hundred years we have been misled by critics like Arnold, T. S. Eliot and Leavis with their "false idea of an educated *and cultured minority, which prob*ably never existed at all".

There are assumptions and misunderstandings here that are positively dangerous in their invitation to those interested in ideas to indulge a passive despair about *society. If we really believe that* most people (unlike us of course) aren't serious, then of course education is hopeless. It is a self fulfilling prophecy. If we don't believe that people are worth educating, then we won't be able to give them any *worthwhile* education, and so we may as well get on with our specialisms and talk only to our colleagues.

But if we believe that education in a democratic society has a lot to do with learning to speak to one another about serious matters, we must reject such defeatism. And here we have the support of Arnold and Leavis. (Eliot is a special case *and can't be classified in this way* with these two.) Who, for example, that knows and cares about adult education in this country could underestimate the vast influence that Leavis has had, in his insistence on rigorous intellectual standards and consistent opposition to the trivialisation of human beings and their potentialities, on generations of adult tutors and their students? As for Matthew Arnold, far from creating a wish-fulfilment myth about minority culture groups, the bulk of his thinking and writing on culture was presented as offering a tremendous task and a *challenge*, the greatest challenge, he thought, facing his generation, that of working to create a truly educated *democracy.*

The task and challenge are very much here with us. The majority of people in this country have not had a rich education and many a barely adequate one. Immense amounts of creative energy and conviction and stamina are required to give people the chance to reach standards of excellence. Our distinguished intellectuals are very much needed here to do as Arnold did in the 1870s, that is, to ask the right questions and, in a world "drugged with business" as he put it, help the individual to realize his capacities to the full.

Yours faithfully,
VI HUGHES,
Ruskin College,
Oxford,
August 10.

From Dr Peter J. Smith

Sir, In his article on the quarterlies (August 10), Ian Bradley makes the *point that academics and others* "find their time increasingly taken up with committees and the other paraphernalia of bureaucracy and their capacity for reflection and serious thinking correspondingly limited". As far as academics are concerned, this warrants much more discussion than it has hitherto received.

In most, if not all, universities *the number of committees and* working groups has risen alarmingly in recent years—and nowhere more so than at the Open University, which performs most of the functions of a conventional university and many besides (relating to *broadcasting, distance teaching, &c*). But whilst some of the committees do useful and essential work, it is quite obvious that many are largely worthless. Some come to conclusions so jargon-ridden that they are incomprehensible or, when comprehensible, trivial. Others spend most of their time discussing conclusions reached by yet other committees which, then feed their conclusions back to the original committees, and so on.

Why does it all go on? The *reason is simple. Administration* is much easier than either teaching or research; it may be time consuming, but it requires far less intellectual power. People being what they are, they will tend, statistically, to drift towards the easier occupation; and academics being what they are, they will tend to find superficially plausible excuses *for their behaviour.*

Indeed, these processes have gone so far that they are now an integral part of the university system of advancement. The traditional cry of academics is that when it comes to promotion research is valued *too* highly over teaching. But the *disingenuousness* of this protest is staggering. The fact is that *administration is valued more highly than* either. Are not the three most highly paid people in a university administrators in name? And are not the most highly paid people in faculties and departments administrators in practice? After a year or so in a university, it becomes clear to even the most idealistic of young academics that to opt for *the easier* activity is to opt for more rapid promotion.

Academics themselves are responsible for this deplorable situation, because they control the advancement of their juniors. Moreover, having decided that administration is to be the most valued activity (and out of a sense of guilt?), they exert on their juniors almost irresistible pressures to conform—pressures ranging from crude accusations of selfishness and failure to do one's duty to the more subtle withholding of essential information. The truth is that academics in general have entered into a conspiracy with themselves to elevate easy routine above difficult originality. To oppose this consensus requires a strong-mindedness that comparatively few possess.

Sincerely yours,
PETER J. SMITH,
Reader in Earth Sciences,
The Open University,
Milton Keynes.
August 10.

The Moscow Olympics

From Mr Vladimir Bukovsky

Sir, The political climate in the USSR is not appropriate for the atmosphere of the Olympic Games. Surely the International Olympic Regulations do not permit the Games to be held in a country *where there is civil unrest? The* situation in the USSR where people are thrown into jail and psychiatric *wards because of their beliefs* and opinions is equivalent to that of a country where there is a state of emergency.

The holding of the Games in Moscow would create the impression that Western public opinion supports Soviet penal policy. The Soviet Union denies civic freedom to its citizens, restricts emigration, *contravenes the Universal* Declaration of Human Rights and manipulates its laws of conscription to punish young men who apply for visas and renounce Soviet citizenship.

The USSR intends to present a *benign image of a nation which is* all Games and no Gulag. The free West must not give respectability to an aggressive totalitarian regime.

The Soviet Union will invite 2,000 athletes to Moscow, for pre-Olympic *Games in 1979*, but it has hinted that athletes from "unfriendly" nations will be banned unless those athletes are exceptional. The International Olympic Committee has been requested by the Soviets to ban reporters representing organizations "hostile" to the Olympic "Spirit of Peace Friendship". Journalists from Radio Liberty and the Voice *of America will not be acceptable.* The object of the recent trials of Goldstein, Orlov, Slepak, Nudel, Sharansky and Ginsberg, the incarceration of Gulzman and the forthcoming trial of Alexander Podrabinik now due to take place on Tuesday August 15, are all to persuade the West that there is no dissent in USSR, merely parasites, agitators, malicious hooligans, spies and madmen. On display Baguio at this very time during the world Chess Championships is the actuality of that "spirit of peace and friendship" so often eulogized in the Soviet Union.

May I ask all who care for liberty and freedom to press for the removal of the 1980 Olympics from *Moscow to Montreal, where the* stadium built in 1976 is still available.

Yours faithfully,
V. BUKOVSKY,
Kings College,
Cambridge.
August 11

If Hitler had died . . .

From Mr H. W. Koch

Sir, Unfortunately Dr Rae's valuable contribution (August 8) about what might have happened if the bomb plot against Hitler had succeeded does not pose the vital question of what we mean by the success of this plot. Any answer must imply two underlying assumptions, firstly that Hitler would have been killed by the assassination attempt, and, secondly, that as a result of his death power would have been transferred to the conspirators.

The first assumption is by no means improbable, after all four people were killed by the bomb. However, the centre of power was in Rastenburg, not in Berlin and within hours almost all the main leaders had assembled there. They were in control of the German political and military machine, they controlled communications and the media. Goering would still have been Hitler's successor and irrespective of personal rivalries among themselves Hitler's death would *have most likely drawn them to*gether rather than put to risk their positions in a struggle for succession.

What power did the conspirators have with which to confront the leaders of the Third Reich? Apart from a few contested and badly functioning command centres in Berlin, hardly anything. Their basic calculation was based on bluff, a bluff based on the assumption that a German officer obeys orders without asking questions. Hagen's and Remer's action proved this calculation wrong.

The conspirators were also without public support. Marlis Steinert in her work *Hitlers Krieg und die Deutschen* demonstrated several years ago very clearly that the majority of the Germans, not only National Socialists, but also critics *of the regime rejected tyrannicide* in the middle of a struggle such as raged in 1944. In fact the assassination attempt led to a temporary strengthening of the public support for the regime.

Since the conspirators were no *match for the NS leaders*, the second assumption must be based on the premise that for whatever reasons after Hitler's death the latter group would have handed over power to the former. Here one can agree with Dr Rae's conclusion *that as far as allied policy towards* Germany would have been concerned it would not have made much difference. However, the war would have been shortened and losses reduced. Between July 20 1944 and May 8 1945 more Germans were killed than in the preceding five years together. On the other hand this again must be balanced by the strong probability of the *emergence of a stab-in-the-back* legend in post-war Germany. Which of the two is preferable must by necessity be left to everyone occupying himself not with speculation, but with the political realities as they developed and unfolded since 1945.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. KOCH,
Department of History,
University of York,
Heslington,
York.
August 9.

Art of restoring paintings

From Mr D. E. Ward

Sir, In the National Gallery at the present time there *appears to be* a strong programme for "restoration". The paintings are disappearing from the walls to reappear with a frightening rapidity and with a totally different appearance, the first to alert my notice being two *Claudes—David at the Cave of Adullum* and *The Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca*. It must be obvious that these two paintings bear little resemblance to other Claude paintings. Gone is the overall "light" of the works, gone is the minute grading of colour which amounts to a complete picture. The blue of the sky jumps out against the dark mass of the trees, and the figures on the lower half leap out in separate patches of colour, an ultramarine in *The Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca* being particularly noticeable. In fact, now, the paintings mentioned are no longer Claudes but reproductions or imitations of Claude by another hand.

Whilst I would not be so pedantic as to hold that no painting should be touched, however bad the condition and obscured the content, I would say that most of the recent "restoring" that I have observed has partially or totally destroyed the original painting in essence, particularly those done at the National Gallery over the last year or so. It is a matter of great concern to me and to many others that highly valued paintings are being desecrated in this way with apparent confidence. I think it is time that the people concerned in this *activity should have it brought to* their attention that although many apparently comply and accept the so-called restoring, there are also a great many people, including artists and art historians, who very strongly object to it.

For this reason I think *it should* be halted and some discussion brought about before more is carried out. After all, the Claudes do not belong to the experts, or to the National Gallery, but to all who perceive and value his work. I do not question the good motives of those involved—but I do question their right to interfere with and change what is of great *importance to many* people. I realise that they will not understand the objections, as obviously in their eyes they are only improving by what they do. This cannot be argued. What can be argued, though, is that their perception should take precedence over that of anybody else to dictate the reality of a painting.

Yours faithfully,
D. E. WARD,
33 Clevedon Mansions,
Lissenden Gardens, NW5.

Control of Walvis Bay

Mr Mr Shapua Kaukungua

Sir, The future of Namibia (and indirectly that of the whole of Southern Africa) now appears to hinge upon a single issue: Walvis Bay. Yet very little consideration has been given to the problem, as seen through Namibian eyes.

We are amazed at how widely and unquestioningly South Africa's claim to ownership of Walvis Bay *is thought to be* legally watertight. Walvis Bay, it is argued, was allocated to Britain at the Treaty of Berlin in 1885, and subsequently given by Britain to South Africa. Our position is clear:

(i) We were never party to, nor consulted in, any colonial treaties signing away a piece of our territory, and therefore we do not recognize the legality of South Africa's "ownership".

(ii) Walvis Bay is Namibia's only deep-water port—the terrain allows for no other—and handles 90 per cent of the country's exports. Control of it would undoubtedly give South Africa a stranglehold over Namibia's economy.

(iii) The enclave (which is an *area of 432 square miles*) includes the fast expanding South African military base at Rooikop.

We ask in all reason: Could a truly independent Namibia be conceivable with Walvis Bay under South African control?

Yours faithfully,
SHAPUA KAUKUNGUA,
Chief Representative for Western Europe of South West Africa People's Organization,
188 North Gower Street, NW1.

Petrol tax or car tax?

From The Reverend Canon G. A. C. Grice-Hutchinson

Sir, Before the proposals in Mr *Stoke's* letter today (August 5) for the replacement of road tax by an increased petrol tax are taken further it would be necessary to consider the difficulties of those who live "out-by", for instance, 35 or 50 miles from the nearest general hospital, 40 miles from a crematorium, 23 miles from the borough council offices, and so on. The difficulties and *expenses of transport* are already so great for my parishioners here, as in many other areas, because of the distances involved. Do not let us thoughtlessly add to them.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. C. GRICE-HUTCHINSON,
The Vicarage,
Seahouses,
Northumberland.

Smiling at strangers

From Miss P. J. Cairns

Sir, They order these things better in Italy. My youthful habit of winking at any passing gentleman under the age of five or thereabouts had to be abandoned in this country because the recipient blushed or wept. But in Verona a tentative wink at a three-year-old Valentine was immediately returned in kind, with a devastating smile.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. CAIRNS,
19 Greenway,
Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

From the Rev D. G. Richards

Sir, If Mrs John Miller (August 11) were a gentleman, the answer would be simple—wear a clerical collar.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. RICHARDS,
The Vicarage,
Arthog, Merioneth.

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COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA

August 12: The Queen gave a luncheon party on board HM Yacht Britannia at Scapa Bay, Orkney today at which The Prince Edward was present. The following had the honour of being invited: Colonel and Mrs. Robert Macrae, the Hon Lord and Lady Birsay, the Right Hon Joseph Grimond, MP and the Hon Mrs Grimond, the Reverend H W. M. and Mrs Cant, Mr and Mrs John Bremner, Mr and Mrs Edwin Eunson, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Edgar Gibson, Mr and Mrs Graeme Lapsley, Brigadier and Mrs S. P. Robertson, Captain and Mrs Patrick Scott, Mr and Mrs Ernest Skea, Mrs C. B. Slater and Captain John Slater, RN and Mrs Slater.

Afterwards Her Majesty, accompanied by His Royal Highness, disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia to visit Orkney and was received at Scapa Pier by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Orkney (Colonel Robert Macrae).

The Queen, accompanied by The Prince Edward, visited the Orkney Agricultural Society (Chairman, Mr Kenneth Eunson) at the Bignold Park Show Ground and then drove to the Orkney Islands Council Buildings (Convener, Mr Edwin Eunson) where Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and declared the Buildings open.

Her Majesty, with His Royal Highness, later returned to Scapa Pier and embarked in HM Yacht Britannia.

The Lady Susan Hussey, Mr Robert Fellowes, Mr Michael Shea, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson and Rear-Admiral Hugh Janion were in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal) at the Solemn Funeral Service of His Holiness Pope Paul VI which was held at the Basilica of St Peter's, Rome, today.

August 13: Mr Alexander Webster had the honour of being received by The Queen today at the Castle of Mey when Her Majesty decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, arrived at Heathrow Airport, London from Canada today.

By command of The Queen, the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), presented Her Majesty's condolences on the death of His Holiness Pope Paul VI to the Sacred College of Cardinals in the Consistory Hall of the Vatican in Rome this morning.

The Duke of Kent, patron of the British Computer Society, will open the society's offices in Mansfield Street, London, on October 4.

Birthdays today

Sir Thomas Bennett, 91; Major-General J. W. Channing-Williams, 70; Major-General Sir Lancelot Cotforth, 79; Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Dawnay, 74; Sir David Evans, 85; Dr H. Montgomery Hyde, 71; Professor Sir Andrew Kay, 62; Sir James Pitman, 77; Lady Swaythling, 70; Mr Feliks Topolski, 71; Sir Robert Urquhart, 82; Sir Charles Villiers, 66.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

REAR-ADMIRAL: R. R. Squires, to be Flag Officer, Submarines and Commodore, Faslane in December.

CAPTAINS: D. J. Halifax, to be promoted Rear Admiral Jan 7 and to be Flag Officer First Flotilla in October 1978 in acting rank of Rear Admiral; A. Checkfield, for duty with Port Admiral Devonport as Capt of the Port and Queen's Harbourmaster Plymouth, Oct 15; N. C. Clapp, Cochrane as Naval Director, Joint Maritime Operational Training Staff, Jan 25; M. F. Simpson, Supt RNAY Fleetlands, Oct 15; R. K. Alcock, MOD with Naval Secretary as DNOA(I), Sept 25.

COMMANDERS: N. A. D. Grant, MOD on staff of CDS, Aug 18 (granted acting rank of Capt); W. J. Bingham: Staff of COMNAVSOUTH, Nov 28; G. J. F. Slocock, staff of Alfaouh, Nov 28; R. N. Barrett, ABDIEL and in cmd and as Snr Offr 1st MCM Sqdn, Dec 19; J. M. Hilton, for duty with DGW(N), DSWP, Jan 9; E. G. Pidgeon, for duty with Capt in Charge Ship Mince Authority, Feb 2; C. G. Richards, for duty with Capt in Charge Ship Mince Authority, Nov 17; G. T. Haynes, Gleaneara as MEO and SMEO to Capt F4, Sept 8; J. J. McDonough, to MOD as Secretary to Chief Polaris Executive, Feb 15; A. J. Oglesby, staff of CINCNAVHOME as Staff Officer (Nuclear), Nov 28; R. C. Smith, for duty with DNMO in FMST 9, Mar 1; J. R. R. L. Langdon, MOD as Secy to DGNPS, Feb 15; J. G. Wemyss, retd list, Oct 5; F. C. Regan, retd list, Oct 6; P. G. T. Woodman, retd list, Oct 16.

SURGEON-COMMANDER: R. C. Telfer, RNH Haslar, Sept 5.

ROYAL MARINES

COLONEL: M. C. L. Wilkins, to be Brigadier and Commander 3 Cdo Bde RM, April 12.

The Army

COLONELS: C. W. Dapton to be Col GS MoD, Aug 20; J. F. M. Grear to be PSO, HQ SOLF, Aug 20; Lt-Col N. Green, RAOC, to be CRAOC, SS Dist, Aug 19; T. G. Rees-Jones to be MoD and GP Trainer, Depot Regt, RE, Aug 23; G. A. G. Worrellack to be Director, Army Legal School, Aug 31.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: P. Abraham, RAMC, to be prof mil psych, RAM College, Aug 20; N. K. Cocking, RTR, to be GSO1, Ops, 1 (BR) Corps, Aug 9; P. W. Faith, 4/7 DG, to be GSO1 (HLO), HQ, USA Trades, Aug 21; Rev J. Harbeson, RACD, to be staff chaplain, HQ, BAOR, Aug 18.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAINS: J. L. Clayson to HQ 2 ATAF as ACOS PANDA, Aug 14; P. Carter to RAF Binbrook as Stn Cdr, Aug 18.

WING COMMANDERS: A. C. R. Ingoldby to RAF Waddington as OC A4 Sqn, Aug 7; D. S. B. Marr to RAF Lossiemouth as CI TWU, Aug 7; R. G. Roberson to HQ 2 ATAF as Chf Ops Engr, Aug 7; P. J. Goddard to RAF Coltishall as OC 54 Sqn, Aug 11; R. C. Humphreson to MOD as OR 1 (RAF), Aug 11; D. F. W. Bewley to RAF Swanton Morley as OC Admin Wg, Aug 14; G. R. E. Mitchell to RAF PMC Innsworth as P Mar 1, Aug 14; D. P. Reilly to AFNORTH as SO Infrastructure, Aug 18.

SQUADRON LEADERS (with acting rank of Wing Commander): J. C. Mulder to RAF Buchan as OC OPS, Aug 8; C. D. Alexander to HQ RAFG as C Cat O, Aug 14; A. A. Harris to MOD as Ops/RO (RAF), Aug 14; J. D. Skinner to RAF Wyton as OC Admin Wg, Aug 14.

Today's engagements

The Queen disembarks from HMY Britannia at Aberdeen, 9.45; arrives at Balmoral Castle, 11.

Lecture: Sir Joshua Reynolds, portraitist supreme, Tate Gallery, 1.

Poetry: Bec poets, 65 Romberg Road, Tooting Bec, 8.

Concert: Schola Gregoriana of Cambridge, St Wilfrid's Church, Harrogate, 8.

Recital: Young musicians, Old Swan Hotel, Harrogate, 11.

Walks: Journey through Dickens's London, meet Tower Hill station, 7.30. Literary London, meet St Paul's station, 7.

Exhibitions: Twentieth-century portraits, National Portrait Gallery, 10-6. Great Victorian pictures, Royal Academy, 10-6.

Requiem Mass: Pope Paul VI, Westminster Cathedral, 11.15.

Latest wills

Mrs Gladys Sheffield Benskin, of Frant, Sussex, the racehorse owner and breeder, left £1,861,175 net.

Miss Winifred Marguerite Strickland, of Whetstone, London, left £29,287 net. After personal bequests of £275 she left the residue to Whetstone Congregational Church.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Coates, Mr Harold Robert, of Enfield £134,602

Curson, Mr William Robert, of Dereham £193,561

Holt-Needham, Mrs Henrietta Conyngham, of Cirencester £315,717

Reff, Mr Walter Crossley, of Draughton, near Skipton, architect £305,022

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. H. Brooks and Miss E. Fairclough

The engagement is announced between Roderick Hilary, younger son of Mr and Mrs W. T. Brooks, of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, and Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs G. E. Fairclough, of Weybridge, Surrey.

Mr J. A. Macnaughton and Miss D. Sawkins

The engagement is announced between James Alastair, elder son of Canon and Mrs D. A. Macnaughton, of 23 Castle Terrace, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Diana, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. K. E. Sawkins, of Ruhr Universität, Bochum, West Germany.

Marriages

Mr D. J. L. Butler and Miss C. E. Elek

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, between Mr David John Lister Butler, elder son of Mr and the Hon Mrs Gilbert Butler, of Weybridge, Surrey, and Miss Celia Elizabeth Elek, youngest daughter of Professor and Mrs Stephen D. Elek, of Lausanne, Switzerland and Oxted, Surrey. The Rev Andrew Davis officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Nicholas and Justine Long and Henrietta Erskine. Mr G. Alexander Edmonds was best man.

A reception was held at the Hurlingham Club.

Mr J. Phillips, RE, and Miss K. Rose

The marriage took place on Saturday at St. Mary's, West Kensington, between Lieutenant John Phillips, Royal Engineers, son of Mr and Mrs Oliver Phillips, of Denham, near Diss, Norfolk, and Miss Katharine Rose, youngest daughter of Sir Clive and Lady Rose. The Rev C. L. L. Binder, the Rev C. A. Lewis and Mr William Thompson officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of apricot chiffon and a garland of flowers on her head. She carried a spray of cream flowers. Rachel Preston, Andrea Lewis and Miss Anne Phillips attended her. Mr. Trevor Stammers was best man.

A reception was held in the Orangerie, Holland Park, and the honeymood will be spent in the West Country.

Mr R. G. Farrar and Miss M. Ikeda

The marriage took place at St Margaret's Church, Ditchling, Sussex, on Saturday, August 12, of Mr Rex Gordon Farrar and Miss Masako Ikeda.

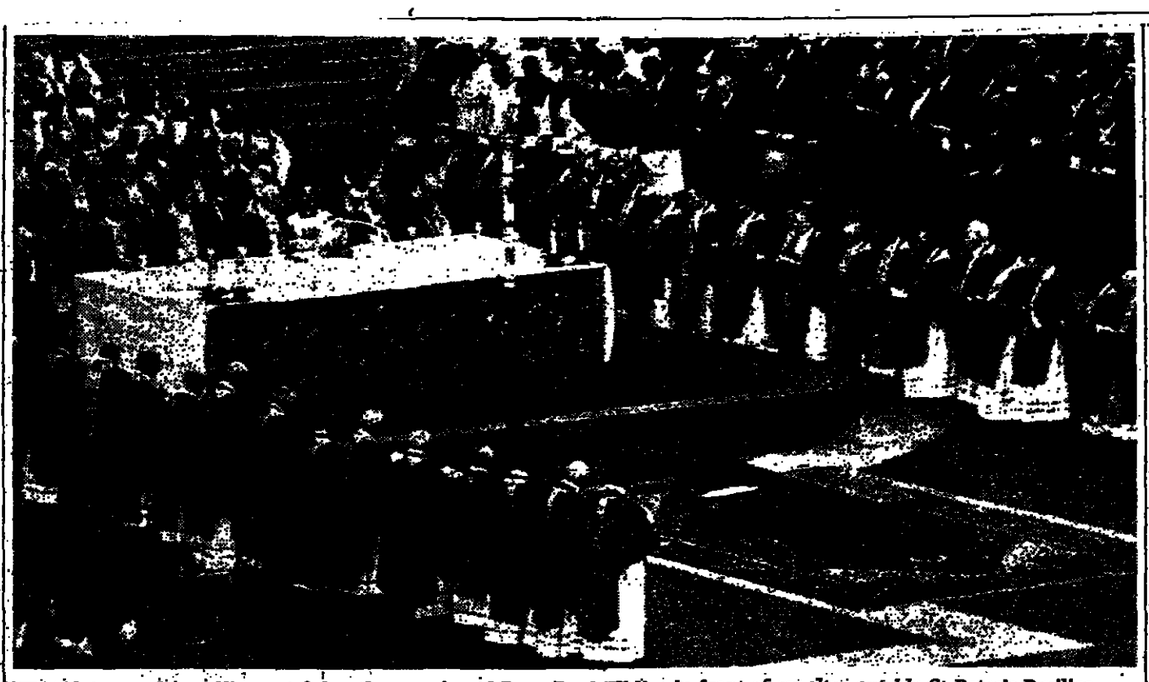
Mr K. E. Gaymer and Miss V. M. Gall

The marriage took place quietly in Spalding, Lincolnshire on August 12, between Mr Keith Edward (Sam) Gaymer, son of Mr and Mrs E. E. Gaymer, of Old Catton, Norwich, and Miss Vivien Murray Gall, elder daughter of the late Dr Adrian Gall and of Mrs Gall, of Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Senior herald to retire

Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter Principal King of Arms, is to retire from the top post at the College of Arms. He will become Clarenceux King of Arms on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel John Walker.

Sir Anthony will be succeeded as Garter Principal King of Arms by Mr Colin Cole, Windsor Herald.



The plain wooden coffin containing the remains of Pope Paul VI lies in front of an altar outside St Peter's Basilica.

Thousands file past papal tomb

Rome, Aug 13.—Thousands of mourners filed past the simple tomb of Pope Paul VI today as cardinals prepared to elect a new leader for the world's 700 million Roman Catholics.

Pilgrims lined up before dawn for a chance to pray at the stark, white-walled chapel in the crypt underneath the high altar of St Peter's Basilica which the Pope chose as his final resting place before he died a week ago at the age of 80.

Some wept, others carried rosaries as they walked along the dimly-lit chamber past the tombs of the Pope's predecessors to see the marble slab which covers his coffin.

The Pope was ushered from the world yesterday at a majestic outdoor funeral service with hymns of joy and hope echoing through St Peter's Square.

The requiem service, designed as the final statement of his papacy, emphasized the Christian hope of resurrection and the joy of death which the Pope dwelt upon so often.

About 100,000 people, some with tears in their eyes, packed the square in bright afternoon sunshine to watch and pray over the simple coffin which lay before an altar with an open book of the Gospels upon it.

The coffin lay symbolically between the statues of St Peter and St Paul, upon whose feast-day the late Pontiff was crowned in 1963.

The Pope's body had lain in state in the papal summer residence at Castelgandolfo and under the high altar of St Peter's. In full pontifical robes, it was placed inside the coffin.

The great bells of St Peter's tolled as 12 black-clad pallbearers carried the coffin slowly up the aisle of the basilica. One hundred cardinals, bowing their heads in reverence as the coffin passed them, followed two abreast into the open square.

Dressed in scarlet chasubles and white albs and wearing their traditional twin-pointed white mitres, the princes of the church walked to the high altar and kissed it before retiring to their velvet-covered chairs under the six mighty columns in front of the basilica.

The Sistine Chapel choir burst into song and the crowds, some milling around the colonnades of the square and others on their knees, fell silent.—Reuter.

Our Rome Correspondent writes: After the funeral Father Andrew Greeley from Chicago, one of the 10 signatories of the declaration calling for a new style of papacy, told a press conference here the type of Pope he thought American Catholics wanted.

He aroused a good deal of tension among Italian journalists with his welcome for the idea of a woman Pope and his very apparent difficulties in crossing the cultural border between transatlantic ideas and expressions and Roman ones.

Asked what sore of Pope the Americans wanted, he replied: "A Pope we can be proud of, interested in broad problems and not just sexual problems." He wanted a happy as well as a holy Pope. "Quite simply, the more the Pope laughs the more effective he will be."

There was a feeling that his first target was not the new Pope but the old one, who certainly did not smile very much and was particularly stern on matters of birth control, celibacy of the clergy, divorce, abortion and the place of women in the church.

The occasion had its very real importance, although Father Greeley's ideas are better than his presentation of them. His "job description" of the papacy stipulates: "A hopeful holy man who can smile. Interesting work, guaranteed income, residence comes with position. Protection from proven security organizations. Apply College of Cardinals, Vatican City".

In European terms Father Greeley was doing his best to hide it, but he was touching on the essential question to be approached by the conclave of cardinals which meets on August 25.

There was a strong sense at the funeral that an old man was buried by other old men according to the rules which they too will go to their graves defending.

Yet somehow they must in the space of a few short weeks show that their choice of a new Pope represents the needs of an ancient institution called on to face the challenge to organized religion posed by the modern world.

Father Greeley's views differed notably from those expressed by his own sponsors at the press conference, a group calling itself the "Committee for the Responsible Election of the Pope".

Mr James Andrews, its chairman, was in favour of removing the traditional secrecy from the conclave so that the whole world could see how the pope was elected. Father Greeley dissented will have to decide on what sort of pope they want.

'Criteria' for choosing new Pope

The following is the full text of the declaration by 10 Roman Catholic theologians on the criteria for the election of the next Pope.

The Pope we need:

The world is divided, divided into hostile power blocks and political systems, into estranged races and classes, into various ideologies and religions. Christianity is divided also, divided into the various churches and sects, confessions and denominations. The Catholic Church being the largest and a worldwide church, could if truly united perform an important service in this divided world. It could assist in a very concrete way to diminish and remove the tensions and contradictions in Christianity and in the world, in matters great and small, and to render possible a more human life for human beings with all of their concerns and conflicts.

The Pope has a decisive role in the Catholic Church. It is not a matter of indifference to the Catholic Church, to Christianity, and to the world what sort of person occupies such an office in our time. Because of our concern as Catholics for the church and its service to humanity, we would like to speak for all of those inside and outside the Catholic Church who are hoping for a good Pope, a Pope who would above all try to help overcome the conflicts and contradictions which have arisen in the post-conciliar church—a Pope of reconciliation. Only the best is good enough. What kind of a Pope does today's church need?

A Pope of our time must be:

1. A man open to the world: He should know the world as it is, in its heights and in its depths, in its glory and in its misery, should accept without reservation all that is good in the world, wherever it be found. He should—with all due respect for the past and for tradition—feel in a critical way at home in the present church and in the contemporary world and should be open for the signs of the times and the change in attitudes of men.

He should accept critically the findings of contemporary science; he should abandon the outmoded curial style and should speak credibly in the language of people in this day and age. He should radiate genuine humanity, personal limitations notwithstanding.

2. A spiritual leader: He should bring trust to his encounters with others, both within and without the church, in order that he himself be ever supported by trust. He should have courage, be able to encourage others rather than merely scalding and admonishing. He should not be authoritarian, but he should possess real authority in his office. What he needs is not only a formalistic, official and institutional, but also a personal, objective and charismatic authority.

He should be judicious and sensible in the manner of contemporary leadership, exercising his authority not by issuing decrees but by giving reasons, not by commanding but by inspiring, not by making lonely decisions in isolation but by wrestling for common concensus in open dialogue. In all he should be the guarantor of freedom in the church.

3. An authentic pastor: He is primarily Bishop of Rome. But as a universal pastor he should be neither an administrator nor a general secretary, not a lawyer, not a diplomat and not a bureaucrat. He should be a pastor, a man in the service of men not of institutions, a leader resolved not to rule but to serve. Free of all personality cult, he should be open in kindness and simplicity to the needs of others in the search for faith, hope and loving acceptance. Free from anxiety, he should be able to give positive guidance rather than prohibition in all the decisive questions affecting life and death, good and evil, including those matters where human sexuality is involved. He should not be a doctrinaire defender of ancient bastions, but rather—with all due respect for continuity in the church's life and teaching—he should be a pastoral pioneer of a renewed preaching and practice in the church.

4. A true fellow bishop: He should be confident enough of his own office to risk sharing his power with the other bishops, conducting himself not as as master over his servants but as a brother among his brethren. He should accept the synod of bishops not simply as an advisory body but as a responsible, decision-making organ of the church, and should extend concrete competence to the episcopal conferences and the diocesan councils.

He should give up the principle of centralism in the church, revise the system of nunciatures from its foundations, and renew the curia not only externally and organizationally but in the spirit of the gospel, granting leadership positions not only to different nationalities but also to different mentalities, not only to the aged but also to the young, not only to men but also to women.

He should be familiar with recent developments in theology and he should provide representation in the organs of the Roman curia, not only for traditionalist theology, but also for all the other important streams in the contemporary Catholic theology.

5. An ecumenical mediator: He should understand his petrine office as a primacy of service within Christianity, as an office to be renewed in the spirit of the gospel and exercised with responsibility for Christian freedom.

He should promote dialogues and cooperation with other Christian churches and should exercise himself his influence as a gathering not a dispersing force for the unity of the church within plurality.

He should himself give an example of Christian readiness to change, by removing the disciplinary and dogmatic obstacles to church union on the part of Roman Catholicism and by promoting the cooperation of the Roman Catholic Church with the World Council of Churches.

He should take seriously a spiritual relationship with the Jews; he should activate that which we share in common with Islam; and he should pursue the dialogue with the other religions of the world.

6. A genuine Christian:

He need not be a saint or a genius; he can have his limitations, his faults and his deficiencies. But what ever he be, he should be a Christian in the genuine sense of the term, mainly a man who in thought, word and deed is guided by the gospel of Jesus Christ as the decisive norm of his life.

He should be a convincing herald of the good tidings of Christ, firmly rooted in a strong and rested faith and in unshakable hope.

He should preside over the church in an attitude of calm patience and confidence, ever aware that the church is not a bureaucratic organization, not a business enterprise, and not a political party, but rather the encompassing community of believers.

He should exercise his moral authority with objectivity, with personal commitment, and with a realistic sense of proportion, taking as his goal not only the promotion of the interests of church institutions but also the broadest realization of the Christian message among all men. And in this connexion he should see the engagement of his person and office for the repressed and underprivileged people of the world as his special duty and responsibility.

As Catholics we call upon all the cardinals to discuss the above criteria together in the conclaves before naming the candidate and to base their decision on them in order to elect the best available candidate—whatever his nationality. They are deciding the future of the Catholic Church.

Giuseppe Alberigo (Bologna)
M. D. Chenu (Paris)
Yves Congar (Paris)
Claude Geffré (Paris)
Andrew Greeley (Chicago)
Norbert Greinacher (Tübingen)
Jan Grootaers (Louvain)
Gustavo Gutiérrez (Lima)
Hans Küng (Tübingen)
Edward Schillebeeckx (Nijwegen).
And various Catholic laymen.

Dysart retain pipe band championship

By a Staff Reporter

The Dysart and Dundonald Pipe Band from Fife, the reigning champions, retained their title in the world championship at Lanark on Saturday. The competition attracted 150 bands, including contingents from the United States, Canada, Australia, the Irish Republic, Holland and Denmark.

The only English band to be placed was the Pride of Murray, from London, second in grade three, whose drum corps won the world title in the same grade.

Results: Grade one: 1, Dysart and Dundonald; 2, Strathclyde Police; 3, Shotts and Dykehead. Grade two: 1, McNeilstown; 2, Bogsall and Bathgate Caledonian; 3, Eden (northern Bomb). Grade three: 1, MacDonald Memorial; 2, Pride of Murray; 3, Wallacestone and District.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 7 PF 089711. The winner lives in Essex.

The 25 £1,000 winners are:

1	DN 912487	7	SS 631818
2	PK 967459	8	SS 852220
4	FZ 863165	8	VW 170624
5	JK 619003	15	VN 437599
9	KS 654109	12	WL 881913
9	EL 573669	14	WB 111880
6	LF 483350	2	ZZ 928698
10	LM 184729	2	SB 135779
2	MT 811809	10	XW 484677
2	PP 811027	4	YS 921498
	OF 666576	2	ZT 748043
8	QP 140180	25	ZT 778677
11	RP 033403		

University news

Oxford

Elections

JESUS COLLEGE, to emeritus fellowship from October 1: Professor G. C. Varley, MA, PhD (Cantab), fellow of the college; Professor of Zoology (entomology), 1948-78. To Welsh supernumerary fellowship for 1978-79, Dr W. L. Bevan, Principal of University College, Cardiff.

Southampton

Grants

From Science Research Council: £100,310 to Professor R. Baker, Professor R. Cookson and Dr D. Evans for structural investigations using high resolution mass spectrometry in combination with gas chromatography; £30,676 to Dr J. Brown to study optical spectroscopy of short-lived molecules using a dye laser; £23,980 to Dr R. Jansson, Professor M. Fleischmann, Professor K. Bray and Professor J. R. Moss to study mathematical modelling in electrochemical reactors; £302, 349 to Mr H. A. Kemhadjian and Professor W. A. Gambling to support a silicon semi-conductor device fabrication facility; £16,510 to Dr P. Rothwell for upper atmosphere research with rockets and television cameras; £16,292 to Dr Farrer and Dr Oldham for study of crystal structure and non stoichiometry in 2-6 compounds; £253,739 to Professor J. B. Large for study of propagation of construction noise in urban residential areas; £74,967 to Professor D. E. Doak, Dr J. Fahy and Dr D. G. Hawkes to develop scale-model techniques for acoustic design of large enclosed spaces especially factories and auditoria.

From Department of Industry: £28,635 to Professor B. P. Hutton for a comparative study of German and British production managers.

From Cancer Research Campaign: £25,605 to Professor J. M. Whitehouse for studies on the interactions of pyrazoform with other antimetabolites.

From Calorie Control Council (US): £27,813 to Dr A. G. Renwick for studies on saccharin kinetics.

HERBERT RIESER

H.J.H.H. writes:

With art collecting becoming a form of investment and pieces of tribal art achieving staggering prices at auction, we have forgotten the old-fashioned collector whose treasures reflected his dreams, his needs and his spirit. Herbert Rieser, who died last month, was just such a person, always relating objects to the craftsmen who made them and the craftsman to his society. He would lose himself in wonder at the discovery of the latest piece to come into his hands. In earlier years he travelled extensively in Africa, meeting and living with the people whose work now astonishes the art world—at a time when that work's only connexion with finance was simply a question of pennies to buy a meal and a drink. Herbert was himself an artist who showed countless people the way to the secrets of tribal life. Above all, he will be remembered for his great knowledge and understanding of the Dogon people of Upper Volta—and his ability to inspire others with his own enthusiasm for their culture, their way of life and their work.

Generous to a fault, his courtesy and hospitality were legendary throughout the art world, while his kindness and wisdom were an inspiration to his many devotees. His small gallery in the West End was a magnet for dealers in tribal art from all over the world, many of whom started their careers with his encouragement and guidance.

A varied academic training in many countries gave him the intellectual and multi-lingual basis for his many pursuits. Film-maker, official war photographer, sculptor and, last, ethnographer: he embodied the spirit of an age. As a teenage boy he had tea with Lenin in Zurich; as a young man in Munich he was the victim of personal insult by a demented Hitler in his local *bierkeller*. Like works of art, people represent a particular period in history, and to me Herbert Rieser represented the period between the wars when he lived through the turmoil of central Europe.

As well known in New York as he was in London and Paris, in his own world he became almost as much a part of mythology as some of the pieces he handled. Herbert F. Rieser was a monumental person: many of the great collections of tribal art in the world today owe some of their best pieces to him; they are a reflection of his vision.

OBITUARY

MR NORMAN TUCKER

Services to English opera

Mr Norman Tucker, CBE, who was the guiding spirit of Sadler's Wells (now English National Opera during a vital period in its post-war development, died on June 10 at the age of 68. Tucker's achievement at Sadler's Wells included the nurture of a new generation of later internationally eminent singers, such as Amy Shuard, Peter Glossop and David Ward, and conductors such as Charles Mackerras, Colin Davis and Sir Alexander Gibson; the survival of financial crisis including one in 1958 when the company's disbandment seemed inevitable; and the expansion of the operatic repertory with new works, many by British composers, and older, neglected ones, notably those of Janáček and the less familiar works of Verdi; as well as the cultivation of French and Viennese operettas and the first independent productions in this country of Gilbert and Sullivan.

It was Tucker's concern for high artistic standards, and his steadfast, crusading enthusiasm for opera, which doubled the size of the company and transformed it into the admired, successful English National Opera now resident at the London Coliseum.

Norman Walter Gwynn Tucker was born at Wembley on April 24, 1910. He was educated at St Paul's School and New College, Oxford (reading Greats and Mods), where his remarkable talent as a pianist led to further training with Harold Samuel and R. O. Morris at the Royal College of Music in London from which he graduated with a performance of Brahms's B Flat piano concerto under Sir Thomas Beecham.

Tucker quickly made a name as an unusually stylish and sensitive interpreter of Mozart's piano music, but a manual disability put a stop to his career as a professional virtuoso, though he continued to coach singers and play in private. During his years at Sadler's Wells he was reputed to arrive daily at the theatre in time for two hours' piano practice in his office before starting administrative work.

When war broke out in 1939 Tucker worked first as a hospital stretcher-bearer, then as a Civil Servant, being secretary to Sir Kingsley Wood, Sir John Anderson (later Lord Waverley), and Hugh Dalton (later Lord Dalton). In 1947 an Oxford friend and fellow-musician, James Robertson, asked Tucker to join him at Sadler's Wells to help with administration. They worked as co-directors, with Michael Mudie as co-principal conductor until 1953. During those years Verdi's *Simone Boccanegra* was brought into the British repertory, translated by Tucker, also *Don Carlos* in a much altered version for which Tucker was criticized, and later *Luisa Miller*.

In 1954 Tucker became sole artistic director of Sadler's Wells Theatre. Between then and 1966, when ill-health obliged him to retire in favour of his disciple, Stephen Arlen, Tucker brought operas by Janáček (translated by him), Massenet's *Werther*, Giordano's *Andrea Chenier*, and Berkeley's *Nelson*, among many others into the Finsbury repertory, most notably Lehár's *The Merry Widow* whose popularity saved the financial crisis of 1958.

In that year the Arts Council instructed Sadler's Wells to absorb the defunct Carl Rosa Opera. Tucker and his fellow-directors resigned, the decision was reversed, and Sadler's Wells gained Charles Craig as a principal tenor. Tucker was also proud of his success in bringing noted theatrical producers into his opera house, notably Michel St-Denis, Glyn Byam-Shaw, and George Devine.

He was appointed CBE in 1956 and was made a Governor of the Royal Ballet in 1957. After his retirement from Sadler's Wells he continued to translate operas, including Einem's *The Old Lady's Visit* and Janáček's *Excursions of Mr Brouček* (to be produced shortly at the Coliseum). He was unmarried.

LUDMILLA SCHOLLAR

Ludmilla Schollar, the former Maryinsky Theatre ballerina, has died in San Francisco, aged 90.

Born in 1888 in St Petersburg, where she joined the Maryinsky School in 1900 under Cecchetti and Fokine, and created the role of Estrella in *Carnaval* (1910), Mme Shollar (as she later spelt her name) was an original member of Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, for which she created several important roles, in *Scheherazade Petrouchka*, and *Jeux*. After working as a Red Cross nurse in the First World War she rejoined Diaghilev, appearing at the Alhambra Theatre, London, as the White Cat in *Sleeping Beauty* in 1921, and in the *Blue Bird Variations*.

She later danced in the Ida Rubinstein, Karsavina-Vilzak and Nijinska companies, and went with her husband, Anatole Vilzak, to the United States to join the American School of Ballet, of which she became director in 1951 and where she taught many of America's leading dancers of today, notably in the intricacies of the classical dance.

After forming their own school in 1963 the Vilzaks went to teach in Washington in 1963 and finally to the San Francisco Ballet School in 1966. Her daughter, Countess Tania Vorontsoff, also made theatrical history by defying a long standing proctorial ban and becoming the first Oxford "undergraduette" to appear on the students' stage together with male students, in Cocteau's *Orphée*, in 1934.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, August 13, 1953

Athens, Aug 12.—Greek naval authorities reported tonight that fissures had appeared on the crown of the 5,315ft Mount Aenos on the stricken island of Cephalonia. Cables from Patras on the Greek mainland said that the top of the mountain was seen splitting in two while the island was being shaken by repeated earthquakes. Five more earthquake shocks occurred today in the southern Ionian islands where in the past two days over 400 persons are known to have been killed, 300 injured and some 3,000 left homeless. The prefect of Cephalonia, the largest of the Ionian islands, reported to the government today that the ports of Argostoli and Livouri were completely destroyed. He sent an urgent appeal for boats to evacuate the panic-stricken survivors. At Argostoli, a former British naval base, the prison collapsed and the convicts, all serving heavy sentences, were marched to the village square under armed escort.

'History of unrest' among staff in farm workers' union

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

The National Union of Agricultural and Allied workers agrees that its regional organizers are "grossly underpaid", but resents the manner of their wage campaign. The first sign of industrial action after the union became committed in May to a large pay rise for members came from its own staff.

The 32 regional organizers, who include the son of the general secretary, have threatened to strike in a week unless they receive a "sensible proposal". The union executive will discuss the claim on Thursday and may not act immediately to avert the strike.

It is a complicated dispute. In the words of an official in London: "There has been a history of industrial relations unrest in this place for some time." One prime source is the poverty of the membership which the union serves, and therefore the limited source of union income. It organizes fewer than half of those who qualify for membership, and their monthly contribution is less than £1.50.

Most of its full-time staff of just over 100 belong to a closed shop of the Association of Professional, executive, clerical and computer staff (Apex). But regional organizers have their own staff association.

On Friday they met in the plush boardroom of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, a few doors away from the headquarters of the NUAAW, to discuss three main complaints.

First, they have been left out of an award to Apex staff worth about 40 per cent after Apex had threatened to go to the Central Arbitration Committee under the Employment Protection Act.

Heads of departments in London now paid £5,000 a year will move up to £6,500 in July, 1979. The present £3,500 salary of a regional organizer is their second complaint: the Apex award has left them no better off in terms of hourly rates than their assistants.

They also want, as a third claim, parity with officers of the Transport and General Workers' Union, the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the National Union of Public Employees. They have a claim ready for submission which the executive of the union is committed to oppose.

Mr John Hose, the new president, was unruffled on Friday. He said that he wanted changes in the way that the union operated. Some of them would affect regional organizers.

They wanted to negotiate about parity with other union officials, but the executive wanted wider talks to include their total workload. On the morning after he was elected president in May, Mr Hose said that one priority would be "redeployment of officers in the field". He said: "We tend to take on an awful lot of fringe activities, such as chairmen of outside boards and so on".

Mr Leonard Pike, secretary of the organizers' association, is a magistrate, a member of the Northfield Committee on the ownership and purchase of farmland, and chairman of the Midlands Electricity Consultative Council and of the West Midland Transport Users' Consultative Council.

The association said in a statement circulated to all branches on Friday that it had to cover a wide spectrum of activity, while departmental heads in London were concerned only with limited fields.

Mr Pike defended membership of outside organizations on the ground that his work as a regional organizer was often conducted outside normal working hours. "I get phone calls from seven in the morning to half-past-ten at night", he said. "It is not like a union in industry where you have factory meetings. We have to deal with things in the evening.

"The major problem is that there has been no offer at all", he said. "My colleagues in the field are the real contact men in the union". The union was extremely frank about the dispute and had not tried to withhold information.

Mr Hose said in May that he wanted the NUAAW to "break this image of being a friendly society and not a trade union". He wanted it to be much more active in European affairs and to educate members about Britain's importance in the EEC.

"I would rather spend £10,000 on that than on a decent bunch of flowers at a funeral", he said on Friday. "I do not want to see an organizer spending half or three-quarters of his time running around on accident cases, and so on."

He was also worried about the impact on rural life of preservation societies, and townspeople who took second or commuter homes. "There is a tendency by some of these societies to think that the countryside is a recreation area. I do not want preservation just for preservation's sake."

Country pubs had been ruined by "the gin and jag crowd". Countryside services were declining while those from the towns insisted on having all conveniences and amenities, and yet resented the changes that they brought. "Take airports", Mr Hose said. "They do not want one in the Vale of Aylesbury because it is a stockbroker belt."

He wanted the union eventually to move from annual negotiation with the Agricultural Wages Board to negotiations with individual employers, as is already done with some food processing companies which employ NUAAW members. The disadvantage of the present system was that awards won by officials paid from members' subscriptions also benefited farmworkers who were not members.

Mr Hose did not expect the next award to be bound by the Government's 5 per cent guideline. "It is an independent wages board", he said. "The minister did attempt the last time to interfere with the settlement and was told very politely that it was an independent board.

"They cocked a 11 per cent snook. I do not think the board will say that we are bound by 5 per cent this time." The union wants a basic weekly rate of £80 compared with the present £43.50.

Science report

Environment: Lead pollution

By the Staff of *Nature*

Although lead-containing organic compounds, such as tetraethyl lead, have been used as anti-knock additives to petrol for more than half a century, the first adverse effect on the environment by organolead compounds has been reported only recently. Studies in Denmark on the organolead content of the brain, the critical organ in lead poisoning, have shown that a large part of the lead present may be organic.

Most of the anti-knock additives in petrol are converted into inorganic lead compounds when petrol is burnt, but evaporation or incomplete combustion can cause atmospheric pollution by organolead compounds. Dr T. Nielsen and his colleagues at Copenhagen University have analysed brain tissues from 22 residents of Copenhagen and surrounding villages, using a technique that determines the concentration of both organic and inorganic lead compounds. They found that those living in the country or in upper-storey town flats had relatively little organolead present, whereas those living in lower-storey town flats had significantly more organolead, in some cases up to three quarters of the total lead present. That may amount to about 0.5 per cent of the lethal dose.

Although the effects of large doses of lead on human metabolism have been extensively studied, the effects of small amounts of organolead compounds are not well understood; it is thought that they may inhibit the action of some enzymes, damaging the biochemical processes on which life depends. A further clue to their action may come from Dr Nielsen's observation that those brains with high organolead content had a lower concentration of copper; thus organolead may interfere with the copper metabolism.

The effects of small doses of lead on humans have also been studied by Dr J. Valciukas and his colleagues at the City University of New York. They conducted performance tests on 50 workers at a lead smelter in California; in tests designed to assess brain dysfunction they found a good correlation between performance and the extent of lead poisoning, although there was a scatter of scores due to individual variability. The tests involved identifying symbols, arranging cubes, and recognizing a series of superimposed outline shapes.

They believe that the correlation is significant even at fairly low concentrations of lead, and conclude that there may be some limited degree of brain dysfunction not only in the lead-exposed workers but in many groups of people who receive lead from their food, or from the water or the air.

Sources: *Nature*, Aug 10 (274, 602), 1978; *Science*, Aug 4 201, 465), 1978.

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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Taking heart from charity returns, page 17

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ew study sees oom declining it trade figures healthy state

yn Westlake

ummer forecasts now ting within the Treasury lieved to confirm a pro- e weakening of the consumer boom from the end of this year. ey also point to a balance of payments.

unpublished forecasts recently landed on the f Mr Denis Healey, the llor, apparently show itain's economy during months will be per- broadly along the redicted at the time of ng Budget.

is this year's sharp rise g standards comes to an e Chancellor will come increasing pressure to om for new tax hand-

ffects of the recent tax on standards of living ear off in coming and private consump- ld drop in 1979 to less lf the peak levels of g during the current

is because, on present real disposable in- ook like dropping back from the 6 or 7 per e that is occurring in the wake of declining and tax concessions.

er, the key deter- of what happens to the in 1979 is the level awards in Phase Four Government's incomes

nings rise by no more e overall 7 per cent ught by the Cabinet, oups of workers could t their post-tax pay is ncreasing more slowly e rate of inflation—at a time.

is more likely that will rise by more er cent. In fact, some economic forecasters ecting Phase Four to an increase of be- and 13 per cent, com- th the 14 per cent rise ase Three.

s because the Govern- per cent target—5 per straight pay awards er cent for self-finan- ductivity deals and the n of some anomalies— account of so-called drift" resulting from notion and changes of ent.

Moreover, direct infringements of the policy as well as pressure to correct differentials, could all add further to the final outcome for earnings.

However, in spite of the marked reduction in the growth rate of consumer spending now in prospect, the nation's total output of goods and services will expand only a little more slowly in 1979 than seems likely this year. The reason is partly because the volume growth of exports will be higher in spite of continuing sluggishness in world trade.

Treasury economists believe that Britain's exports are still price-competitive in foreign markets, even after allowing for the rise in external value of the pound.

Some reassurance is being drawn from the fact that in the past Britain's exports have often performed relatively better when world trade is growing less fast than usual. There is also some relief that Britain's propensity to import, although high, has not been greater than predicted.

The Treasury had been very gloomy on this score—and as Mr Healey regarded its forecasts as too gloomy, it was decided to adopt the more optimistic calculations of private forecasters.

The Treasury is now believed to be sticking to its Budget predictions that the current account of the balance of payments would be in surplus in the second half of this year and the first half of next year.

But, there are considerable differences between private forecasters about the likely outturn for the balance of payments for the whole of 1979. Predictions range from a small deficit to a surplus of £1,000m.

In addition to the contribution to total demand that exports are seen as making to the economy next year, private investment is widely expected to remain buoyant, which is hard to explain, given developments elsewhere in the economy.

At the same time public investment will also be rising—unlike this year when it has actually fallen—and other public spending should also be contributing to the level of output and employment within the economy.

Consumers seek tighter rein on price agreements

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Stiffer penalties for companies infringing the Restrictive Trade Practices Act—as by secret price-fixing—were urged yesterday by the National Consumer Council.

Stronger powers were also urged for the Director-General of Fair Trading to make investigations. These should include the power to enter premises and seize documents, although there should be qualifications to protect individual liberties, the NCC added.

The Act should be changed also to make it unnecessary for the Director-General to have evidence of an unregistered restrictive practice before being able to call for such evidence from companies that he believes are operating such an agreement, states the NCC.

The NCC also suggests ways in which it would be easier for public sector bodies or consumer organizations to take action against companies operating unregistered agreements.

An increased threat of civil action would be a deterrent to companies which might at present feel there was only a trivial penalty in not registering an agreement.

The NCC is concerned at the number of previously unregistered restrictive agreements which have come to light in the past few years such as in the baking, cable manufacture and ready-mixed concrete industries.

"The widespread and persistent practice of parallel pricing leads to more than a suspicion that industry is much more extensively riddled with such agreements than had previously been thought," says the NCC.

The wide range of professional services at present exempt under the Act should be brought within its scope, it urges. Legislation against resale price maintenance should also be tightened up to prevent "shadow versions" of retail price maintenance such as a "minimum advertised price".

The NCC attacks industry opinion in favour of a relaxation of the restrictive trade practices law which has been voiced within the National Economic Development Council.

Vigorous disagreement with government proposals aimed at toughening up competition policy has emerged within this forum, particularly from trade unions and the Department of Industry.

A government green paper has already suggested a more *critical approach to merger* policy, and a further paper is due soon on restrictive trade practices.

Varley talks today with union and Whitehall officials on implications of Chrysler takeover

By Edward Townsend

Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and a team of Whitehall motor industry *experts, today begin a series of* top level meetings to study the implications of the proposed acquisition by Peugeot-Citroen of Chrysler's European operations.

It will be the turn of national union officials to discuss with Mr Varley today the probable effect on jobs, and later in the week executives of the French company will be brought in.

The National Enterprise Board, which owns BL (formerly British Leyland) and Mr Michael Edwardes, the Leyland chairman, are expected to be consulted fully before the Government decides its attitudes towards the deal.

Implications for BL are considerable. At a time when the British company is still struggling to regain its lost market share, the Chrysler sale will give the French access to modern United Kingdom car assembly facilities and to Chrysler's national dealer network.

Speculation that the Chrysler *deal may rush BL into seeking* a European partner is being dismissed within the company. It is felt that Mr Edwardes has enough to do in rebuilding BL without having to face the *complications of negotiating* with a competitor.

Mr Varley will be pressed by the unions today to insist that if the proposed sale takes place, the French company will give strict undertakings over the future operation of Chrysler's United Kingdom plants.

Mr Terry Duffy, president-elect of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said: "We shall want strict guarantees from Peugeot-Citroen on long-term job security for our members in Chrysler and guarantees to protect jobs in the firms of component makers as well.

"We don't want a situation to arise where we have a major car producer totally dependent upon components from abroad."

Mr Duffy said he would be expressing his disappointment over the secrecy with which the negotiations between Chrysler Corporation and the French company were conducted. "After all, if they *want cooperation from the* labour force they themselves must cooperate. We are not simply pawns in a game."

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, said he believed that following demands for guarantees the French company was itself likely to seek undertakings from the unions.

Mr Varley's conclusion, and his subsequent recommendations to the Cabinet, are not expected for several weeks. It seems likely, however, that a renegotiation of the 1976 agreement with the Chrysler Corporation, transferring the responsibilities to the French group, is on the cards.

Chrysler UK has had £51m of state grants under the agreement to cover losses and loans totalling £30m to finance capital investment.

Mr Ken Gill, general secretary of the AUEW technical, administrative and supervisory section, said at the weekend that before the original agreement was drawn up Chrysler offered its United Kingdom operations to the Government for nothing.

Instead of accepting them and integrating them with British Leyland, more than £100m of public money had been handed over to the American company.

"There is only one means of ensuring security of employment, a future for an expanding British industry and the protection of public funds—nationalize Chrysler UK without compensation and integrate with Leyland Cars."

A Government veto on the Peugeot-Citroën deal for Chrysler "would pose problems of considerable aggro within the European Economic Community", Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, said yesterday.

Mr Dalyell, a member of the European Parliament, also said: "Before people start giving any thumbs down to the proposition they would do well to pause and reflect on the alternatives since the status quo is not an option.

"Chrysler, faced with appalling difficulties in its American operations, is going to pull out of Europe."

Commenting on suggestions that Chrysler's Scottish plant at Linwood should go to Leyland, Mr Dalyell said: "For pity's sake let Leyland have a *breathing space to sort out its* own problems."

Carter aide chides US pundits for pessimism

President Carter's ratings in the opinion polls these days are low and partly attest to widespread anxiety over the nation's economic prospects.

Foreigners, if the currency markets are any guide, also appear none too confident about the outlook for the American economy or the ability of the Administration to deal effectively with the country's economic ailments.

As last week ended there were more developments likely *to add to the gloom and doom* atmosphere. President Carter had his tax programme rejected by the House of Representatives, found himself embroiled in yet another dispute with American trade union leaders, and even the latest inflation statistics brought him little cheer.

In such an environment the Congress decided some time ago to consult the experts for a sweeping perspective on the future.

The awesome task of summarizing the views of such pundits as Mrs Margaret Mead, Professor John Kenneth Galbraith, Professor Jay Forrester, Mr Isaac Asimov and Dr Herman Kahn, fell to Dr Alice Rivlin, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

Congress's most prominent economist admitted that she approached her task with some trepidation, and her summary suggested both a healthy dose of scepticism and a welcome display of humour.

She pointed out that of the 15 experts consulted by the Congress only Professor Galbraith was an economist by training: "It occurs to me that economists might draw larger audiences if they confined their pronouncements to subjects they knew very little about—like nuclear physics."

The social and physical scientists in the group displayed both an eagerness to comment on economic affairs and a palpable dislike for economists.

Dr Rivlin said that those who stressed the need to attach more importance to human values, rather than material values, embraced "the idea that economists are anti-human because they work with costs and things that can be counted".

Some went much further, according to Dr Rivlin. There appeared to be considerable support for the thesis that society as we know it may well be coming apart at the seams.

Professor Forrester, who has become a prominent advocate of long-wave economic cycles, was fairly mild in voicing despair that "industrial countries are in a period of growing economic instability".

Dr Herman Kahn has never been short of long-range ideas to save mankind, and he shocked at least one Congressman by proposing to turn a large part of Colorado into a national industrial resource park and mining the shale in it. *This is an idea that* certainly would win supporters in the oil industry.

Dr Rivlin was apparently unconvinced by all the pessimism of the futurists. She was not quite sure what conclusions the Congress could draw from all the expert opinions or if these opinions could help it in formulating legislation.

She admitted that the arguments made would undoubtedly strike a responsive chord in many Americans but, she said: "I recently spent three weeks in the Poeple's Republic of China, where the atmosphere is extremely different".

"I do not believe that a gloom and doom speaker could hold an audience even if he were allowed a platform."

That remark, of course, may serve as a lesson to the pessimistists in Congress.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

Tokyo rebuff to UK car negotiations

Leaders of the Japanese motor industry, upset by what they see as continuing antagonism in the United Kingdom over their car sales, may refuse to reconvene talks with British car industry leaders this year.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which was expecting to reopen discussions next month with the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association, said at the weekend that no dates for the Tokyo meeting had been supplied by JAMA "and we don't think we will be going".

Sir Barrie Heath, president of the SMMT, is understood to be available to lead the society's delegation to Tokyo at the end of September, and the society has made clear to the Japanese that it would welcome further discussions.

Previous talks have not been confined to the car imports controversy but have ranged across the whole issue of motor industry trade between the United Kingdom and Japan involving the export by Britain of components and accessories and Japan's exhaust emission regulations.

Despite the unprecedented assurances from the Tokyo Government in March that the country's share of the United Kingdom market was "confidently expected" to decline in 1978, the penetration has risen in the first seven months to 10.8 per cent from 10.6 per cent a year earlier.

Car sales have bounded by more than 40 per cent, while *the total market has grown by* 22 per cent.

Japanese industry officials stress that the restraint on shipments of cars from Japan did not being to bite until the end of April. It is now felt that their share of the market for the whole of 1978 could fall to below 9 per cent.

In the meantime, the Japanese manufacturers—caught between their responsibility to the big United Kingdom dealer networks and the need to stave off further political pressure—are reluctant to air the arguments at another meeting with the British industry.

Shipments are being monitored closely by Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, but the car makers are under no obligation to restrict sales.

Pressure for firm restrictions on Japanese car sales may increase further at the end of this month when it is expected that the home market will total 250,000—an August record.

PO peace feelers as service delays spread

By Patricia Tisdall

As peace talks start between the Post Office and officials of its engineering union this morning, disruption to postal as well as the telephone service is growing.

Business users are complaining that erratic deliveries are beginning to affect payments and invoices. The broadcasting services, which are among the Post Office's largest customers, have also been hit by 10 months of interruption in servicing, installation and repair of equipment.

Delays in the maintenance of lifts, delivery vans and other mechanical equipment have led to significant hold-ups in second class letter and parcel traffic.

According to Mr Michael Corby, director of the Mail Users Association, the indications are that the percentage of first class mail delivered the day after posting has now fallen to below 90 per cent.

The BBC which paid almost £7m to the Post Office for the use of outside broadcast lines, telephone calls and other services last year has had many radio and television programmes severely disrupted during the past two months. Hardest hit are sports programmes, live radio programmes, church services and *Any Questions*.

The Mail Users Association which is carrying out its own survey is angry at the lack of information provided by the Post Office. Throughout the dispute, it says, the corporation has taken the line that matters are "at a very delicate stage and avoided comment".



Mr Michael Corby: anger at lack of information

Mr Andrew Brode, a director of Croner Publications, which distributes reference material to around 90,000 businesses each month, said that the flow of payments from subscribers had dropped by about 10 per cent during the past six weeks.

The Post Office too has suffered a great loss of business. It has a waiting list of some 130,000 potential customers waiting for installation of new equipment.

The £50m worth of telecommunications equipment laying idle represents an annual loss of about £6.5m on interest rates calculated at 13 per cent.

Further similar losses which could be as high as £13m arise from delays in implementing the letter modernization programme.

Orme Developments Limited

In our issues of July 31 and August 1, references were made to the acquisition by Mr D. W. Sleath and Mr R. J. Mitchell of shares in Orme Developments Limited. We are glad to make it clear that both Mr Sleath and Mr Mitchell acquired their shares in 1972 under the Orme Developments Share Incentive Scheme.

At that time the shares were partly paid for and in accordance with the terms of the scheme the outstanding amount unpaid became payable on July 20, 1978. This was in no way connected with the negotiations for the sale of an interest in Orme Developments to Saint Piran which were taking place at the same time, and we apologize for, and unreservedly withdraw, any implication of insider trading.

We also apologize for substantially overstating the potential increase in the value of the shares acquired by Messrs Sleath and Mitchell under the scheme if the Comben Group's current bid succeeds. An agreed sum has been paid to Messrs Sleath and Mitchell.

Independents to sell Avia brand petrol in Britain

An international co-operative of independent oil companies is bringing a new brand of petrol to the United Kingdom which is expected to be sold at 100 service stations by the end of the year.

Test marketing of the new brand, Avia, has been carried *out successfully at five service* stations in Grimsby, Doncaster, Norwich and Cambridgeshire.

Avia was formed in Switzerland 50 years ago as a voluntary umbrella organization for independent oil groups and later spread into other European countries.

It now embraces 5,000 service stations in Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Belgium and The Netherlands.

Following thei successful test marketing, two independents—John Hudson and Co and Bell Oil Operations of Grimsby—have incorporated Avia Fuels (UK). The two companies have 90 stations, but so far only 20 have been converted to the Avia brand.

It is hoped to bring other independents into the organization which will lead to about 100 Avia stations by the year end.

Like other voluntary trade groups Avia is non profit-making but brings small businesses the advantages of big organizational buying.

easury study of Tory strategy

ine Atkinson

ersions of the public plans for the next ars are now being m inside the Treasury there is an autumn

mbodies the proposals y the present Govern- ile the other is more with the known views lic spending of the tive leadership.

ment departments e prepared for sudden witches if the Opposi- s power.

nnual spending White usually published at of the year, so much work on it has to be ring the summer and umn.

Conservatives won an election they would ertainly want to make is in the Labour ent's plans for the f the public sector.

some discussion in Treasury ministers suaded their colleagues to the planned growth cent a year in public volumes as laid down in the last White Paper. This would be pushed forward for a year in the next five-year spending review if Labour were still in office.

Any spending over and above the planned programmes would come out of the contingency reserve. This has now shrunk to £200m as a result of the many claims made on it since last January.

About half of the original £1,500m reserve fund has gone in job-creation measures and the Budget increases in child benefits and social security.

A recent cabinet decision to postpone a September increase in the cost of school meals will also be borne by the contingency fund.

The Conservatives have said that their longer term aid is to cut the public sector back to its level—in real terms—of 1977-78. This would involve loping about £4,000m net off spending.

The main areas where cuts would be implemented are in subsidies to industry and employment under the trade, industry and employment programme, and housing subsidies.

A Conservative administration would want to increase spending on defence and law and order.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, shadow Chancellor, has denied reports *that Tories have worked out in* detail an alternative public expenditure White Paper. They will not make up their minds on details until they assume office.

Some scope for paring down wastage in all programmes is expected by the Conservatives despite the fairly drastic cuts in public spending in recent years since the introduction of cash limits. They believe that the return to rapid growth in spending this year will tend to lead to more wasteful spending.

Labour ministers have been content to agree to the 2 per cent limit on spending growth, despite some fairly strong requests for more money, especially from the Department of Health and Social Security.

There appears to be little interest in long-term plans at the moment when all eyes are on a possible election.

Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, intends to have another look at the present state of work on the White Paper in September.

Mead group chief spurns $750m bid by Occidental

By Alison Mitchell

Mead Corporation, the American paper and wood products group has initially rejected a surprise bid from the United States oil company Occidental Petroleum, Mr J. W. McSwinney, chairman of *Mead, has told shareholders* that the offer of preferred stock is not in their best interests.

However, the group's investment and legal advisers are still studying the terms.

Occidental, which recently announced it was pulling out of all its refinery interests in Europe, refuses to put a value on the complex deal. Some analysts estimate it to be worth about $750m, which could make it one of the largest United States takeovers this year.

Occidental, with large North Sea interests, is offering to exchange each Mead common share for 0.28 of its preferred shares plus a $10 dividend and 0.07 of its convertible pre*ference shares, plus a $7.50* dividend.

This latter would be convertible into Occidental common shares at a premium of approximately 20 per cent more than the market value during an agreed period. Voting and liquidation powers are also included in the terms.

Occidental has said it would welcome another meeting with Mead so that a "mutually satisfactory agreement" can be arrived at quickly."

ggest gasfield has 10th birthday

Sea gas had a tenth yesterday.
gust 13, 1968, the first the Leman field, the offshore gasfield in the lowed into the Bacton g centre in Norfolk.
eld, operated by Shell ion and Production on f itself and Esso, and shares with the Ameri- co group, is still the dific offshore producer. first began on Decem- 1965, when a well was in 120 feet of water. discovered in Permian stone 6,500ft down.
e past 10 years the gas ed through a 30-inch high pressure pipeline where impurities have oved before delivery to as.

outlook for Australia

n outlook for jobs in Australian industries acturing, and building truction—is forecast by deral Department of ment and Industrial s.
alysis of job prospects in Canberra says the for the building and tion industry is bleak er an expected 2 per in interest rates for finance did not materialize. The survey forecasts another fall in employment in the financial year ending next June.

British piano challenge to Far East imports

Kemble's, Britain's largest manufacturer of pianos, has introduced two new models—the Senator, from £1,305 and the MK at £950.

Mr Robert Kemble, joint managing director, says he is confident the two new pianos will help fight off the challenge of Far East exports which have been making inroads in traditional British markets.

Marriott wins £8.5m building award

Robert Marriott, a member of the French Kier building group, has won four contracts together worth more than £8.5m. The largest, valued at £3.2m, is to build 264 dwellings at Camp Hill, Northampton, for the Northampton Development Corporation.

Other contracts are for Milton Keynes Development Corporation, Corby Development Corporation and Midland Meat Packers.

Russia and Uruguay buy UK dairy plant

Vickers-Dawson, of Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, has won orders worth £2.2m from Russia and Uruguay for dairy bottling plant.

The larger of the two contracts, worth £1.8m, was obtained through Technopromimport, the Soviet purchasing ministry, for the Leningrad Production Association for the milk industry. The second order is for Dairy Conaprole in Montevideo.

Italian nuclear group raises $15m loan

Italy's Ansaldo Meccanico Nucleare SpA of Genoa, the nuclear and thermal power engineering subsidiary of the Finmeccanica group, signed a medium-term loan agreement for $15.7m (about £8m) in London yesterday.

The seven-year Eurocurrency loan, which will support a specific export project being undertaken by Finmeccanica, was arranged and managed by Bank of Tokyo, Detroit (International) Ltd and Wells Fargo.

Laing hopes for share in £2,500m Saudi contract

By John Huxley

An Anglo-American consortium of contractors believes it is still in the running to win a contract worth up to £2,500m to build a university complex at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, although it is understood a rival French group has submitted a lower bid.

The consortium is being led by Laing Wimpey Alireza, a joint venture established in 1967. Associates are Sir Alfred McAlpine, International Teamwork, a subsidiary of Taylor Woodrow, Matthew Hall, Crown House and two American companies, Fishbach and Moore, and Howard P. Foley.

Together they offer expertise in building, and civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The contract, for which there has been strong international competition, is likely to be awarded within the next few months.

British contractors are always loath to discuss prospective contracts, but they still hope that, largely on the basis of its management proposals the group can win what would be far and away the largest British project overseas.

Laing Wimpey Alireza has completed about £100m of work *in the middle East.*

Japan aims to treble $4,000m imports surge



Mr Toshio Komoto: growth plan

Tokyo, Aug 12.—Japan's emergency import programme for the fiscal year ending next March is to be raised to $12,500m (£6,500m) from $4,000m, Mr Toshio Komoto, the International Trade and Industry Minister, told a press conference today.

Mr Komoto said the plan was *worked out at special talks* with Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, in connexion with the September 2 meeting of Cabinet economic ministers.

Both are members of the council which last month decided on the emergency imports of at least $4,000m.

Mr Komoto has previously called for emergency imports in excess of $10,000m to meet the targets pledged by Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Prime Minister, at last month's Bonn economic summit.

Mr Komoto said he agreed with Mr Miyazawa to boost the programme with additional imports of mineral products, including uranium concentrates and aircraft.

The $12,500m target would include $5,000m worth of mineral and energy resources, $900m of oil for stockpiling on idle tankers and $1,300m of aircraft for leasing abroad.

It also included $600m of plant barges for leasing, $800m of aircraft for domestic airlines, $3,500m of ships built by overseas subsidiaries of Japanese shipping lines, $100m of large medical equipment and $300m other items, including aircraft for government use.

They also agreed to apply the foreign currency lending system from the semi-official Export-Import Bank of Japan to overseas resources development projects to be undertaken by Japanese companies, Mr Komoto added.—Reuter.

In brief

Guinness buys boat companies

Arthur Guinness & Son, the brewery group, is buying two more pleasure boat companies through Upronspur, its leisure subsidiary, that will make it one of the largest operators of holiday cruisers in Europe.

Upronspur, which is part of the United Kingdom arm of the Guinness group, is paying £1.5m for F. B. Wilds, a Norfolk Broads operator with 110 boats, and Loire Line which has 20 boats operating in Burgundy.

Upronspur went into the cruise hire business first in 1974.

Memorex fails in IBM suit

San Francisco, Aug 13.—A United States District Court judge has dismissed a $918m anti-trust suit against International Business Machines brought by Memorex Corporation.

Judge Samuel Conti said he was granting IBM's motion for a directed verdict and found that "as a matter of law the record in this case cannot justify a verdict by a reasonable jury in favour of Memorex".

A long jury trial ended on July 5 with the jury deadlocked.

Memorex's action, begun in 1973, alleged that IBM tried to eliminate competition in data-processing by unfair leasing practices and predatory pricing in the sale and leasing of peripheral computer equipment.

IBM said Memorex offered no substantial evidence of unlawful pricing "regardless of any issue of market power" and "failed to offer non-speculative evidence of alleged damages".

Judge Conti said that if the case was sent back by the Court of Appeals for rehearing it should not be heard by a jury as demanded by Memorex.

Rouble upvalued

The Soviet State Bank has set a new rouble exchange rate for the United States dollar, *down from 68.30 roubles per 100* to 67.30 roubles. The rouble rate had stayed unchanged since July 12.—Reuter.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The clearing banks and the corset

This Wednesday brings the make-up day for the August banking month, the first crucial month for determining where the banks stand in relation to the banking "corset". To recap briefly, the aim of the corset is to restrict the growth in the banks' IBELS, their interest bearing eligible liabilities, or, more simply, the bulk of their interest bearing sterling deposits. The effect of this should be to restrain the expansion in bank lending and the resultant creation of new deposits that would then add to the money stock.

The general assumption remains, however, that it is going to be touch and go as to whether the banking system as a whole will be able to ease itself inside the corset in time, the problem being particularly acute for the clearing banks. The clearers do not publish their IBELS individually or collectively, but it has ben all too clear recently that their collective position has been made far from comfortable. Borrowers appear to have been switching back to their principal bankers—the full extent of this should become clearer with the publication of the full July banking figures on Thursday—either because short-term funds were becoming more difficult to obtain from other sources or because base rate related lending has been cheaper than lending geared to relatively high money market rates.

At the moment, the main point to emerge is that many of the clearers feel that it is particularly difficult to estimate just where they will stand vis-a-vis the corset come the early autumn. It may be that the recent fall in money market rates will reverse at least part of the recent switch into overdraft borrowing; it may be that the underlying demand for credit will ease off through September and October; it may be that the authorities will give the banks all the flexibility they can by further deferring special deposit recalls if necessary.

It may also be that most of the clearers are not too perturbed at the possibility of being marginally outside the corset. The initial penalties that require 5 per cent of any excess of up to 3 per cent in IBELS to be placed with the Bank in the form of Supplementary Special Deposits are anything but prohibitive. It is only above the 3 per cent excess that the penalties become unacceptably expensive.

Even so, if the situation did arise in which (by and large) the only major sector in the excess zone turned out to be the clearers, it will be interesting to see what the clearers have to say. While they do not like the corset as a control mechanism, they do at least accept that it is a better system than straight lending controls—though possibly less good than a cash ratio system for controlling the banking system. What is irking several at the moment, however, is the accusation that they are merely hoist with their own window dressing. They prefer to think that the Government has simply given too little recognition to the strength of potential credit demand this year.

Motor components

More difficult times ahead

The new "T" registration suffix, which came in at the start of August, has by all accounts prompted record levels of new car buying, and registrations for the year as a whole look well set to grow by a fifth or more to something in excess of 1.6 million. That would be the highest since 1973. The evident buoyancy is not, however, reflected in vehicle production which, on the basis of last week's provisional figures, shows a rise of barely 1½ per cent in the first seven months of this year.

The inability of home producers to satisfy home demand, and the consequent rise in market share held by importers is, of course, disturbing news for component suppliers. Hitherto they have ridden out the increase in imports' share of the market, chiefly because of a strong export performance and a buoyant replacement market, which is where the best profit margins are generally achieved. But it now looks increasingly as though the component suppliers will see a deterioration in trading conditions in the months to come.

First, it seems likely that car registrations next year will fall from this year's high level. How this might relate to production is subject always to strike action, but stockbroker Laing & Cruickshank, in an unusually bearish report, estimates that importers will again increase their share of the market, that the steady decline of world export market share held by British producers will continue further, and that vehicle production will be down by 6½ per cent. A further adverse factor is that vehicle production throughout Europe is expected to decline next year.

Meanwhile, the climate in the replacement market will also be deteriorating. In recent years many of the big component producers have set up their own wholesale distribution chains and price competition has been building up to the detriment of margins. The Price Commission's inquiry into car spare parts seems likely to restrain prices further.

Moreover, L & C argues that replacement demand will be growing much more slowly—it calculates 4 per cent in total in the three years 1978-80—because the number of home produced cars on the road which are older than four years is now actually declining. Much of the recent growth in the replacement part market has related to the fact that cars bought in the boom years of 1972 and 1973 were reaching the age where they were requiring a steady stream of new parts.

The end conclusion is that both this year and next year profits growth in the motor components sector will fall behind that of industry as a whole and that, by implication, share prices will tend to underperform the market. Those companies with big export content, which will suffer from the pound's relative strength, will be the most vulnerable unless they are significant suppliers of the motor industry in the developing world where the growth potential remains substantial compared to Europe.

International lending

The pressures on spreads

There is still far too much money chasing too few loans in international lending markets. In part that simply reflects plentiful liquidity at a time when sluggish economic activity has meant low loan demand. But it is also the result of the structural changes in international banking over the past few years which provide some of the answers as to why spreads on international loans have been driven down to today's rock-bottom levels.

For the past couple of years the big United States money-centre banks have been going through a great deal of internal reorganization so as to attack internationally. This has been mainly as a result of the restrictions on their further expansion at home, but it has also been due to the growth of the commercial paper market which has seduced many of their big multinational borrowers away. At the same time the only real area to show any worthwhile growth since the 1973-74 collapse—the Eurocurrency markets—has attracted a disproportionate amount of attention from the big European banks, including (albeit late in the day) our own British clearers.

Recent results from German and Swiss banks have underlined how difficult it has been to show any profits growth domestically, a picture mirrored by the half-yearly figures from the British clearers and, last Friday, from two of the biggest Dutch banks as well.

Faced with this, it has been the European banks that have been making the biggest push in the international market this year, and the push has had to be even greater to get the same level of profits as at home because of the strength this year of European currencies against the dollar.

In contrast the United States banks have not seen quite the same pressure on account of rising lending business at home with the surge in business activity and a mounting corporate deficit. Quite when all this will balance out in an end to the pressure on spreads is anyone's guess, especially with the Japanese banks starting to show what they are made of in the fine rates they recently granted on the Electricity Council's loan. But the big United States banks, like Bank of America and Citibank, have become increasingly reluctant to engage in loans where the spread is down to the ⅜ per cent level now common although none will admit to this publicly for fear of losing business where management fees may make it attractive or existing banking relationships could be ruptured.

The Trade Secretary returns today from an eight-day visit to China

Opening doors in Peking

Hongkong, Aug 13

I am due to arrive back in London from Peking tomorrow with one basic message from the Chinese leaders: they want to do business with Britain. But theirs is a highly competitive market and they will judge the competition on its merits.

So, on behalf of the 13 leading British businessmen I invited to join me on my visit, I have an equally simple message for British industry. The Chinese have ambitious development programmes. We must make a speedy and competitive response to the positive reception we received in China.

The backdrop to the visit was a fundamental shift in Chinese policy. Despite the continued pursuit of Chairman Mao's basic philosophy of self-reliance, the present Chinese leadership know that they need a significant element of foreign cooperation if they are to raise sufficiently rapidly the living standards of their people, one quarter of the world's population.

The signs were already there before my party rendezvoused in Hongkong. Five Chinese ministers with economic and industrial responsibilities have been to the United Kingdom in the past nine months. I was to be the third British Cabinet minister to visit China since the spring.

The Chinese have recently signed a trade agreement with the Japanese, their biggest business partner. They are developing trade links with the United States without waiting for diplomatic "normalization". The importance they attach to relations with western Europe—a view which we share—has been symbolized by the EEC-China trade agreement.

In four days of official talks in Peking we had many hours of formal meetings with Mr Li Hsien-Nien, a veteran of the long march who has been a Vice-Premier for more than twenty years and is one of the main driving forces behind their new economic strategy, our host Mr Li Ch'iang, Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Huang Hua, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and eight other economic and industrial ministers.

In addition, the businessmen and my officials penetrated beyond these top policy decision-makers to begin to discuss new ideas in more detail—as well as continuing negotiations already under way—with the leaders and technical experts of state trading organizations.

The present 10-year economic plan outlined by Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng at the Fifth National People's Congress in March this year contains no less than 120 important projects. They include: 10 large-scale iron and steel complexes, eight coal mines, 10 oil and gas fields, 30 power stations, six trunk railways and five harbours. One steelworks package ordered from Japan will cost SUS3-4 billion.





Mr Li Ch'iang (left), Minister of Foreign Trade, and Mr Huang Hua, Minister for Foreign Affairs: "We will adopt many flexible methods of financing . . . make your proposals bravely."

That indicates the potential business British industry is now chasing in China. It also underlines the importance I attached to the presence in my party of an impressive cross-section of men who could speak for many sectors of British industry. Their impact cannot be over-estimated. At each ministerial meeting they took turns to make short presentations explaining what their sectors could offer China. In this way we covered a great deal of ground.

Judging from the response, we left the Chinese leaders in no doubt about the United Kingdom's capacity to contribute to the modernization of China's obsolescent industries, our ability to design, build and equip new industries, our skills in consultancy and our experience in devising flexible financial arrangements which will help China to finance a programme that will stretch their own resources to the limit.

One key question for my party was how far the Chinese have changed their policy on finance and credit arrangements. Traditionally they have avoided taking credit, although they have occasionally accepted "deferred payments".

In recent months, however, the government has changed this policy. Although they are still to some extent feeling their way, and decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis, they will certainly accept credit. The new pragmatism is summed up in one of those pithy sayings attributed to Teng Hsiao-P'ing, senior Vice-Premier: "I don't care if the cat is white or black so long as it catches the mouse."

Our host, Mr Li Ch'iang, made it clear what the policy and its limits are: "We will respond to the conditions of international trade that have been developed over hundreds of years. We will adopt many flexible methods of financing except government-to-government loans and joint investment in China. So make your proposals bravely."

As I left Peking to visit Hsi-an and Canton, the merchant bankers and the Export Credits Guarantee Department official in the party were about to have their third meeting with Bank of China officials.

Another key question was that of compensation trading and counter purchase deals. Again, the theme from the Chinese side was flexibility. I made it clear that contracts of this kind are for businessmen not the British Government. But if both sides can do a deal—and in a complicated compensation deal three or four parties could be involved—then the British Government certainly has no objection.

A third question, especially for the businessmen making their first visit to China, was how to penetrate beyond the political decision-makers to the technical experts in the trading organizations so that they could begin to find out precisely what the Chinese want and to explain what they could offer.

Our hosts, the embassy and the old China hands in the party were all invaluable here. Proposals were put on the table at meetings with ministers. The ministers reacted to the proposals they found relevant to their requirements and follow-up meetings were quickly arranged, sometimes within hours.

Inevitably—and this applies in so many countries—the old China hands cautioned patience, persistence and a fluent interpreter. As one of them explained: "We negotiated for more than a year. But whenever we asked how many machines they wanted, the answer was always the same: 'Not less than one.' Eventually, only a few days before the contract was signed, the figure was suddenly produced—and it was considerably more than one."

It became clear during the visit that, in addition to those industrial sectors in which we have enjoyed a close relationship—especially mining and aerospace—the Chinese are now interested in our capacity to help their development plans in iron and steel, power generation, off-shore oil, chemicals and petrochemicals, railways and other industrial infrastructure sectors.

Chinese economic policy cannot, of course, be separated from their world view and their diplomatic and political strategy. Ministers repeatedly emphasized that, to pursue her goal of economic modernization, China needs peace. No one put this more forcibly than Mr Li Hsien-Nien, a Vice-Premier, in a session attended by all the members of my mission.

The motive for the Chinese decision to work with the industrialized democracies is hard-headed: a recognition that this is the best hope for providing China with the social and economic dynamism and the strategic security she needs for survival, let alone prosperity.

China is hard pressed to feed and employ her population: by the year 2000 there may be 300 million more mouths, 300 million more pairs of hands. Vice-Premier Li made the point when he said China was still "backward", a developing country which has many needs.

Like his colleagues, he was equally frank about their ambition: "We're trying to catch up and overtake you", and about the competition from other countries which want to cooperate with them on Chairman Mao's "four modernizations"—agriculture, industry, science and technology and defence.

Strategically, therefore, the new Chinese policy requires positive response from the West. As far as I am concerned this means an aggressive export campaign by British industry. My visit has helped to open doors. There is now a need for a response from industry which will need to match the commitment of the businessmen who accompanied me.

My conclusion—and this comes from some of the points made at our final debriefing session before we left Peking—is that The Chinese market for major projects must indeed be predominantly for the big companies in a few key sectors. Only they can build the industrial base on which the United Kingdom can expand trade with China. And if they associate other British companies in their efforts they will open up a market for organizations which do not have the resources to go it alone.

They must be prepared to invest the time and money to train their senior managers, technologists and technologists—backed by all the most professional audio-visual aids available—to sell themselves and their specific projects. This could involve the expense of continuous representation in Peking if the Chinese permit this.

They must be prepared to offer packages in which management and technological training is an essential part of the deal because China needs more skilled men to run advanced technological projects at maximum efficiency.

They must try to help China develop her exports which include both manufactured products and valuable raw materials. Compensation trading or counter-purchase deals are not the only way of doing business in Peking. Provided they can pay for their imports—Mao's theme of self-reliance is still fundamental to their thinking—they are prepared to be flexible about financing and credit arrangements.

It was the view of the businessmen who accompanied me that the timing of this visit was absolutely right. Right that there will be an essential element of opening up the Chinese market on a substantial scale to British goods and services.

Edmund D

The author is Secretary of State for Trade.

Unravelling the nuclear tangle

Within 18 months two "new generation" nuclear power stations should be ordered by the English and Scottish authorities, but the structure of the industry which is to build them is in disarray.

The development of nuclear power in this country over the past decade provides a sad story, characterized by indecision and late commissioning of plant. Its problems have been increased by over-ordering of total electrical generating capacity during the 1960s, which has left a dearth of work for the main boilermaking and turbine generator companies in recent years.

Reorganization of the structure of the nuclear industry is dogged by political considerations. There is an awkward mix of commercial and state-owned interests which are further complicated by questions of environmental safety and national security.

At the centre is the National Nuclear Corporation, which on June 28, 1973, became the sole nuclear power station contractor in the United Kingdom. Since then there has been no new order for a commercial station, there has been disagreement in government as to the kind of station which ought to be ordered, minds have been changed and NNC has passed five years without a main contract.

Clearly, that is no way to run an industry, but with the benefit of hindsight it is obvious that the NNC carried the seeds of its own destruction within the structure that was imposed on it.

NNC is a three-tier organization. Its shareholders are the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, which has 35 per cent, the General Electric Company, with 30 per cent, and British Nuclear Associates, a consortium of contractors, which owns the remaining 35 per cent.

GEC has a supervisory management contract with NNC and the work is done by the executive subsidiary, the National Power Company.

Lord Aldington, a deputy chairman of GEC, is chairman of the NNC board and Dr Ned Franklin, a nuclear scientist, is chief executive of the National Power Company.

Without a straightforward line of command, difficulties could have been expected: without a new unifying order from the electricity authorities they must have been made worse.

Before the NNC was set up there were four main consortia. Three were chosen by the electricity authorities to build the second generation of nuclear power stations on the advanced gas-cooled reactor system. Three different consortia produced three different technologies.

Dungeness B, which was ordered in 1966 went to the Atomic Power Company controlled by Fairey and International Combination. It will be 10 years' late and cost £225m more than the original estimate.

The Nuclear Power Group, which included Clarke Chapman and Stranhan and Henshaw, was chosen for Hinckley and Hunterston; and British Nuclear Design and Construction, which included GEC and Babcock & Wilcox, were given Hartlepool and Heysham.

When the National Power Company was formed, the Nuclear Power Group (TNPG) and British Nuclear Design went into it, but the contracts continue to be operated separately. The Nuclear Power Group, which rented a site from the UKAEA at Risley became NPC (Risley) and British Nuclear Design, which rents a site from GEC at Whetstone, became NPC (Whetstone).

On the face of it the TNPG designs were more successful, although comparisons are invidious, and it is that system which is being developed for the new generation AGRs to be ordered in 1980.

GEC, however, had become convinced that the American-designed pressure water reactor (PWR), of which 200 have already been built around the world, was the key to the future and aligned itself strongly with that technology.

Britain flirted with its own development of the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor (SGHWR) which was first chosen, then killed.

When the AGR was chosen by the Government for the two orders in 1980, with a PWR for order two years' later, GEC's management contract no longer made sense.

The contract expired at the end of last year and is being carried on month by month, but GEC wants to relinquish it.

British Nuclear Associates, which has had no rights either to votes or seats on the National Nuclear Corporation board, sees the solution to be the setting up of a normally constituted conventional company without any immediate change in shareholdings.

But movements towards a new structure have been painfully slow. Lord Aldington has been producing a report, but has become bogged down in defining the NNC's role.

That is far from easy. The National Power Company has been doing design work on the two 1980 AGRs, but so has the CEGB at its Barnwood research centre and the UKAEA at its site at Risley.

For fossil-fired stations the CEGB acts as the main contractor itself, subcontracting to the main plant manufacturers. For the AGR nuclear stations, that job has been done by NPC. But there are inevitable problems in deciding where responsibility should begin and where it should end.

The Central Electricity Generating Board has wanted to know with whom it was going to deal before deciding how contracts should be placed. Lord Aldington has wanted the role settled before the shareholdings.

Immense complications have been added by the failure to agree a merger of the boiler-making interests of Clarke Chapman and Babcock & Wilcox. Clarke Chapman has the preferred AGR technology, but its 1,200 workforce at its Gateshead works compares with 3,500 at the Renfrew plant of Babcock & Wilcox.

Clarke Chapman could have expected the work for the oil-fired Inswork Point station but it has been cancelled. It have 12 thin months of hope, charity and a p £13m of Drax work which it must keep going.

The position is little be on the turbine side, where merger between GEC's inter at C. A. Parsons which, Clarke Chapman, is now part Northern Engineering Indu tries—fell through.

If these contractors h direct shares in a Natio Nuclear Company with seats the board and votes, will it vote for themselves or act independent board members?

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Ener sees the solution in 51 per c government control. Presu ably this would involve National Enterprise Board ta ing the UKAEA stake a shares from either GEC or t British Nuclear Associate bers. Neither are likely to s but legislation, which is t only alternative, would take long.

A solution is needed quick because the plant manufa turers, and Clarke Chapm particularly, need the AG work on the shopfloor as so as possible. Clarke Chapm believes that it can do bo AGR contracts and should to contract to Babcock & Wilc So horse trading is going on.

Ordering of a PWR in 19 could start it all over again. I a PWR will need a pub inquiry and that could hold the order and cause anoth plant manufacturers' crisis.

Some decisions are needed.

Nicholas Hirs

This article appeared in th first edition of Friday, Augu 11.

Business Diary in Europe: Duty-free allowance under threat

The saga of the Aquamart, the floating supermarket, could put an end to all duty-free sales to travellers between EEC countries if the ship's owners, Channel Cruise Line, carry out their threat to take the Belgian Government to the European Court of Justice.

On July 24, the ship began a daily cruise service between Ostend and Dunkirk, the main lure for the 800 continental passengers on board being the opportunity to buy a wide range of duty-free British goodies.

However, when the passengers disembarked at Ostend, they were met by teams of Belgian customs officers who slapped on punitive rates of tax on everything bought on board bringing the prices above those charged for equivalent goods in Belgian shops.

Within 10 days, the flow of customers lining up to sail on the good ship Aquamart had declined to a trickle, and the company, amid a great show of outraged innocence, decided to cut its losses and close the service.

Despite the company's cries of "foul", and threat of legal action (about which it seems to be having some second thoughts), it appears that the Belgian customs authorities were perfectly within their rights in acting as they did.

EEC law prohibits all tax-free purchases within the Community. Traditionally, however, tax authorities have exercised a certain discretion, allowing bona fide travellers to bring in goods up to a value of £82 without paying extra tax, providing normal taxes have been paid in the country where the goods were purchased.

Whether or not duty-free sales on cross-Channel ferries or airports meet this requirement is far from clear. If the Aquamart people push the argument that because one lot of operators is breaking the law, they should be allowed to as well, the most likely outcome is a ban on all duty-free sales.

■ A poster went up in France following the Amoco Cadiz disaster showing an oil covered bird which at a distance looked like a map of Brittany.

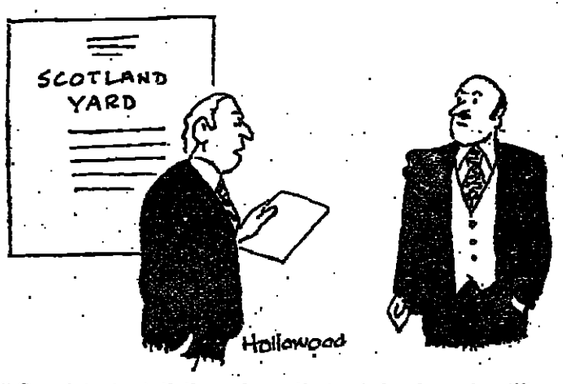
It was an appeal for funds to help clear up the mess. Before long most of the posters, at least those put up in the Paris Metro, attracted the graffiti writers. "Who says France hasn't got any oil", they scrawled.

Well, Elf Aquitaine seems to be taking the graffiti seriously. Last week it announced that it is to drill for oil off the Brittany coast. The exploratory hole will be drilled at the edge of the continental shelf some 60 miles from Finisterre.

So far three exploratory holes have been sunk off the Brittany coast but with only a slight trace of oil found. Nevertheless, it has been enough for the company to consider it worth making further soundings.

Should the bore be positive it will mean that France will have to devise new navigation channels around an oil well in one of the busiest tanker routes in the world.

Meanwhile, there are those in Brittany who say bitterly that the oil companies could do worse than sink their drills into the beaches off northern Finisterre where at a depth of only a few feet they can be certain of finding very positive traces of oil—from the Amoco Cadiz.



"Our latest statistics show that of foreign shoplifters in London those from the EEC now exceed those from Opec."

■ Doctors at Spain's social security hospitals are threatening another strike: so are municipal policemen. Taxi drivers are on strike in some cities, and other towns have had to endure long public transport strikes. Spaniards are even getting *blasé* about postal delays, hotel strikes and the French air controllers' work-to-rule.

But there is one threatened work stoppage which has thrown the nation into a tizzy, and has two ministries—the ministries of labour and culture—looking for a solution.

That is the "industrial action" threatened by Spain's professional football players, who say they will not play the opening games of the Spanish league next September unless their demands are met.

The possibility of a Sunday afternoon in September without football matches is so grim that Spain's leading trade union, the Communist Workers' Commissions, has announced that it fully backs the footballers.

It remains to be seen whether the fans will be as sympathetic, considering the colossal salaries paid in the Spanish first and second division, it is hardly a question of workers of the world uniting in solidarity with the underdog.

Although the Spanish Football Players' Association claims to be looking after the rights of all players including those in the poorly paid third division, the association's demands seem to be oriented toward bettering the lot of the leaders in the race for football fame.

The players are demanding the elimination of a standard clause in their contracts which gives the club which hires them an option to renew even if they have a better offer; the abolition of the age limit for playing in the third division; prompt payments of salaries (some clubs, particularly smaller ones, are in arrears on contract payments); and a percentage of the sale price for any player who is sold by one club to another.

Among the footballers waiting to collect overdue pay cheques is Dutch star Johann Cruyff. He wants the Barcelona Football Club to pay him 12 per cent interest on the £192,000 which the club still owes him.

Barclays Bank appears to have neither won friends nor influenced people with an advertisement which went out on local radio and Radio Luxembourg: Part of a campaign to encourage school leavers to open deposit accounts with the bank. Barclays extolled over the air the opportunity of better holidays backed by regular saving habits. But by comparing a holiday in Spain, at the top end of the scale, with two weeks' off-season camping in Wales, at the other, the bank opened Pandora's box. Enter the Welsh Tourist Board, who took exception to the nasturtiums cast on the principality and complained through the IBA. So too did the Camping Trade Association. Exit the ad.

Ross Davies

Industry in the regions

Cheltenham plans to expand

For two towns as close together as Gloucester and Cheltenham—the distance between them is only 7½ miles—to prosper and keep pace with each other's growth is unusual.

The population grew rapidly from about 3,000 in 1801 to 31,000 in 1841. Then for the next hundred years or so it increased at a much slower rate—far lower than in Gloucester or in Gloucestershire.

Between 1945 and 1961 another sudden spurt occurred, and the population is now about 87,000.

Manufacturing industries account for a smaller proportion of the workforce than in most towns of comparable size. The number of employees in factories and workshops in a recent year was 5,700, compared to 11,000 in offices.

In all there are 44 companies—more than 25 per cent of them builders' depots and scrapyards—on industrial sites in the town centre and 1.29 in the outer zones. The authorities express some concern about the limited range of manufacturing industries represented, which are mostly concerned with instrument engineering, metal goods and paper.

At present, unemployment, though slightly below the national average, runs at an uncomfortably high level, specially among young people.

Cheltenham is therefore planning further expansion. It has about 38 acres for industrial development. At an average of 40 workers per acre, these sites should theoretically support an additional 1,500 workers.

That is about equal to the increase in the total number of jobs over the past 10 years or so, though, as few major industrial firms have moved to Cheltenham in that period, the increase is due to extensions by established firms.

It is served by three major roads, the A40 to London, the A46, which links Coventry with Bath, and the A435 from Evesham to Cirencester, while the M5 passes within 3½ miles of the town centre. Road communications are, in fact, so good that the "Black and White" fleet of coaches have made Cheltenham their depot and transit station.

Rail links with London, Bristol and Birmingham are excellent, and the civil airport at Staverton, which serves both Cheltenham and Gloucester, has much charter traffic and offers customs facilities for flights to and from the Continent.

The largest industrial employer in the area, the Dowty Group.

Another major manufacturing company is Walker Crosweller which produces a range of precision valves and instruments and exports to 80 countries.

Spirax-Sarco Engineering, the world's largest manufacturer of steam traps and related equipment for the control and efficient use of steam in industrial processes.

The group, which has grown considerably in the past few years and now has operations in more than 20 countries, had a turnover in excess of £29m in 1977. At Cheltenham, to which Spirax-Sarco moved in 1937, it has expanded continuously and employs nearly 1,000 people.

Two other newcomers are Gulf Oil, which has recently made this its administrative headquarters for the whole country, and Mercantile & General Insurance.

Ralph Whitlock

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king

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ationalized industry 'profits'

r P. N. Dean

w much money should a lized industry make? erek Ezra (July 28) out that state corpora- re criticized in turn for large profits, large or even modest profits. s for someone to tell at would be an accept- inancial result for a lized industry.

it is entirely consistent cize let us say British or its large losses (lay- d disinvestment should curred sooner); British its large profits (self- ices should have been and the National Coal or its "modest" profits aking pits have not losed, insufficient has ken to reserve and thus state aid will be ry to finance expan-

d, it seems wholly salu- at the financial results orations owned by the and operating for the ain's benefit, should public interest and com-

tunately, informed pub- ussion of the national- dustries has been frus- by increasing uncer- concerning the real ic meaning of these in- reported profits and British Gas for instance le important changes in unting policies in each past three years which have depressed reported profits by hundreds of millions of pounds. This year in emulation, the Central Electricity Generating Board has slapped in an extra charge for supplementary depreciation equivalent to 40 per cent of historic cost depreciation on the feeble grounds that this is "the rate allowed in calculating net margins under the price code". After allowing for this new charge, profits are down from £129.8m last year to a "modest" £18.7m this year.

Such anomalies are the tip of an iceberg of incoherence. The accounts of nationalized industries are governed by no single set of principles. Their definitions of profit are widely divergent. The accounting terms they use have no common meaning. Last year's "modest" profit from the National Coal Board of £20m for instance was struck after £75m of government grants had been credited to profit and loss account and did not take account of £17.6m paid direct by the Government to the Redundant Mineworkers' Payments Scheme.

Similarly, British Rail's surplus of £31m. was achieved only after nine separate items of public subsidy totalling over £500m. At issue is not the principle of public subsidy in necessary cases but its treatment in striking figures of profit or loss—indeed, the very meaning of the words profit and loss.

During the same financial period the gas and electricity industries were pedalling in the opposite direction: striving hard to reduce profits by introducing new accounting policies. Thus the financial results of nationalized industries are primarily what their boards of management wish them to be. The modest profits of British Rail and the National Coal Board were in any normal financial language massive losses. The larger, but still apparently modest, published profits of the gas and electricity industries were in fact massive profits.

We must thank Sir Derek for posing the interesting question as to what level of profit a nationalized industry should make. A partial answer appears in three Government White Papers issued since 1961 with whose contents he is no doubt familiar. We should be even more grateful, however, if he and the chairmen of the other nationalized industries would tell us unambiguously and without distortion the answer to a far simpler question: what profits are nationalized industries in fact making?

Yours faithfully,

PETER N. DEAN,
Lecturer,
Department of Accountancy and Finance,
Heriot-Watt University,
31-35 Grassmarket,
Edinburgh EH1 2HT.
August 8.

king at metrication from ight angle

the Director of the tion Board

her letter Wrong on the right angle" il) Mrs Jennifer Wig- quotes some further nyths.

r scientific and indus- riends will tell her, tion does mean a great more than expressing n kilograms and length res, but it does not expressing angular s in grades. Indeed, in pular and best selling or teachers, *How to etric* (HMSO 50p) we gainst the introduction s, which are for highly ed users. *The right* 90° is used alongside ernational System of SI), which is the one ted Kingdom is adopt-

dea of the 100 second is a joke which was out some while ago. le world agrees on the n of hours and and days and there is e no case for change. field of international y changes are made to communications and not for "elegance". The second is one of the base units of SI.

Since this correspondence has moved from popular names for metric units to terrestial navigation, your readers may like to know that about 265 (over 60 per cent) of Admiralty charts for British home waters are now metric; all new and revised Ordnance Survey maps are produced in metric, and in addition to the 1:50,000 (two centimetres to one kilometre) series, which has been available for the whole of England, Scotland and Wales since 1976, metric editions of the larger scale OS maps now number 87,000 (nearly 70 per cent of the total).

Space navigation was metric from the outset; it was only the radio and television commentators who spoke of "3ths of a mile" when the astronauts referred to "one kilometre".

I am, etc,
F. LACEY,
Director,
Metrication Board,
22 Kingsway,
London WC2B 6LE.
August 1.

Flat roofs

From Mr A. W. Wren

Sir, Considering the amount of rain we receive in this country, it is surprising how difficult we seem to find it to build otherwise flat roofs that are sufficiently tilted to throw off rain water.

In bad weather sheets of stagnant water lie on most of the flat roofs one sees from the windows of high-level commuter trains in and out of London. And often the water is deep enough to persist through even the longest of dry spells.

What goes wrong? Did some paranoic water conservationist write the derivative work on flat roof construction for the average builder, or did the hapless printer perhaps misprint the minimum angle of pitch and no one has noticed it?

Perhaps the average British builder, his youth misspent in an assortment of pin-table saloons, is fearful less the admonishing "tilt" should appear in the sky above him, should he stray too far from the straight and level.

A. W. WREN,
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35 Ganghill,
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August 8.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Investors' confidence justified as De Beers raise diamond rates

When De Beers announced last Tuesday that diamond prices would be going up by 30 per cent at the next "sight" or sale on August 21, nearly everyone was caught on the hop. It had been widely believed that an increase was inevitable, but conventional wisdom held that it would be both smaller and later. Still, even as analysts were reaching for their calculators, the market was not slow to see higher earnings and the shares leapt 24p to 425p on Tuesday, bounded up another 24p the day after, and on Friday closed at 453p, up 5p.

Behind all the excitement, however, lie some very tricky problems for De Beers, and its marketing arm, the Central Selling Organization. For nine months this unique company has effectively been fighting to maintain its monopoly. Like all monopolies, De Beers has to set prices without the benefit of competitive demand. But unlike other monopolies, its product has an irrational appeal and is subject to speculative interest which makes pricing even harder.

These complications are at the heart of De Beer's difficulties. When speculative interest and hoarding became acute at the end of last year and the beginning of this, the company was forced to resort to every device at its command. It was stressed to banks that the inflated prices against which dealers were borrowing to buy stones could not be justified; dealers were simply not offered the stones they wanted; and of course a series of surcharges was imposed at sights to flush out stocks in the cutting centres.

From the point of view of regaining control of the market, the policy was successful. Surcharges also helped push the CSO's sales in the first half of this year to a record R1063.5m (633m).

Mining

More important, since the first half of 1976, there has been a steady decline in the rate at which CSO sales revenue has increased.

The trend looks even more disturbing if it is projected on the assumption of a price increase in the current half less than the announced 30 per cent. A 10 per cent rise might have brought sales of R880m, just 2 per cent more than in the same half of 1977, instead of the 16 per cent improvement now forecast.

So far as revenue is concerned, therefore, De Beers has probably extricated itself from a potentially dangerous deterioration and, assuming that demand is as strong as dealers report it to be, the latest price rise should not seriously reduce sales volume further. But by putting up prices by a record 30 per cent, De Beers has more or less admitted that the speculators were right in paying premiums on list prices of 50 per cent and above.

It is true that some of the 30 per cent increase is a currency adjustment to take account of the fall in the dollar by which diamond prices are denominated. Against this must be set last December's 17 per cent diamond price rise and the premiums which have been in force for a good part of the year—40 per cent in March, 25 per cent in May, 15 per cent in June, and 10 per cent last month. A 15 per cent price increase was also imposed in March, 1977.

What seems to have happened is that De Beers underestimated the strength of the underlying demand—which was to some extent hidden by the speculative binge—and after forcing merchants in the cutting centres, mainly Tel Aviv and Antwerp, to dispose of stocks, found that prices were still firm.

Michael Prest

Analyst foresees prices outpacing pay increases

Now that the consumer boom is in full swing some *brokers think little of it. One* is Phillips & Drew. Mr Bill Seward has just written the latest survey of household goods and he says that "the upturn has been slower to appear, weaker and less widespread than had been generally expected".

Mr Seward foresees demand continuing to grow into the first half of next year. But as the months pass Mr Seward sees consumer prices outdistancing wage increases: "the discretionary nature of the durables sectors suggests that they will be among the first casualties".

Brokers' views

By contrast, furniture is picking up after its recession and it should do better next year. Costs are reasonably steady and price increases are coming. Christie-Tyler is rated a buy along with Parker-Knoll.

The analyst does not recommend buying (or selling) any of the carpet or houseware companies he covers, but he advises us to buy Valor in domestic appliances.

Hoover recently reported poor profits and Mr Seward makes it a sell.

In this opinion he is joined by Mr Patrick Hickey and Mr John Tysoe of broker Laurie, Milbank. In the broker's latest monthly estimates, they describe the recent profits as disappointing, and think that overseas demand is likely to be poor and margins low.

Hoover also comes in for a drubbing from Mr Chris Alexander of broker L. Messel. He stresses that Hoover has now disappointed for four quarters in a row and cash resources continue to be eroded.

This analyst writes of fierce competition and erosion of margins in washing machines where imports are causing trouble. He also points out that Hoover's chief competitor in vacuum cleaners, Electrolux has been offering huge discounts and special offers across the product range.

Stock markets will not, however, be dominated by Hoover in the next week or so. If it is to be influenced by any one concern, it will be by Imperial Chemical Industries.

It has come duly under the scrutiny of Mr Peter Cartright of broker Williams de Broe Hill Chaplin.

He reminds us that the oil crisis dealt chemical industry growth a hard knock and the picture is still for sluggish profits. He projects 1978 pre-tax profits of £495m on sales of £4,710m against 1977 profits adjusting for the IMI sale of £456m on sales of £4,283m. For the seasonally strong second quarter whose figures are coming up he estimates profits at £144m.

For 1979, too, the forecast is for a further modest advance but for 1980 Mr Cartright holds out a renewed surge in world trade and economic activity.

Peter Wainwright

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev week
Alb & Wilton 7½ Deb '85-90	67	67
All Ply Hides 9½ Ln '92	73	73
All Brew. 6½ Deb '87-92	64	64
Do 7½ Ln '93-98	66	65½
Ass Bis 7½ Deb '90-95	66	66
AB Foods 6½ Ln '81-2002	21½	20
Assoc Elec 6 Deb '78-83	83	81½
Do 6½ Deb '85-91	64½	64½
BICC 7½ Deb '90-95	67	67
BLMC 6 '98-2003	38	37
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	49½	50½
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	50½	48½
BOC Int 8½ Deb '81-86	72½	72½
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	84½	84½
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	61½	61
Barclays Bank 8½ '86-95	73½	71½
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	70½	70½
Bass Char 5½ Ln '87-92	45½	45½
Do 7½ Ln '92-97	67½	66½
Do 8½ Deb '87-92	73½	73
Beecham 6½ Ln '78-83	80½	80½
Do 8½ Ln '84-89	77	77
Bibby 10½ Deb '94-99	79	79
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	62½	66
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	56½	56½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	71½	71½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	74½	74
Do 8½ '88-93	68½	68
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	70	70
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '85-87	76½	79½
Brit Shoe 7 '80-82	84½	84½
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	39½	39½
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	81½	81½
Do 8½ Ln '91-96	58½	57½
Do 7½ Ln '87-86	65½	64½
Burton Gp 9½ Ln '98-2003	71	71
Cadbury-Schweppes 8½ Ln '94-2002	66	65½
Do 9 '88-93	76	73½
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	35½	35
Do 7½ '90-95	65	62
Courage 6½ Ln 2004-09	49½	49½
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	68½	68½
Courtaulds 5½ '94-98	55½	55
Do 7½ '82-87	72½	74½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	66½	69
Debenhams 6½ 2nd Deb '86-91	57½	57½
Do 6½ Deb '86-91	60½	60½
Do 7¾ 2002-07	57½	57½
Distillers 7½ Ln '88-93	66	64½
Dunlop 6½ Deb '85-90	67	66½
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	62½	62½
English Elect 6 Deb '80-85	79	76½
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	90	90
Fisons 6½ 2nd Deb '84-89	65½	65½
Callaher 6 Ln '85-86	75½	75½
GEC 7½ '87-92	66½	66½
Do 7½ '88-93	65½	67½
Gen Acc 7½ '92-97	65½	65½
Glaxo 7½ '85-95	33	32½
Glynwed 10½ Ln '94-99	85	85½
Gus 5½ Ln	38½	37
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	71½	71½
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	66½	65½
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '88-93	68½	68½
ICI 5½ '94-2004	46½	46
Do 7½ Ln '86-91	67½	66½
Do 8 '88-93	70	68½
Imperial Gp 4 Ln '75-80	88½	88
Do 7½ 2003-09	59½	58
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	68	68
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	61½	59½
Laporte 10½ Deb '94-99	82½	82½
Lands Sec 8½ '92-97	71½	70
Lewis's Inv Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90	65½	65½
Lucas Ind 7½ '85-88	74	74
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	64½	64½
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	86½	85
Midland Bank 10½ Ln '93-98	87½	88
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	78½	78½
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	86	87
Do 6½ Ln '85-88	66	65½
Reckitt & Col 6½ Deb '85-90	69½	69½
Reed Int 7½ Deb '90-95	64½	64½
Rugby Port Cem 6½ '83	81	80½
Salisbury (J.) 7½ Deb '87-92	67	69
Scot Newcastle 5½ Deb '78-83	76	76
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	69½	69½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	69½	69½
Smith (W. H.) 6½ Ln	58	58
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	79½	85
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	73½	75
Tate & Lyle 7½ Deb '89-94	65½	65½
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-84	55	55
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	65	65
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '88-93	72	71½
Tootal 4½ Perp Deb	34	33
Do 7½ '86-90	68½	68½
Trusthouse Ltd 7½ Deb '89-93	72	72
Tube Investment 9 Ln '89-94	71½	73½
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	69	67½
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	70½	68½
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	87½	85½
Unigate 8½ '87-92	68½	68½
Do 7½ Deb '86-91	71½	70½
Unilever 6½ Deb '85-88	75	71½
Vickers 7½ Ln '91-99	68½	65½
Do 8 Ln '90-95	65½	65½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '98-99	61	60½
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	60	60
CONVERTIBLES		
Ashwell 8 '89-94	145	145
AB Food 7½ '94-2004	205	178
BPB 7½ '89-94	161	150
Bowring C. J. 1981	175	110
Brit Petrol 8 '76-86	90	90
Britains 10½ '91-96	81	81
Grand Met 10 '91-96	75½	80½
Guest Keen 6½ 1985	84	81½
Ind and Gen 4½ '94-99	106	105
Lucas Ind 6½ 1989	125½	126
MEPC 5 '89-94	109	107
Midland Bank 7½ '83-95	85½	81½
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	98	98
Ronnee Tst 4½ '75-98	93½	93½
Stock Conv 5½ 1984	252	255
Temple Bar 5½ '85-90	96	96

* Ex Dividend.

Business appointments

Reshuffle at Braby Leslie

Mr J. S. C. Chandler is to become deputy chairman of Braby Leslie. Other management changes within the group following the death of Mr A. H. Atkinson, chief executive, include, Mr M. S. Ridout will become managing director of the group's mechanical engineering division. Mr S. G. Theunissen is made director and general manager of Auto Diesels Braby, and Mr J. R. Hill will take over as group financial director of Braby Leslie.

Mr G. J. Wilkins is now on the board of Thorn Electrical Industries as a non-executive director.

Mr Derek Newman, has joined the board of Racal Group Services as director of management services.

Mr Colin E. Dinne has become joint managing director of Revell (GB) and Revell GmbH (Germany), Mr Kurt Haubrok joint managing director of Revell (GmbH) and Mr Jack Nurland joint managing director of Revell (GB).

Mr T. J. Green has been made a director of Lombard Finishing Company, a member company of the McKechnie Group.

Mr John V. Healy, has been elected to the board of Emery Air Freight, of Connecticut, United States.

Mr John Ilsley is now director of manufacturing engineering of Pressed Steel Fisher, a division of BL Components.

Mr A. L. Eley has joined the board of Lambeth Building Society as finance director.

Mr John Newman has been made a director of Reunion Properties.

Mr P. R. Dugdale has joined the board of Aquis Securities.

Mr Frank A. Robinson has resigned the position of deputy group managing director of Hargreaves Group for health reasons. He is succeeded by Mr Robert B. Strachan. Mr Robinson remains an executive director of the Group.

NAGEMENT

Taking heart from charity returns

ancial returns published by the British Heart ion, on top of the 19 ge increase in revenue l by Oxfam a little be- ggest that there may be for commercial business s in charities.

charity organizations ed in raising their in- uring what was acknow- to be a difficult year d raisers. The Queen's Jubilee Appeal compe- individual donations, nds from industry have ueezed by the recession. British Heart Founda- il per cent rise in in- o £2.5m is particularly ive. Unlike Oxfam it chain of shops; nor, un- ome of the other charities, does it have ersonal legacies or cor- donations.

ermore, the gain in- virtually no increases in stration expenses. In- he ratio of expenditure me over the year fell 7 per cent to 13.5 per

olished in 1961 and initially by business ns, the foundation has in years relied increasingly cell structure of 17 l offices to raise funds l level. Each regional is staffed by a salaried er who in turn is respon- or the local voluntary ttees; there are about mmittees throughout the . Regional organizers, typical annual salaries tween £3,000 to £4,000, idely in age and back- from young housewives ed servicemen.

ctively, the regional and their satellite com- directly generated 3 towards the founda- income last year, or approximately a third of the total. However, as well as raising funds from a wide variety of events (including sponsored "knits" and pram races, as well as the more conventional jumble sales and collections) the committees are also valuable publicists. They are seen by the foundation as probably the area in which its greatest fund-raising potential lies and the aim is to double the numbers over the next few years.

> Like most charities and unlike many businesses, the director general has no problem in motivating staff. To gauge progress he keeps a close watch on the performance of other charities

Corporate donations, which formed the original base for the foundation's finances, have been steadily declining. Although the previous downward slide was reversed last year, the total still amounted to only £108,466. The problem, faced by other charities as well, is that many companies are not renewing their seven-year covenants and it is difficult to recruit new subscribers.

The need for publicity is a dilemma faced by all charities which rely on large numbers of individual donations. Straightforward advertising is expensive, its returns are uncertain and it can lead to adverse criticism from donors.

While the foundation now concentrates on advertisements in the classified columns of newspapers (mainly to encourage legacy and memorial donations) rather than on display advertisements, Brigadier Thursby Pelham, who took over as the foundation's director general two years ago, prefers other, even less costly forms of publicity.

An important new form of publicity which is more than self-financing has been the foundation's special events. A small department set up initially to run a foundation day at Ascot last year has been retained to coordinate a variety of sponsored national events.

Probably the best known of these is the sponsored slimming campaign which this year raised more than £45,000 with help, by way of prizes, from makers of such products as Marvel (made by Cadbury).

A more recent event, in its second year (last year's raised £13,000), is a sponsored cycling campaign. Helped by the British Cycling Federation and Friends of the Earth, as well as by a variety of holiday and other companies, the foundation is running a much more ambitious cycling programme this month. The aim is to encourage fitness as well as to raise funds.

Like most charities and unlike many businesses, the director general has no problem in motivating staff. Even though salaries have been kept scrupulously within the government's guidelines [and are also, in some cases, well below those paid by comparable organizations] there is great enthusiasm both at head office and in the regional branches.

The problem faced by all charity organizers, is in channelling the enthusiasm so that it is used to best advantage. Brigadier Thursby Pelham's task is helped by the small numbers involved—the foundation has about 60 full-time employees. Communication is frequent, informal and immediate at the London headquarters and, apart from bi-annual formal meetings, regular contact is maintained with the regional organizers.

On the expenditure side the brigadier relies on the decisions of four expert committees. The foundation funds research through professorial chairs, post-graduate education and the provision of cardiac care equipment for hospitals.

To gauge progress Brigadier Thursby Pelham keeps a close watch on the performance of other charities, even though, since each tends to be organized differently, direct comparisons are difficult. He scrutinizes his expense-to-income ratio, which he regards as a barometer of efficiency, particularly closely and finds the present figure of 13.7 per cent encouraging.

Despite this recent success, however, the foundation is far from complacent. The brigadier points out that in 1976-77 the cancer research charities raised some £16.8m between them against the foundation's (it is the only heart research charity) £1.4m. "This seems to me disproportionate when you consider that cardio-vascular disease accounts for 52 per cent of all deaths and that cancer accounts for 21 per cent", he said.

"We should, on the basis of need alone, pull in more than twice the amount raised by the four cancer research charities."

Patricia Tisdall

Avoiding the pitfalls of European mergers

companies have all too ntly found to their cost aking a push into con- l Europe is by no means le affair. The property has provided several —if painful—examples tish companies carrying expertise into Europe find that their under- g of local conditions s than complete. Others referred the lower key ch of selling through agents, but this route that the British supplier le real control over the ing effort.

third approach is to ut a partner in Europe already well established o can therefore provide pertise in local affairs the British firm lacks. This route too, has many pitfalls. Most obvious is the language barrier and the problem of communication. More difficult still is the comprehension of local trading practices and the regulations under which the continental company operates.

Finally there is the question of accountancy. Published accounts on the Continent, especially in Latin countries, bear little resemblance to their British counterparts, and without the right kind of guidance it can be difficult for a would-be British bidder to understand precisely what condition his potential partner's business is in.

Avoiding all these pitfalls is no easy matter. Embassies and local banks can provide some advice and assistance, but it is not their function to do the kind of thorough assessment that the cautious British businessman may want. Nor are merchant banks really equipped for the job.

It was to fill this gap that Lionel Barras, a former London insurance man, set up Compagnie Europeane pour le Developpment Industriel et Financiere (CEDIF) in Brussels seven years ago. Its function is to smooth the way for intra-European cross-frontier mergers.

CEDIF does not provide finance and operates only for a fee. It will provide a client with an initial survey of the industry into which he wants to move and, depending on his needs, will draft a short list of companies within the industry that might make suitable merger material.

Thereafter CEDIF will make exploratory approaches to the short-listed companies, both to find out whether they might be interested in a deal with a foreign company and to obtain management accounts which will enable it to translate the figures into terms comprehensible to the British client.

So far CEDIF has been involved with some 50 British companies interested in expansion on the Continent, and perhaps twice this total between French and German companies. In the process it has accumulated experience in the crucial business of dealing with local and national government and financial authorities.

A large part of its function, Barras contends, is simply avoiding costly mistakes for its clients.

Christopher Wilkins

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Volume of results will give shares lively time

With a heavy tranche of company and economic news this week, and short-term market opinion split between the bulls and the bears, shares should have a lively time.

On the equities side there are figures from leading stocks in several of the main sectors with "blue chip" Unilever getting things under way today by unveiling half-time results. Against an adjusted £165m last time, market men anticipate some £160-£165m, though some are pitching their forecasts as high as £170m.

Tomorrow pharmaceuticals group Smith & Nephew will be reporting its half-time figures and a rise of around a fifth is expected on the previous £7.4m, taking pre-tax profits to some £9m.

This week

On Thursday, Royal Insurance will be following Commercial Union and General Accident and unveiling its interim results. Against a previous £65.6m market men will be looking for £70-72m while in oils Shell Transport & Trading will be reporting the same day.

Problems with American accounting techniques gave the group a £280m currency loss for the first quarter. However on a comparable basis, using British methods analysts expect a second quarter pre-tax profit of £300m, only marginally up on the £286m made in the first three months. Using the American method a first quarter profit of £6m will compare with an anticipated £430m surplus.

On the economics side the week will start with trade figures today, which will undoubtedly have some influence on share prices while the provisional July retail sales index could also have some effect. On Thursday comes the money supply figures and the United Kingdom banks assets and liabilities while on Friday the retail prices index for July and the second quarter preliminary estimate of the gross domestic product will be announced.

TODAY. — **Interims**: Hallam Sleigh and Cheston, Manchester Ship Canal Company, Royal Worcester, Scottish Western Invest, Southvaal Hldgs, Unilever (2nd quarter) and Unisec. **Finals**: Caledonian Tst, and Vibroplant.

TOMORROW.—Interims: Alcan Aluminium (UK), Peter Brotherhood, Lambert Howarth Grp, Nottingham Manfrg Co, and Smith and Nephew Assc Co's. **Finals**: Ailsa Invest Tst, Capital and National Tst, Dale Electrical, Gresham Inv Tst, Louis Newmark, Press Tools, Reliance Knitwear Grp, and Wiggins Construct.

WEDNESDAY.—Interims: Barrow Hepburn (amended), Britannic Assce, Brit Aluminium, Dreamland Elect, Appliances, L. M. Ericsson (Telefonaktiebolaget), Garford-Lilley Inds, Moorside Tst, Olives Paper Mill, A. G. Stanley, Tube Inv, and F. W. Woolworth. **Finals**: Ewart New Northern, Melody Mills, Regional Prop, Stewart Nairn Grp, and J. Webb.

THURSDAY. — **Interims**: Albright and Wilson, Corah, Evode Hldgs, First Scottish American Tst, Wm Jacks (2nd qtr), Lex Service Grp, Needlers, Rea Bros, Royal Dutch Petroleum (2nd qtr), Royal Insurance, Shell Transport (2nd qtr), SKF (Aktiebolaget) (2nd qtr), Transport Dev Grp, and Woodhouse and Rixon (Hldgs). **Finals**: Danks Gowerton, A. and J. Gelfer and Norton and Wright.

FRIDAY.—Interims: Pye of Cambridge, Pye Hldgs, and Ward Hldgs. **Finals**: Goldfield of SA, Invest Co, Pifco Hldgs, and Stirling Knitting Grp.

Alison Mitchell

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6½%, up to £25,000, 7¾%, over £25,000 8¼%.

Tracking down the shipments of copper from LME warehouses

Copper stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses which, in the third week of January, were at a peak of 645,300 tonnes, had by the last week in July fallen some 167,000 tonnes to 477,950 tonnes.

Inquiries to establish where these stocks have been shipped have been made by Commodities Research Unit and are *reported on in their latest Metal Monitor* on copper.

It was found that India had been a substantial importer of wire bars this year, partly for domestic consumption because *copper production has been* held back by a lack of power, and partly because the Government is rich in foreign exchange and has decided to stockpile some copper at cheap prices.

It is thought that India has probably bought about 20,000 to 30,000 tonnes of wire bars through tenders in two months to July, of which perhaps 15,000 tonnes came, or will come, from LME warehouses.

For the same reason Taiwan has also stockpiled some copper and there have been shipments from LME warehouses to China, which last year imported 37,000 tonnes from Western countries.

Inquiries have shown that Soviet Russia has been a regular buyer of cathodes on the LME this year—the first time since 1974 that Russia has imported a significant quantity of copper from the West. CRU say it is interesting to note that the growing exports from Poland to Western Europe appear to be matched by increasing Western exports into Soviet Russia, China and Romania.

It was found that Japan has taken small quantities of cathodes from the LME. In the current fiscal year Japan will need to import about 210,000 tonnes, of which about 60,000 tonnes will have to be bought on a spot basis.

Consumers have contracted to buy 15,000 to 20,000 tonnes since March, mainly cathodes from Australia, Chile, Canada and Zambia, only a little coming directly from LME warehouses, but it is likely that some shipments from elsewhere resulted indirectly in the withdrawal of stocks from warehouses.

CRU point out that because of the strength of the yen, Japanese producers have had to drop their price to the lowest for 14 years and are believed to be losing money. But consumption has been good and smelters' stocks have fallen, so they are prepared to lose sales while waiting for what they regard as an inevitable rise in prices.

The report says that a substantial quantity of stocks have been delivered from LME warehouses to consumers in Western Europe by producers who have been unable to meet their sales commitments with their own metal, or have preferred to sell current production at better prices elsewhere.

"This has been a common practice since 1976, when the United States producer price has been well above the LME price. The difference is that now consumers, particularly in Germany, are taking delivery of metal from warehouses in Hamburg rather than simply holding or selling the warrants supplied by producers.

"Much of the fall of 52,400 tonnes in stocks held in Hamburg and Bremen between February and the end of June is probably accounted for in this way."

An important destination for shipments from LME warehouses has been the United States, says the report. Earlier in the year these were made in anticipation of a tariff; more recently, even though the small difference in prices has made arbitrage unattractive, shipments have often been made as part of a series of linked import/export deals.

CRU say that now United States producers are pricing their copper much closer to the LME price, premium prices in America have disappeared and consequently merchants report quiet business and a reduction in foreign sales into the United States may well have contributed to the fall in the LME price back to levels ruling before the invasion of Zaire.

The report discusses factors which could be taken as bearish for the copper price—resumption in Zaire, the proposal to reopen the Benguela railway, the partial clearing of the backlog of copper at Dar es Salaam and a speeding up in Zambian exports, although even in normal conditions much copper is always in transit or awaiting shipment. Nevertheless such impressions, combined with the holiday season, contribute to the complacency of copper consumers in Europe who have not bought in extra supplies to guard against supply problems later in the year.

"They know that good quality cathodes are so scarce on the LME that they command a premium of £10 over the wire bar price. They may also know that demand for semi's in the United States remains extremely strong and even in Germany it is improving.

"Most expect a higher price later in the year but are content to rely on their wide network of suppliers to see them through any problems in African or Peruvian production.

"When Sozacom [the Zaire metals marketing organization] *extends its force majeure* into September and October, even if it is at a lower rate than 50 per cent, European consumers may become more anxious to secure extra supplies."

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Commodities

Oil price rumour puts tanker trade in flurry

A summer madness caused by rumours that Arab oil producers were going to impose another oil embargo against Europe unless concessions were forthcoming from Israel at the Middle East peace meeting to be held at Camp David early next month sent the tanker market into a flurry of activity last week.

Panic chartering, as some brokers described it, sent rates shooting higher than they have been for about two years and almost every available large tanker has been fixed. The pace of the big ship market started to quicken in the latter part of the previous week when there were signs of a firmer undercurrent in trading but with no apparent cause discernible at that time.

This same source is now being claimed in some quarters as the reason for the cancellation of Christina Onassis's honeymoon and also her short visit to London last week.

Such has been the extent of fixing throughout last week that reports were circulating in the market that some owners were considering bringing tankers *out of lay up. Much of this is* possibly speculation but as one broker commented: "It all makes a nice change from the general run of the market of late."

Coming down to figures, rate for ulccs rose from worldscale 25 at the start of the week to world scale 28.625 by the end of the week. Mobil paid this latter rate for a 305,000 tonner for a trip to Europe. Other *ulcc bookings included two* by Exxon earlier in the week, both at worldscale 25.5 and also for trips to Europe. The vessels were of 315,000 and 375,000 tons. BP took a 375,000 tonner at worldscale 25.75, while *Brazilian charterer Fronape* secured a 320,000 tonner for mid-September loading at worldscale 27.5. Furthermore a 345,000 tonner was fixed privately with the rate remaining confidential, a transaction which added a little fuel to the fire.

The dry cargo market was quiet although conditions remained firm and stable. A shortage of large carriers gave some incentive to transatlantic grain and rates settled down at some $7 for a 55,000 tonner.

David Robinson

Freight report

Issue prices continue to rise and mark sector recovers

Much to the surprise of some, the Eurodollar bond market last week showed resilience and chalked up further gains under strain, equally notable was the recovery of the Deutsche mark sector after a wobbly start.

At times, it was not altogether certain that the dollar sector would be about to withstand adversity. The dollar kept plummeting on the foreign exchange markets, Eurodollar rates late in the week tried to nose upwards, and Swiss banks continued to unload paper. Moreover, there was growing uncertainty about trends in the United States, and market opinion, by no means unanimous, now favours the view that interest rates may have a bit to go before they peak.

All this was not lost on the market, so it was that the Eurodollar bonds were unable to keep up with the gains made in the domestic market across the Atlantic. Moreover, no one was quite certain that the current display of strength would be a lasting one.

While Eurodollar bonds gained perhaps ½ point during the week, bonds denominated in marks rose about 1 point in a broad advance. The shaky start and a quick return to health was reflected in the decision of Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank. First last Monday, it delayed a mark issue of UDS group (Netherlands) BV because of the poor state of the market. Then later in the week, the bank chose to go ahead with the UDS issue, which will be for DM65m to be offered on Aug 29 and due in 1983, with a 5.75 per cent coupon.

The Mark sector's strength also was reflected in the performance of a DM100m, 15-year issue of Chase Manhattan Overseas Corporation. Once viewed in the market as poor with a 6 per cent coupon, it managed to climb back to its issue price of 99 at the week-end after being off 1½ to 2.

In the dollar sector, much of the dealings were among professionals, and were characterized by short-covering in a market short of paper. No new issues were announced and as long-dated high-yield paper continued to be sought, prices moved up. For instance, the Quebec-hydro 9½ bonds of 1993 were at par ½ to ¾, up from near par a week earlier and the 8¾ EIB bonds of 1993 were up to 96½—97 from 95¾—96½. Short dates were bid up, but sellers were hard to come by.

Business was brisk at times, and dealers reported that the volume of transactions was higher than the week before. The business was two-way, and not the least among those surprised were the Swiss banks.

While the Eurodollar sector of the bond market was braving the misfortunes being experienced by the United States currency, the mark sector was thriving on this development.

This summer had gone chasing higher interest rates in the United States which had now begun to flow back. And another opinion was that one must return to the real-value concept of the sixties, which took note of inflation and dictated not simply a change of currencies, but also a move away from fixed-term investments into others, like shares.

The Swiss disenchantment with the dollar sector was also believed by some to be contributing to the quiet on the new issue front. There is a lack of involvement on their part, and they just do not want to have that much to do with new dollar issues, said one London dealer.

"The appetite for paper in stronger currencies seemed to be large. The world bank plans to issue 250m Swiss francs of 15-year, 4½ per cent bonds, priced at 100.50. Lists for the issue due to open August 15, but banking sources said the flood of orders as of now indicates the issue is already sold out. The heavy demand is attributed to foreigners, who normally are restricted to taking only 35 per cent of a new Swiss-franc issue. However, the world bank bonds are exempt from this requirement and foreigners theoretically can subscribe to all of it.

Also in the Swiss franc sector, Chase Manhattan is reported to be planning 70m franc issue with a 4 per cent coupon at par.

Euromarkets

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US STRAIGHTS ($)

	Offer price	Redptn yld
Australia 7½ 1984	94½	8.68
Australia 8¼ 1992	94½	8.95
Aust Mining 9¼ 1992	100¼	9.25
Avco 9¼ 1985	101¼	8.94
Avco 9¼ 1985	101½	9.04
Barclays 8½ 1992	96¼	9.02
Bowater 9¼ 1992	99½	9.31
British Gas 9 1981	100½	8.90
Citicorp 6¾ 1980	96½	8.54
Citicorp 7 1981	96½	8.41
CECA 8¾ 1997	95¾	9.27
DSM 8¼ 1987	96½	8.89
EIB 8½ 1988	96¾	9.04
EIB 8¾ 1993	96¼	9.24
Eurofima 8½ 1988	96¼	9.02
Fisons 8¾ 1992	94	9.64
ICI 8¼ 1987	96¾	8.78
INCO 8¼ 1984	96¼	8.93
INCO 9 1992	98	9.25
ITEL 9¼ 1988	101¼	9.55
IU O seas 8¾ 1987	96½	9.40
Light Servicos 9 1983	99	9.39
MacMillan Bloedel 9 1992	97½	9.28
Midland Int 8¾ 1992	97¼	9.10
NCB 8 1987	94½	8.94
Nat West 9 1986	101½	8.73
NZ Forest Prod 9 1986	100½	8.84
Norsk Hydro 7¾ 1982	96¾	8.90
Occidental 8½ 1985	97½	9.30
Occidental 8¾ 1987	97½	9.20
Offshore Mining 8¼ 1985	96¾	8.83
Rank Hovis 9 1992	96¾	9.44
R J Reynolds 7½ 1982	97½	8.27
Shell 8¼ 1990	95¼	8.85
SNCF 8¼ 1984	97	8.87
Sparbankernas 8¾ 1988	97¼	9.17
Sweden 7½ 1982	95¾	8.82
Sweden 8¼ 1987	95½	9.00
Tauernautobahn 8¼ 1987	98½	8.59
Walter Kidde 8½ 1985	96¾	9.17

FLOATING RATE NOTES

	Offer price	Redptn yld
Andelsbanken 8¾ 1984	98½	9.14
CCF 9 7-16 1983	100½	8.93
IBJ 8¼ 1982	99½	8.36
LTCB 7 13-16 1983	100	7.94
OKB 9 3-8 1983	100	9.38
Williams & Glyns 8 1-16 1984	99¾	8.19

CANADIAN DOLLARS

	Offer price	Redptn yld
Avco 9¾ 1982	99½	9.85
BM-RT 8¾ 1983	98¾	9.17
Ford 8¼ 1984	98	8.94
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	97¾	9.30
Rank 9½ 1982	98½	9.85
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	98½	8.04

DEUTSCHE MARKS

	Offer price	Redptn yld
CFP 6½ 1984	102¼	6.04
ICI 6¾ 1987	103	6.30
New Zealand 6¼ 1984	103¼	5.58
Phryn 6¼ 1989	100¼	6.22
Quebec Hydro 6½ 1987	100½	6.45

US & CONVERTIBLES

	Offer Price	Conv Prem
American Express 4¼ 1987	85½	33.32
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	100½	7.71
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	114½	0.36
Beecham 6¼ 1992	114¾	−1.05
Borden 6¾ 1991	108	11.39
Carnation 4 1988	80	33.20
Chevron 5 1988	134	−0.28
Eastman Kodak 4 1988	83½	35.55
Fairchild Camera 5½ 1991	95½	35.97
Ford 5 1986	86½	−1.00
Ford 6 1986	97	1.48
General Electric 4¼ 1987	83½	34.68
Gillette 4¾ 1987	78½	11.26
Gould 5 1987	128	2.40
Gulf & Western 5 1988	91	23.15
Honeywell 6 1986	89	53.67
ICI 6¾ 1987	91½	−3.10
INA 6 1997	100	8.99
Inchcape 6¾ 1993	111	Par
ITT 4½ 1987	80½	43.97
J. Ray McDermott 4¼ 1987	140	−3.25
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	160	−4.91
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	103	13.32
Nabisco 5¼ 1988	104½	124.56
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	78½	60.31
Revlon 4½ 1987	142	3.35
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	87½	16.41
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	90¼	9.81
Squibb 4¼ 1987	85	57.45
Sumitomo Elec 6 1993	159	−4.01
Texaco 4½ 1988	74	41.24
Tuco 5 1988	77½	160.50
Union Bank of Switzerland 4½ 1987	161	−5.22
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	82	37.48
Xerox Corp 5 1988	79	92.86

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
62-63 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651
The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
3,100	Airsprung Ord	62	−2	5.4	8.7	8.2
495	Airsprung 18½% CULS	198	−2	18.5	9.3	—
1,050	Armitage & Rhodes	42	—	3.3	7.8	17.9
5,377	Bardon Hill	167	+4	12.0	6.8	9.6
3,222	Deborah Ord	120	—	5.1	4.3	9.7
460	Deborah 17½% CULS	230	—	17.5	7.6	—
18,227	Frederick Parker	126	—	12.4	9.8	5.0
3,087	George Blair	145	+2	15.0	10.3	5.4
1,400	Jackson Group	56	+5	5.0	8.9	6.6
15,181	James Burrough	110	—	6.5	5.9	10.2
3,141	Robert Jenkins	308	—	29.7	9.6	5.1
4,273	Twinlock Ord	20	—	—	—	17.9
2,129	Twinlock 12% ULS	78	—	12.0	15.4	—
3,395	Unilock Holdings	78xd	−2	7.4	9.5	8.4
6,885	Walter Alexander	109	+4	7.2	6.6	6.7

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 514.8 +17.6 (3.5%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 7. Dealings End, Aug 18. § Contango Day, Aug 21. Settlement Day, Aug 30

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

H FUNDS

Stock	Price last Friday	Chge on week	Int or Div Yield	Gross Red. Yield
Exch 3½	1976-78 99½	-½	5 025	8.929
Treas 11¾	1979 101¾	+⅛	11.362	8.345
Treas 3½	1979 98½	-⅛	3.192	6.833
Exch 4¾	1977-79 96¼	-⅛	1.416	7.393
Treas 10½	1978 100⅝	-⅛	10.403	9.556
Exch 3½	1978-79 85¾	-⅛	3.657	7.143
Treas Cnv 9½	1980 99⅝	+⅛	9.062	9.557
Treas 9½	1980 99⅝	-⅛	9.578	10.000
Treas 3½	1977-80 94½	-⅛	3.726	6.928
Fund 3½	1978-80 94¼		3.570	8.704
Exch 13½	1980 109¾	-⅛	12.420	10.615
Treas 11½	1981-85 103¾	-⅛	11.398	10.654
Treas 3½	1979-81 90¼		3.871	7.656
Treas 9½	1981 97⅞	-⅛	10.006	10.286
Exch 8¼	1981 94⅞	-⅛	8.736	10.569
Exch 9½	1981 98½	-⅛	9.325	10.532
Exch 3½	1981 86¾		3.478	8.565
Exch 12¾	1983 104⅞	-⅛	12.186	10.995
Treas 8½	1980-82 93¾	-⅛	9.049	10.644
Treas 3½	1982 88¾		3.522	7.942
Treas 14½	1982 109¾		12.965	11.072
Treas 8½	1983 92¾	-⅛	8.958	10.771
Exch 9½	1983 98¾	-⅛	9.940	11.394
Exch 8¾	1983 91¾	-⅛	9.557	11.219
Exch 3½	1983 81¾		3.675	7.911
Treas 12¾	1983 102¾		11.879	11.338
Treas 9½	1983 92¾	-⅛	10.014	11.308
Exch 10½	1983 98⅝	-⅛	10.236	11.536
Fund 9½	1983-84 92¾	-⅛	8.704	9.851
Treas 9½	1984-86 89¾	-⅛	9.628	10.733
Treas 13½	1984 112¾	-⅛	12.012	10.965
Exch 12¾	1985 109¾	-⅛	12.439	12.439
Treas 9½	1984 91¾	-⅛	11.299	11.837
Treas 12½	1985 98¾	-⅛	12.316	12.359
Gas 3½	1990-85 45¾		6.611	8.644
Exch 10¾	1986 97¾	-⅛	11.362	12.157
Treas 13¼	1986 104¾	-⅛	12.896	12.466
Treas 9½	1985-88 91¾	-⅛	11.408	11.898
Treas 13¾	1996 123⅛	+⅛	13.003	12.750
Exch 13¾	1996 123⅝	-⅛	12.815	12.528
Redmptn 3½	1986-96 45¾		3.817	7.389
Treas 13½	1997 125¾	-⅛	12.618	12.537
Exch 10½	1997 97	-⅛	12.045	12.263
Treas 8¾	1997 79¾	-⅛	11.225	11.892
Exch 3½	1995-98 44	-⅛	10.888	12.724
Treas 12½	1998 125¾	-⅛	12.583	12.740
Exch 12¾	1998 99¾	-⅛	12.462	12.502
Treas 9½	1999 91¾	-⅛	11.610	12.094
Treas 10½	1999 98¾	-⅛	12.181	12.322
Fund 3½	1999-04 39¾	-⅛	9.571	10.862
Treas 8¾	2002-06 79¾	-⅛	11.811	12.027
Treas 9¾	2008-12 87¾	-⅛	11.814	11.783
Treas 7¾	2012-15 68¾	-⅛	11.908	11.995
Exch 12½	2013-17 97½	-⅛	12.485	12.495
Consols 4%		-⅛	12.266	--
War Ln 3½%		-⅛	11.525	--
Cony 3½%		-⅛	10.015	--
Treas 3%		-⅛	12.544	--
Consols 2½%		-⅛	12.096	--
Treas. 3½% Aft '75		-⅛	12.457	--

NWEALTH AND FOREIGN

ust	5¾ 77-80 84¾	-⅛	5.870	10.552
ust	5¾ 81-82 84½	-⅛	6.662	11.524
ust	6¾ 81-83 89¾	-⅛	7.588	11.359
ust	7¼ 79-83 89¾	-⅛	7.875	11.416
illiam Mixed	90	--	--	--
Africa	5¾ 77-83	-⅛	7.858	13.304
erman	4½ 1960 100	--	--	--
lungary	4½ 1924 49	--	--	--
reland	3½ 1965 81	--	--	--
amaica	6¾ 77-79 93	--	7.947	10.770
apan	'Ass' 5½ 1910 405	+13	--	--
apan	6½ 63-88 71	--	--	--
enya	6¾ 78-83 77	--	8.490	13.403
alaya	7½ 78-82 97½	--	8.580	11.632
ew	7½ 78-83 96	--	8.402	10.478
ew	7½ 85-92 87¼	--	16.902	12.387
ew	9½ 93-96 93	--	9.157	11.021
Rhod	6¾ 77-82 91¾	--	6.830	11.922
ansa	6¾ 78-81 89¾	--	8.830	11.922
enya	6½ Ass 143	--	--	--
Africa	5½ 79-81 85	--	--	--
Rhd	5½ 65-70 50	--	--	--
Rhd	6¼ 67-69 41	--	--	--
Rhd	6¾ 78-81 79	--	--	--
panish	6¾ 78-82 78¾	--	7.980	13.359
ans	3½ 1963 96½	--	--	--
ruguay	3½	--	--	--

AUTHORITIES

C C	3½ 1920 53¾	--	12.710	--
C C	3½ 1948-53 80¾	--	6.186	10.300
C C	3½ 77-81 86	--	6.391	10.929
C C	3½ 82-84 80½	-⅛	6 858	10.917
C C	3½ 85-87 70¾	--	7.878	10.935
C C	6¾ 76-78 99¾	--	6.937	9.884
C C	6¾ 78-80 89	--	8.951	10.731
C C	6¾ 80-82 85	--	10.355	12.038
C C	6¾ 80-82 84	--	10.093	11.321
C C	13¾ 1992 165	--	12.129	11.466
C C	12¾ 1993 102¾	--	12.138	11.751
C C	3½ 90-95 45	--	9.388	12.379
C C	3½ 81-86 82	--	9 388	12.379
C C	3½ 91-93 70¾	--	11.524	12.681
C C	3½ 93-98 63¾	--	10.332	12.143
eland	3½ 77-80 88¾	--	7.229	11.810
eland	6¾ 77-80 89¾	--	6 847	10.780
Ireland	6¾ 78-79 97¾	--	6 847	9.780
anden	6¾ 77-79 96¾	-⅛	6.621	9.815
Jordon	6¾ 78-81 89¾	--	7.799	11.821
ngen	6¾ 77-79 94¾	--	6.849	9.957
Hagang	6¾ 78-82 95¾	--	8.961	11.401
ndia	6¾ 76-78 99¾	--	6.773	9.614
nvergil	13¾ 1981 105	--	13.839	11.448
ist Water	3½ 32-62 28½	--	10.447	12.190
IT	6¾ 77-80 95¾	--	7.023	10.476
IT	6¾ 78-82 87¾	--	9.082	12.785
IT Elec	6¾ 81-83 81¾	--	7.958	11.990
sland	6¾ 77-79 97¾	--	5.363	9.862
wark	6¾ 83-86 78¾	--	8.755	11.057
urrey	6½ 78-80 92¾	-⅛	6.432	10.869

	Price last Friday	Chge on week	Gross div. pence	Div. yld %	P/E
st Dollar Premium	165¾	-5	(197½%).		
Conversion Factor	0.8457.				

IN STOCKS

Bayer	£54	--	158	9.9	23.1
Commerzbank	£185½	-½	45.0	2.4	20.1
Cp Fin Paris	£35½	-⅛	156	4.7	10.3
EBES	£54	+1	301	5.6	--
Ericsson	£34½	-⅛	59.1	2.4	30.9
Fiersider	111½	--	--	--	--
Granges	47½	--	--	--	--
Hoechst	127	+½	35.8	3.0	17.8
Montecatini R	14	--	--	--	--
Roberts B.S.	645	+20	29.9	4.6	16.8
Rollscn Subs fl 5	511	-10	--	--	65.9
Sena Vberg	65	--	--	--	--
Thyssen-Huette	89½	-½	20.1	3.0	16.9
Volkswagen	143½	+½	--	--	--

R STOCKS

Brascan	213½	-½	40.5	5.1	3.8
BP Canada	212½	--	--	--	--
Can Pac Ord	214½	-½	--	4.9	3.2
El Paso	43⅛	--	41.7	3.0	26.0
Exxon Corp	63½	--	--	--	--
Fluor	230½	-½	63.7	2.1	13.1
Hollinger	131½	--	--	--	--
Hud Bay Oil	132½	--	--	--	--
Husky Oil	128½	--	--	--	--
INCO	113½	--	31.7	4.0	20.1
Ind Tel	229½	--	49.2	4.7	10.2
Kaiser Alum	127½	+½	67.3	3.2	--
Massey-Ferg	138½	--	58.1	7.1	14.1
Norton Simon	115½	+1	43.7	2.8	12.4
Pacific Petrol	128	--	--	--	--
Pan Canadian	150½	--	--	--	--
Steep Rock	185	+½	--	--	--
Trans Can P	111½	--	--	--	--
US Steel	122½	--	--	--	--
White Pass	72½	--	15.9	2.2	21.0
Zapata Corp	114½	-½	15.7	3.1	43.2

AND DISCOUNTS

Alexs Discount	268	+13	21.7	8.1	6.1
Allen H & Rbsn	330	-5	35.1	8.8	7.3
Allied Irish	223	+6	31.3	9.5	7.2
Arbs Lathern	180	--	13.3	9.8	10.1
ANZ Grp	250	-5	10.9	3.8	9.6
Bank America	221½	-⅛	37.0	2.7	14.8
Bk of Ireland	415	-10	28.7	5.8	5.7
Bk Leumi Israel	15	--	0.4	2.1	13.4
Bk Lumi UK	180	--	11.2	7.0	14.3
Bk of SBW	330	+5	19.3	3.9	12.5
Bk of Scotland	293	+18	16.5	5.6	7.5
Bnks Trst NY	630½	-½	161	5.3	11.2
Barclays Bank	415	-10	29.1	7.0	6.1
Brown Shipley	280	+3	14.1	5.1	7.5
Cater Ryder	278	+5	25.6	9.2	--
Chase Man	127½	-½	114	4.1	13.4
Citicorp	121½	-½	61.6	2.8	13.2
Cltc Discount	143	--	7.0	8.3	6.2
Com Bk of Aust	217	-5	9.4	4.3	10.3
Com Bk of Syd	170	-4	7.6	4.5	--
CC De France	152½	-½	99.9	4.2	16.2
First Nat Fin	92	--	--	--	--
Fraser Anv	102	--	--	--	--
Gerrard & Nat	192	-5	12.4	8.4	5.8
Gibbs A.	47	+1	3.3	7.1	20.2
Gillett Bros	230	+2	23.2	10.1	5.7
Grindlays Hldgs	136	-4	12.1	8.8	6.1
Gubbress Prst	250	--	16.2	6.5	13.4
Hambros Ltd	217	-½	146	8.6	--
Do Ord	184	-22	14.6	7.9	8.1
Hill Samuel	190	+5	13.7	7.2	8.5
Hong K & Shang	354	+2	7.9	2.2	34.4
Jessel Toynbee	64	--	5.9	9.2	--
Joseph Ls.	210	--	12.0	5.7	10.4
Keyser Ullmann	90	-2	1.0	2.0	8.7
King & Shaxson	64	--	5.2	8.1	4.9
Kleinwort Ben	106	+4	6.2	5.8	7.9
Lloyds Bank	278	--	14.5	5.2	5.5
Mercury Secs	131	+10	5.7	4.4	6.9
Midland	214	+10	17.3	8.1	5.4
Minster Assets	62	-1	5.3	8.6	5.5
Nat of Aust	228	--	9.3	4.1	9.1
Nat com Bk Grp	78	+3	4.2	5.3	5.8
Nat W Minster	228	+23	12.3	5.4	6.0
Ottoman	147	-1½	280	6.0	10.8
Rea Bros	57	--	2.5	4.4	11.4
Royal of Can	259½	-½	71.8	3.1	23.8
Schroders	130	+10	17.3	6.1	9.4
Secombe Mar	220	--	20.2	8.2	18.1
Smith St Aubyn	86	-6	7.8	5.8	--
Standard Chart	428	-20	29.6	6.8	6.4
Union Discount	242	-7	24.0	9.9	5.8
Wintrust	72	+3	4.6	6.4	18.3

RIES AND DISTILLERIES

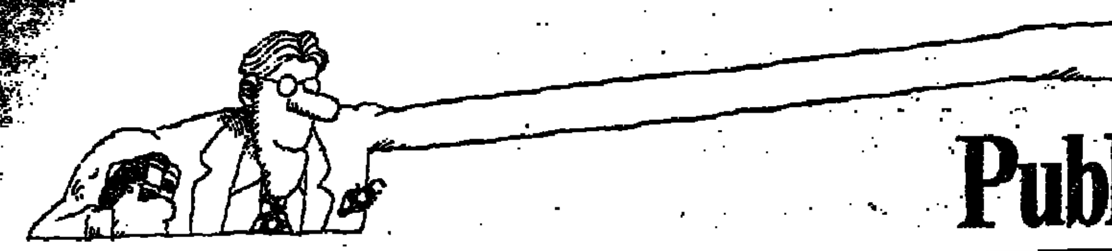
Allied	88	-2	8.7	9.9	11.8
Bass Charrington	170	+1	9.6	5.6	11.4
Bellhaven Grp	53	-3	--	--	--
Bell A.	264	-28	7.4	2.6	17.4
Boddingtons	187	+1	4.0	2.1	16.8
Brown M	95	+1	4.9	5.2	14.5
Bulmer HP Hldgs	136	+5	4.9	3.6	8.0
Burtonwood	171	+11	5.2	3.1	10.2
C of Lon Dfd	67	-1	4.8b	6.9	23.1
Devenish	192	+1	9.1	4.8	10.1
Distillers	186	-1	11.0	5.9	9.3
Greenall	135	+11	4.2	3.1	13.7
Greene King	303	+2	12.1	4.0	14.7
Guinness	166	-2	11.6	6.9	7.8
Hardys & H'sons	152	-3	10.9	6.0	12.2
Highland	148	-5	4.4	3.0	22.1
Invergordon	133	-14	2.5	1.9	12.3
Irish Distillers	160	-6	6.1	3.8	10.5
Marston	80	-2	2.9	3.6	10.0
Scot & Newcastle	72	+4	5.2	7.2	7.6
Tennent	230½	-½	41.9	3.1	14.7
SA Breweries	87½	-½	7.0	8.0	4.7
Tomatin	121	-4	4.5	3.8	15.0
Vaux	124	-6	8.1	4.8	12.9
Whitbread 'A'	192	-1	8.0	5.8	8.5
Do B	184	+2	8.0	5.7	9.0
Whitbread Inv	94	--	6.1	6.6	22.8
Wolverhampton	213	-1½	9.3	4.3	12.6

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

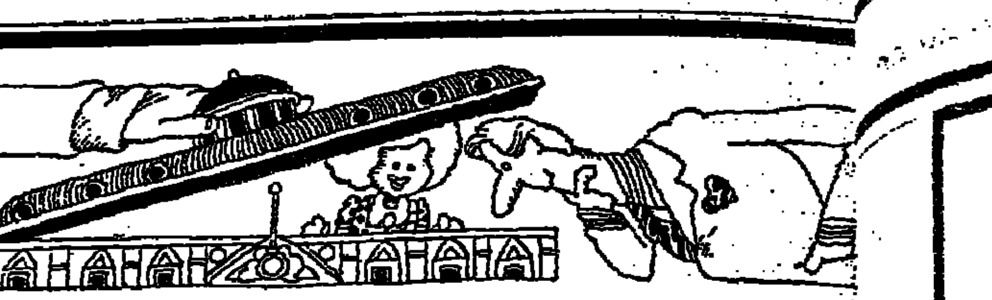
Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Chge on week	Gross div. pence	Div. yld %	P/E
118.7m	Cousin H.	210	+4	5.9	1.9	7.0
2,626,000	Countryside	47	-1	3.5	7.5	16.4
14.8m	Courts (Furn)	121	-1	5.3	4.4	7.6
14.8m	Do A NV	121	-2	5.3	4.4	7.6
225.1m	Courtaulds	319	-2	31.4	9.8	10.7
3,026,000	Courtney Pope	62	+2	3.6	5.8	8.8
8,508,000	C'wan de Groot	89	+6	3.5	3.1	4.3
5,111,000	Cowie T.	42½	-½	2.7	6.3	3.8
927,000	Crellon Hldgs	18	-1	--	--	--
9,689,000	Crest Nicholson	89	+3	5.8	6.2	10.5
58.6m	Croda Int	56	--	3.3	5.9	6.7
7,475,000	Cronite Grp	43	--	3.7	8.7	14.4
1,120,000	Cropper J.	70	--	2.3	3.2	3.5
1,228,000	Crosby Ilse	187	-4	--	--	--
70.2m	Crossley Bldg	195	-5	8.2	6.0	14.8
6,883,000	Crouch D.	102	+5	6.6	5.8	8.7
4,800,000	Crouch Grp	70	+1	4.2	5.9	12.3
11.9m	Crown House	57½	+1	5.8	10.0	8.5
1,332,000	Crowther J.	37	+2	1.8	2.6	--
2,826,000	Cum'ns En Cv	195	--	37½	3.9	--
24.2m	Dale Electric	177	+9	4.1	2.3	17.7
778.8m	Dana Corp	£23½	+⅛	69.0	2.9	--
3,104,000	Dartmouth Inv	24	+½	1.9	7.9	5.2
6,371,000	Davies & New	131	-1	11.1	8.5	20.1
1,727,000	Davis G.	90½	+1	5.8	6.5	9.8
103.7m	Davy Int	260	+5	16.8	6.0	8.1
92.8m	De Beers Ind	675	+25	44.6	6.6	12.7
801,000	Deanston Hldgs	35	--	3.3	9.1	7.8
124.2m	Debenhams	93	+5	8.1	8.7	8.9
172.0m	De La Rue	452	+30	15.2	3.4	8.4
35.7m	Decca	488	+25	16.6	3.4	14.2
95.5m	Do A	480	+20	16.6	3.5	13.7
4,299,000	Delta Metal	100	--	7.6	9.9	9.6
19.2m	De Vere Hotels	172	+7	7.1	4.1	24.9
7,550,000	Dewhirst J. J.	75	+3	3.0	2.7	8.1
1,718,000	Dewhurst Dent	17	--	1.2	--	8.6
110gm	DRG	132	-2	10.6	8.0	10.4
20.9m	Diploma Inv	200	+2	5.8	2.9	12.1
2,409,000	Dixon D	97	+19	5.6	5.8	45.2
55.4m	Dixons Photo	149	+5	3.7	2.5	6.7
630,000	Dixor	59	--	--	0.9b	1.5
78.2m	Dobson Park	117	+6	6.1	5.2	9.5
6,150,000	Dom Hldgs	82	+1	7.0	8.5	11.8
3,384,000	Dorada Hldgs	81	+1	6.9	8.6	6.8
9,611,000	Douglas & M.	95	-1	4.8	5.1	8.6
5,163,000	Dowd & Mills	70	--	6.3	12.4	--
7,415,000	Downing G. H.	246	+6	17.6	7.1	3.7
163.7m	Dowty Grp	252	+12	6.8	2.7	13.2
4,453,000	Drake & Scull	32	--	1.9	5.8	4.9
3,538,000	Dreamland Elec	33	-1	1.9	5.8	6.1
4,105,000	Dulay	37	+3	2.1	5.8	13.8
96.9m	Dunlop Hldgs	74	+1	8.0	10.8	5.5
9,634,000	Duple Int	21	+½	1.0b	4.8	8.2
30.2m	Dupont	73	+2	6.8	9.3	5.0
7,174,000	Durapipe Int	146	+4	6.2	4.2	8.3
13.6m	Dutton For	31½	+½	4.3	8.3	3.9
1,239,000	Dykes J. Hdgs	35	--	--	--	--
168.3m	E.M.I.	152	+4	14.0	9.2	8.7
8,717,000	Ebl Hldgs	238	+20	4.2	3.3	2.8
3,215,000	E Lancs Paper	59	-2	5.2	8.8	8.8
9,441,000	Eastern Prod	100	+1	8.6	8.6	9.8
35.3m	Eastwood J. B.	168	+3	5.9	4.9	7.6
16.9m	Edbro	207	--	9.6	4.6	4.4
5,823,000	Elec o Hldgs	48	+1	2.9	8.8	13.1
6,102,000	Elis	56	+1	4.5	8.1	9.2
53.5m	Electrocomps	135	+18	7.7	3.4	12.4
388,000	Electronic Mach	24	--	--	--	--
106.6m	Electronic Rent	143	+4	7.6	5.3	9.7
20.0m	Elliott B.	138	+3	8.1	5.8	4.8
6,283,000	Ellis & Everard	95	--	7.6	8.0	17.5
6,717,000	Ellis & Gold	29½	+½	2.9	9.8	12.6
627,000	Elson & Robbins	85	--	5.0	5.2	7.4
4,920,000	Elswick Hopper	152	--	9.5	6.3	5.6
49.5m	Empire Stores	282	+4	7.3	4.8	14.4
7,306,000	Energy Serv	159½	+2½	0.5	2.3	17.5
1,400,000	English J. C.	25	--	2.1	7.7	6.1
2,397,000	English & O'seas	87	--	0.9	2.7	13.4
5,088,000	English Card Cl	89	-1	4.5	5.0	7.4
1,332,000	Eng China Clays	82	+4	6.0	7.3	9.1
4,740,000	Erith & Co	102	--	8.3	8.1	12.8
16.5m	Esperanza	141	+4	9.0	6.4	5.2
2,383,000	Eucalyptus Pulp	64	-4	6.4b	10.1	2.7
141.4m	Euro Ferries	134	-5	4.2	3.2	6.4
9,734,000	Eva Industries	194	+2	7.3	7.0	4.9
6,685,000	Evode Hldgs	42	-1	1.7	4.1	6.8
6,625,000	Ever G.	45	-½	2.69	5.7	11.9
2,620,000	Excalibur	18	+1	0.8	4.3	7.1
10.2m	Exch Telegraph	116	--	5.2	7.1	10.2
15.5m	Expand Metal	79	+4½	5.6	7.3	8.7

F — H

6,790,000	FMC	67	-1	8.1	9.0	5.4
1,562,000	FPA Cons	29	+½	--	--	10.4
5,555,000	Fairbairn Lw'e	89	-1	7.6	11.9	6.1
28.3m	Fairclough Cons	74	-1	5.3b	7.2	9.7
12.7m	Fairview Est	129	+1	9.8	7.5	7.2
3,069,000	Farmer S.W.	132	-3	7.7	5.8	7.4
20.7m	Farnell Elect	325	+10	9.0	2.8	13.9
5,059,000	Fed Ld & Build	48½	-½	3.5	7.2	13.0
3,661,000	Feedex Ltd	75	+3	2.1	5.6	7.4
41.6m	Fenner J. H.	162	+5	10.3	6.5	12.1
3,063,000	Ferguson Ind.	320	-5	9.2	7.6	7.8
27.4m	Fine Art Dev	60	--	2.9	4.6	22.5
26.2m	Finlay J.	216	-1	7.6	6.5	5.5
1,860,000	Finlay Pack	71	-1	9.9	4.1	7.8
915,000	First Castle	37	--	3.0	8.1	10.3
341.3m	Firsns	380	-5	19.3	5.1	--
39.5m	Fitch Lovell	64	--	3.0	6.7	10.2
5,912,000	Fluidrive Eng	56	+3½	5.2	6.0	9.1
4,998,000	Fodens	63	-1	5.1	8.1	23
6,466,000	Fogarty E.	97	+12	3.9	2.5	6.2
9,924,000	Folkes Hcto NV	29½	+1	2.1	7.1	5.2
5,312,000	Ford M.	34	--	3.2	9.5	12.1
——	Ford Mtr BDR	185	-5	8.3	4.5	19.5
4,000,000	Formin ster	162	+14	7.9	4.9	8.3
33.0m	Forsee Min	191	--	6.9	3.6	12.1
52.3m	Foster Bros	148	-1	4.7	3.0	13.9
41.1m	Foster J.	41	--	2.3	5.6	8.2
6,788,000	Foxboro Neotronics	71	+4	5.4	7.6	6.3
620,000	Francis G. F.	49	--	3.4	13.4	7.2
5,445,000	Frances Ind.	75	+1	5.1	6.8	4.2
86.6m	Freemans Ltd	375	+11	9.0	2.4	13.7
2,625,000	French T.	70	+3	4.2	6.1	5.4
19.0m	French Kier	40	-2	2.7	6.6	7.0
6,492,000	Friedland Dugst	109	+3	4.7	4.5	7.8
25.4m	GEI Int	98	--	6.8	6.4	6.4
7,473,000	Gallfd Brindley	62	+2	5.1	8.3	6.7
1,084,000	Garford Lilley	16	-½	1.1	6.6	6.3
4,374,000	Garner Scotblair	101	-3	6.8	6.8	4.5
1,685,000	GEC	309	+33	6.1	2.0	10.9
1,775,6m	Gen Elec Rad	15	--	--	--	--
1,765,000	Gen Eng (Rad)	152	--	14.0	9.2	8.7
723.1m	Gen Mtr BDR	255	+10	21.0	4.1	24.7
76.3m	Gen Scottish "A"	98	-1	6.3	6.4	8.0
9,441,000	Gestetner Ord	100	+1	8.6	8.6	9.8
35.3m	Gestetner 4%	37	--	4.0	10.8	5.2
16.9m	Ebbro	207	--	9.6	4.6	4.4
5,823,000	Gieco Hldgs	48	+1	2.9	8.8	13.1
6,102,000	Gill & Duffus	359	+5	8.6	4.2	9.7
53.5m	Gilt Edge	77	+3	3.6	4.9	7.0
388,000	Glass Glover	26	--	1.9	7.3	7.2
519.6m	Glaxo Hldgs	615	-20	16.2	2.6	12.3
4,300,000	Gleeson M. J.	43	--	2.8	6.7	6.6
2,975,000	Glosop & W.J.	64	-2	5.7	8.9	8.7
78.3m	Glynwed	180	+3	12.4	10.4	9.7
9,606,000	Goldng & Sons	72	+1	6.2	8.3	12.8
14.5m	Gomme Hldgs	78	+4	5.0	6.4	6.7
3,656,000	Gordon & Gotch	56	--	8.0	10.0	7.7
1,200,000	Gordon L. Grp	20	--	--	--	21.7
6,396,000	Grampian Hldgs	53	-3	6.1	9.6	16.1
136.3m	Granada 'A'	217	+7	3.1	2.7	12.8
926.1m	Grand Met Ltd	110	-2	6.7	5.8	9.9
52.6m	Grattan Wilse	131	-5	8.4	6.4	10.2
17.6m	Gt Univ Stores	324	-8	12.5	3.9	12.8
773.1m	Do A	320	-8	12.5	3.9	12.6
3,669,000	Greenfield Mill	53	-3	2.7	5.2	6.9
4,375,000	Gripperroos	47	+1	3.6	7.6	5.2
429.7m	GKN	284	--	23.6	8.3	8.4
13.3m	HTV Grp	235	+12	13.2	11.5	9.5
8,896,000	Haden Carrier	115	+12	11.9	10.3	15.5
13.3m	Hagar J.	207	-1	1.0b	1.0	7.8
213.2m	Hall Eng	213	+2	6.7	3.8	10.3
26.5m	Hall M.	225	-3	10.7	4.6	9.8
4,750,000	Hanna Ltd	46	+½	2.0	2.2	8.2
14.3m	Hanimex Corp	95	+4	4.4	4.1	4.9
97.5m	Hanson Trust	165	+5	10.0	6.0	7.1
2,962,000	Hardy Furn	41	+8	0.3	0.7	--
5,867,000	Do A	37	+5	0.3	0.8	--
14.2m	Hargreaves Grp	90	+1	4.9	5.1	9.5
14.3m	Harris Sheldon	54	+3	4.5	5.3	9.1
8,650,000	Harrison T.C.	115	+5	6.2	5.4	7.3
239.7m	Harrison Cons	323	--	23.0b	6.3	10.5
7,304,000	Hartwells Grp	205	-3	10.2	9.7	3.2
456.4m	Hawker Sidd	244	+12	6.2	2.5	10.2
5,207,000	Hawkins & T'son	75	+1	6.1	5.1	4.9
1,279,000	Hawthorn L.	86	-



Public & Educational



AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Reader, $A26,842; Senior Lecturer, $A20,365-$A23,737; Lecturer, $A15,179-$A19,940. Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application form, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

University of Queensland

READER/SENIOR LECTURER (CLINICAL) IN PATHOLOGY

Applicants should hold a medical degree registrable in Queensland, and either a higher clinical qualification in anatomical pathology such as membership of a Royal College of Pathologists or a relevant doctorate. Reader applicants should have both. All applicants should have had teaching experience, and have demonstrated a capacity for carrying out significant independent research. A paraclinical loading of $A3,300 or a clinical loading of $A5,000 per annum will be payable, depending on the actual clinical responsibility undertaken.

9 October, 1978.

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applicants should have teaching and research experience in community psychology, a Ph.D. qualification, and a well established research and publication record. The successful candidate will assume major responsibility for graduate professional training in community psychology within the Master of Applied Psychology and the Ph.D. programmes offered by the Department.

2 October, 1978.

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY

Preference will be given to applicants with interest in physical geography. The successful applicant will be required to contribute to basic courses in remote sensing, cartography and statistical methods in first semester, January-June, 1979.

11 September, 1978.

Monash University, Melbourne

RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Centre of Southeast Asian Studies

Monash University is seeking an appropriately qualified person for the above-mentioned position in succession to Mr. J. A. C. Mackie who is leaving to take up the foundation Chair of Political and Social Change in the Australian National University. Applicants should be scholars of senior standing, with established research interests preferably in the fields of Indonesia and Malaysia, though applicants with expertise in other parts of Southeast Asia will be considered. The Centre co-ordinates advanced work in the Southeast Asian field undertaken by the Departments of Anthropology and Sociology, Economics, Geography, History, Indonesian and Malay, Music and Politics, and the Faculty of Education. Salary: Up to $A36,842.

30 September, 1978.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Faculty of Education

Courses are currently offered to doctoral level and range from Educational Leadership, Staff Management and Curriculum Co-ordination to Data Processing and Information Retrieval and Educational Planning. Applicants should possess a higher degree, preferably a doctorate in educational administration or allied fields of organizational psychology or sociology. Experience in school systems and in the supervision of higher degree students would be an advantage.

8 September, 1978

LECTURER IN EDUCATION, SOCIAL AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Faculty of Education

Applicants should possess a higher degree and an academic background in one or more of the social sciences, e.g. Anthropology, Economics, Politics, Sociology or Comparative Education. An interest in social aspects of language, or post-compulsory education could be an advantage. Responsibilities will include teaching in the Dip.Ed. course, in the coursework programme for the degree of Master of Educational Studies and in supervision of higher degree students.

8 September, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND ECONOMY
INNER CITY AREAS RESEARCH

Applications are invited for 2 Research Posts, a Research Associate and a Research Assistant to work on a study of the private sector housing development process.

The study has been commissioned by the Department of the Environment as part of its Inner City Areas Research programme.

The Research Associate will be expected to have had considerable experience of relevant social science research and to undertake responsibility for much of the day to day management of the project. Applicants for the post of Research Assistant should have a good degree in a relevant subject and preferably some research or other appropriate experience. In both cases familiarity with basic statistical techniques and the use of computers in social science research will be an advantage. The appointments will take effect from 1 October, 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter and will be for 2 years.

The pensionable scales of stipends for persons not ordinarily resident in college are:

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE £4,356-£5,730
RESEARCH ASSISTANT £2,956-£5,058

Further information is available on request from Dr. D. C. Nicholls, Department of Land Economy, 19 Silver Street, Cambridge, CB3 9EP, to whom applications should be sent together with a curriculum vitae and the names of 2 referees to arrive not later than 30th August, 1978.

The Open University

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS

PROFESSOR OF STATISTICS

Applications for this Chair are invited from candidates with proven ability for both teaching and research in Statistics. The successful applicant will be expected to provide leadership in the area of statistics and to take a major part in the planning and design of courses involving teaching statistical principles and techniques to a wide variety of student audiences.

The University is currently seeking to expand its research activities so that the active prosecution of both personal and collaborative research will form an important part of the professor's duties, in particular, the person appointed will be expected to encourage and stimulate the application of statistical techniques to a variety of research problems of concern to staff in the University.

Salary: Within the U.G.C. approved professorial range, minimum £8,900 plus membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme (U.S.S.).

Further particulars are available, by postcard request please, from The Recruitment Office (MB3561/1): The Open University, P.O. Box 75, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AL, or by telephone from Milton Keynes 63406: there is a 24-hour answering service on 63868.

Closing date for applications: September 11, 1978.

University of Natal

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
DURBAN

Applications are invited from suitably persons, regardless of sex, religion, race, colour or national origin, for appointment to the post of

PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Applicants should have a professional qualification in Architecture, possession of a higher degree and experience in University teaching and Research would be a strong recommendation.

The salary scale attached to the post is: R11 250 x 450-R12 600 x 600-R15 800 plus 15% per cent.

The commencing salary notch will be dependent on the qualifications and/or experience of the successful applicant. In addition, an annual vacation savings bonus is payable, subject to Treasury regulations.

Application forms, further particulars of the post and information on pension, medical aid, group insurance, staff bursary, housing loan and subsidy schemes, long leave conditions and travelling expenses on first appointment are obtainable from the Registrar, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban, with whom applications, on the prescribed form, must be lodged not later than 30th September, 1978, quoting the reference Adv. D37/78.

UNIVERSITY MARINE BIOLOGICAL STATION, MILLPORT
Isle of Cumbrae, Scotland KA28 0EG

LECTURER IN MARINE MICROBIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Marine Microbiology. Although it is hoped that the successful candidate will initiate a programme of research on the role of bacteria in the ecosystem of *sublittoral sediments*, persons with other interests are not excluded from making application.

Salary will be on the national scale for Lecturers (£3,883 to £7,308—under review) according to age, qualifications and experience.

Applications (4 copies) giving the names of 3 referees should be sent before 29 September to the Station Secretary from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the post of

DIRECTOR OF THE COMPUTER CENTRE

Applicants should hold a postgraduate degree in the field of Computer Science, and have information processing, extensive systems and programming experience in the fields of Administrative and Financial Data Processing. At least two years experience at supervisory or managerial capacity in a Computer Centre of a comparable size and experience of teaching Information. Processing subjects of training Systems and Programming staff will be prerequisite for appointment. The appointee will be expected to organise, run and develop the computing resources and services to meet the requirements of teaching, research and administration in the University; and direct the work of the Education and Manpower Computer Bureau. Salary scale: K8,232-K8,616 p.a. (£1 sterling—K1.54). The British Government may supplement salary by £5,154 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £2,568 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages; baggage allowance; superannuation; medical aid scheme; regular overseas leave; three-year contract. Detailed applications (two copies) with curriculum vitae and naming three referees to be sent to Registrar, University of Zambia, P.O. Box 2379, Lusaka, Zambia, by September 8, 1978. Applicants resident in the U.K. should send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of the South Pacific

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER IN EDUCATION

(Post 78/43). Applicants should be prepared to teach social/cultural foundations of Education courses and to provide general supervision of student teaching experience. Preference will be given to candidates with substantial experience in secondary schools/teachers colleges/departments of education, who have worked in developing countries. The successful applicant will be one of a team teaching education courses both at diploma and degree level and will also be concerned with external courses in education. Salary scale: F$7,640 to F$10,305 p.a. (£1 sterling equals F$1.62). In addition the University provides 15 per cent gratuity, superannuation contribution, appointment allowance, partly furnished accommodation at a maximum rental at present of 15 per cent of salary, this is under review, appointments will be for a contract period of three years and will be renewable by mutual agreement. Candidates should send THREE COPIES of their curriculum vitae, quoting the above post reference, with full personal particulars and names and addresses of three referees to the Registrar, the University of the South Pacific, P.O. Box 1168, Suva, Fiji, to reach him no later than 2 September 1978. Applicants resident in the U.K. should also send one copy to the Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

PROGRAMMER IN ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

Applicants for this permanent post should have an interest in both economic analysis and computer programming. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in developing and maintaining programs for teaching and research in the Department of Economics and the Department of Accounting and Management Economics. The facilities used by the departments include the University's ICL 2970, a PDP 11/45 and regional links to a CDC 7600. Salary Scale £3,189-£5,282.

Applications giving details of age, qualifications and experience should be sent to Miss I. L. Breedmore, Staffing Section, University of Southampton SO9 5NH, not later than 20 September, 1978. Please quote ref: 935/O/T.

University of Wales University College of Swansea

LECTURER

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Lecturer in Drama in the Department of English Language and Literature. Applicants should be graduates of a University department of Drama or English, with postgraduate qualifications in Theatre Arts (e.g. in production, stage management, lighting, voice or movement).

The appointment, which will date from 1 October, 1978, will be made on the Lecturer's scale up to £4,601 per annum, together with USS/USDPS benefits. Closing date for applications Friday, 25 August, 1978.

TEMPORARY LECTURER

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of English Language and Literature. Candidates should have a good first degree in English and postgraduate research experience, preferably in the field of Contemporary English Literature, i.e. 1930 to date.

The appointment, which will be for one year from 1 October, 1978, will be made on the Lecturer's Scale up to £4,601 per annum, together with USS/USDPS benefits.

Further particulars for the above posts and application forms (two copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom they should be returned by Friday, 25 August, 1978.

KIMBOLTON SCHOOL, KIMBOLTON, HUNTINGDON, CAMBS PE18 0EA

Teacher required for Art throughout the school (11-18) going co-ed. Applications with curriculum vitae and names of 2 referees to Headmaster as soon as possible.

Chelsea College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

NURSING EDUCATION RESEARCH UNIT
PROJECT OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of a Project Officer in this new Research Unit which is commissioned and financed by the Department of Health and Social Security, and which forms an integral part of the Department of Nursing Studies. The successful applicant will work with Caroline Cox, who is Director of the Unit, on a project which is jointly funded by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London and the Department of Health and Social Security. It is concerned with the evaluation of an experimental scheme for the training of ward sisters. Candidates will be expected to have experience in educational or other relevant research.

Nursing experience is useful but not essential. An ability to cooperate effectively with clinical practitioners and an understanding of the National Health Service are crucial. The post is available from the 1st September, 1978, and will be for three years in the first instance.

Salary in the range £4,110-£6,628 per annum (inclusive of £450 London Allowance). Superannuable.

Further particulars from the Personnel Officer, Chelsea College, Chelsea Manor Street, London SW3 3TW. Closing date 4th September, 1978.

The University of Manchester

DEPARTMENTS OF CHEMISTRY AND MEDICAL BIOPHYSICS

A POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

is available concerned with EXAFS studies of Biological Systems. Extended X-ray absorption fine structure (EXAFS) is rapidly becoming an important structural technique since it provides information about the environment of specific atoms within complex systems. The successful applicant will work in collaboration with Dr. C. D. Garner on the structure of certain metalloenzymes and Dr. D. W. L. Hukins on biological calcification. In addition he/she will be expected to collaborate with personnel at Warwick and Sussex Universities, EMBL Hamburg, and The Daresbury Laboratory. Research experience in physical techniques and/or computer programming would be advantageous. Initial salary not less than £3,660 p.a. Superannuable. The appointment is for a maximum of 3 years. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to Dr. C. D. Garner, The Chemistry Department, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL, not later than September 18th, 1978.

University of B[...]

DEPARTMENT [...] MECHANICAL ENGI[...]

VIBRATION RESEA[...] CRYOGENIC TEMPE[...]

Applications are inv[...] post-doctoral [...]

RESEARCH ASS[...]

to work on the abo[...] which is funded by t[...] Research Council. Th[...] is to predict the magn[...] location of the mecha[...] teresis losses which [...] unwanted heating in [...] during electrical [...] operating at cryogenic [...] tures. The first par[...] work will be to inves[...] variation of mechani[...] ing with cyclic and s[...] over a range of te[...] down to 4 K for des[...] struction materials. [...] materials include the [...] stainless steel of [...] body, the superc[...] windings, and the g[...] reinforced plastic. [...] Micro-processor contr[...] test rig will be dev[...] enable testing to be c[...] over extended peri[...] results being stored o[...] logger. Several indus[...] cerns will be associ[...] this work and the [...] applicant will be ex[...] maintain and devel[...] relationships.

The applicant should [...] Ph.D. degree or equi[...] dustrial research e[...] and should have spec[...] at least one of the [...] fields. The post is [...] years, starting on 1st [...] 1978, although this [...] somewhat flexible. T[...] *salary will be up to £*[...] annum, depending on [...] experience (scale [...] review).

A curriculum vitae [...] names of two referee[...] be sent to: Dr. R. D[...] Department of Mecha[...] gineering, University o[...] Queen's Building, [...] Walk, Bristol, BS8 1T[...]

University of Mala[...] Polytechnic

Applications are inv[...] the post of

SENIOR LECTU[...] LECTURER IN BU[...] STUDIES

Applicants should [...] least a good honours [...] from a recognised in[...] and/or professional q[...] tions with relevant tea[...] commercial experien[...] higher degree would [...] advantage. For a [...] Lectureship appointmen[...] administrative experie[...] be an advantage. A[...] should be capable of o[...] least two of the follow[...] jects at degree and/or [...] level: Economics, Accou[...] Business Administration [...] and Financial Accou[...] Salary scales: Lecturer [...] K6,600 p.a.; Senior [...] K6,500-K8,000 p.a. (£[...] ling—K1.57). The Briti[...] ernment may supplemen[...] in range £3,460-£4,1[...] (sterling) for [...] appointee and £2,340 [...] p.a. (sterling) for [...] appointee (reviewed [...] and normally free of [...] and provide children's [...] tion allowances and [...] visit passages. If no [...] Government suppleme[...] available, the Universi[...] pay an addition of [...] K1,320-K1,656 p.a. f[...] turer and between [...] K1,690 p.a. for Senior [...] (taxable in Malawi). [...] passages; superan[...] scheme; gratuity 15 per [...] 35 per cent; biennial [...] leave; housing and [...] allowances. Detailed [...] cations (two copies) [...] curriculum vitae and [...] three referees to be [...] Registrar, University [...] Malawi, P.O. Box 278, [...] Malawi, by Septembe[...] 1978. Applicants resid[...] U.K. should send one [...] Inter-University Council [...] 91, Tottenham Court [...] London W1P 0DT. [...] details may be obtaine[...] either address.

University College of Wales, Bangor

DEPARTMENT OF MU[...]

PIANIST

Applications are invite[...] the post of Resident Pia[...] the Department of Music.

Candidates must have a [...] professional knowledge [...] Chamber and Solo reper[...] as well as being exper[...] piano teachers.

Salary will be on the [...] £3,660-£5,178 per annum[...]

Applications (two co[...] giving details of qualific[...] and experience together [...] the names and address[...] three referees, should be [...] to the Assistant Registrar [...] sonnel), University Colle[...] North Wales, Bangor, Gw[...] LL57 2DG, from whom f[...] particulars may be obtaine[...]

Closing date for applica[...] 2nd October, 1978.

The University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY

LECTURESHIPS

Applications invited for a permanent lectureship in economic history, a temporary lectureship in economic history for a period of two years and a permanent lectureship in social history. For the permanent lectureship in economic history preference will be given to candidates specializing in nineteenth and twentieth century Britain or Europe. For the temporary lectureship preference may be given to a specialist in early modern British economic history or in American economic history. For the lectureship in social history preference will be given to candidates interested in European as well as British history since 1700. The temporary appointment will take effect from 1st October or as soon as possible thereafter, the permanent appointments at the earliest practicable date.

Salary scale: £3,883 to £7,754 per annum.

Applications (6 copies) giving details of age, qualifications, experience and research interests, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by 15 September 1978 to the Registrar, The University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University College London

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer from 1 October, 1978, for one year in the first instance. In addition to the normal range of undergraduate mechanical engineering courses the department has strong maritime interests, offering undergraduate options in the mechanics of marine vehicles and marine engineering and three postgraduate courses in Naval Architecture, Ocean Engineering and Marine Engineering. Applicants should have a good honours degree in mechanical engineering and preferably some relevant industrial experience. Salary within the range £3,684 to £6,058 plus London Allowance (under review): USS. Applications, giving names of two referees, to Assistant Secretary (Personnel) (T), University College London, Gower St., WC1E 6BT. Closing date 1 September, 1978.

The Open University

EDITOR

PUBLISHING DIVISION
(TO WORK IN THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES)

We are seeking an experienced editor to work in the Faculty of Social Sciences to edit teaching texts. The Faculty offers courses in five disciplines: Economics; Geography; Government; Psychology; and Sociology; at foundation, second and third levels.

The Open University provides *an interesting and stimulating* environment in which to work. Benefits include six weeks' holiday, disturbance allowance and assistance with removal expenses, and membership of the Universities' Superannuation Scheme.

The post is tenured, and an appointment will be made on the Grade 1A scale: minimum salary at age 26 is £4,130 with a maximum of £6,178 per annum, according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant.

Application forms and further particulars are available, by postcard request please, from The Recruitment Office (MH680/2), The Open University, P.O. Box 75, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AL, or telephone Milton Keynes 63868 (24-hour answering service).

Closing date for applications: 1st September, 1978.

University of Glasgow

LECTURESHIP IN PATHOLOGICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

WESTERN INFIRMARY, GLASGOW

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Pathological Biochemistry at the Western Infirmary, Glasgow. The main teaching duties will be to the fourth year medical course in Pathological Biochemistry and the possession of a medical qualification would be advantageous. Salary will be fixed according to placement on the University scale for clinical teachers (£4,259 to £7,455 per annum, under review) or non-clinical teachers (£3,660 to £7,308 per annum, under review).

Further information is available from the Secretary of the University Court (Room 18), The University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, to whom applications (12 copies) giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be made by 15th September, 1978.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 4221E.

University of London

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

LECTURESHIP IN ARCHAEOLOGY

QUANTITATIVE METHODS

Duties will include teaching quantitative methods to and organising computer facilities for archaeology students. Applicants should have a first or upper second-class degree in Mathematics, Computer Science or a related subject, research experience and some practical experience in archaeology. Familiarity with computer programming and statistical analysis is essential.

The post is available from October 1, 1978, and salary will be on the scale £4,333 x 16 increments to £8,204 including £450 London Allowance.

Applications, giving qualifications, titles of publications and names of three referees should reach the Registrar, Institute of Archaeology, 31-34, Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY, by September 11, 1978.

University of London

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH

Applications are invited from members of the University and teachers in Schools of the University for grants from the Central Research Fund to assist specific projects of research and for the provision of special materials and apparatus. Grants are not made for normal maintenance. Applications must next be received not later than 15 September, 1978. Forms of application and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the Central Research Fund, University of London, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU.

University of Leicester

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

LECTURER IN GEOCHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Geochemistry, tenable from January 1, 1979, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should also have interests in silicate mineralogy.

Salary according to qualifications and experience on scale £3,660-£7,308 plus anomaly adjustment payments with superannuation benefits.

Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Leicester LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent by September 4, 1978, quoting reference LGE8T.

University of Glasgow

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

RESEARCH POST IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Research Post in economics within the department of Social and Economic Research. The appointment will commence on 1st October, 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter, and will extend until 30th September, 1981. The initial salary will be in the range £3,425 to £4,130 per annum on Salary Scale 1A.

The successful applicant will work on a research project on manufacturing and service employment in inner city areas, funded by the Department of the environment as part of the programme of Research into inner city problems in Britain. Applicants should hold a good honours degree in Economics or Economics with Geography and should have postgraduate research experience. The successful applicant will be required to contribute to the Universities Superannuation Scheme.

Applications (three copies) should be lodged, not later than 25th August, 1978, with Professor L. C. Hunter, department of Social and Economic Research, Glasgow University, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

In reply, please quote Ref. No. 4165/1E.

University of Hong Kong

LECTURESHIP IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a new post of Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering with reference to the teaching of Engineering Design and/or Engineer in Society. A prerequisite is a good honours degree and M.I. Mech.E. with five years relevant postgraduate industrial experience.

Annual salary (superannuable) is: HK$59,340 by 4,020 to 67,380 BAR 71,400 by 4,020 to 79,440 by 3,960 to 99,240. (£1 equals HK$9.00 approx.).

Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

Closing date for applications is 19 September 1978.

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP

in the DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS with effect from 1st January, 1979, or as soon as it is convenient for the successful candidate to take up his or her duties. The Department is particularly anxious to hear from those with teaching and research interests in macro-economics and the economics of less-developed countries. Salary range: £3,660-£7,308.

Applications (two copies), together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 11th September 1978. Please quote reference 1580.

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for the post of

DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL RECREATION

in the DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. Stipend related to the professorial salary range. Duties to commence on 1st January, 1979 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applications (two copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 11th September, 1978. Please quote reference 1576.

Royal Holloway College

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Required for one year from October, 1978, to work with Professor M. R. C. McDowell on Conflict Games. Preference will be given to candidates having a background in Operational Research applied to Decision Making, or in Experimental Psychology. Salary on the scale £3,384-£5,283, together with London allowance and U.S.S. Further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer (T).

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for the post of

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

for a fixed term of three years in the Department of Civil and Structural Engineering to work on an S.R.C. sponsored research project on the Fatigue of Welded High Tensile Steel Reinforcement for Concrete Members, suitable for Civil or *Mechanical Engineer or Metallurgist*.

Salary within Research and Analogous Staff Range IA: £3,660—£4,601 p.a. Duties to commence 1st October, 1978.

Applications (3 copies), together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL.

Further information can be obtained by writing or telephoning D. M. Porter of the Civil and Structural Engineering Department on 44211, extension 7009.

Closing date 18th September 1978. Please quote reference 1579.

University of Queensland

AUSTRALIA

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN COAL GEOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Research Fellow in Coal Geology to assist in establishing a new facility at the Department of Geology and Mineralogy. The Fellow will be required to teach and to initiate a vigorous research programme and should be interested in coal petrology or in modelling studies on the formation and development of coal.

Queensland, now the largest producer of coal in Australia, has very substantial opencast coking coal mines and extensive proven reserves. The scope for research is virtually unique.

The appointment will be for two full years and carries a salary in the range of $A14,984 to $A23,432. Applications with curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent to the Staff Officer, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Brisbane, 4067, Queensland, Australia. Closing date September 30, 1978. Quote reference no. 27878.

Applicants are themselves required to arrange that their referees submit reports directly to the Staff Officer by the closing date.

The University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant for one year on an MRC funded project investigating the role of the sleep states in the consolidation of memories, in human subjects.

Preference will be given to candidates with post-graduate experience of psycho-physiological techniques and the EEG.

Salary scale IB £3,384—£4,883 (with Ph.D. scale IA £3,883—£6,555) per annum.

Applications, giving details of age, qualifications, experience and research interests, together with the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to Dr. J. A. C. Empson, Department of Psychology, The University of Hull, Hull HU6 7RX from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The University of Manchester

ASSISTANT MANAGER OF STUDENT FLATS

Applications are invited for this post. The ideal candidate will possess appropriate experience and management skills, have a University degree or be studying for a professional qualification and hold a current driving licence. The appointee will be assistant to the manager of student flats who is responsible to the Bursar of the University for the day to day management of a group of self-catering student flats. Salary range £3,199-£5,082 p.a. Particulars and application forms (returnable by August 31) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 204/78/T.

LUCY CAVENDISH COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

The Trustees intend shortly to appoint a Bursar, who will have general responsibility for the financial affairs of the College. The post may be taken up at a mutually convenient date after 31 December, 1978. A part-time appointment may be considered. For particulars apply to: The Chairman of Trustees, Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge.

TEACHER, ALGERIA. Suit female. For Construction Site. Approx. £7,500+. Belle Staff Agy., 4 Marylebone High St., W.1. 935 0751.

The University of Manchester

ASSISTANT RESEARCH CONSULTANCY OFFICER

Applications are invited for this new post from suitably qualified persons with an engineering or scientific background and experience in industry, commerce or an academic institution. The main functions of the Research Consultancy Service are (a) to maintain an information service related to the research interests in the University which could be of help to industry and commerce, (b) to advise members of the University staff on consultancies, patents and the exploitation of technology, (c) to promote the extra-mural use of the research skills and special knowledge in the University.

Salary in accordance with the University Administrative salary structure within Grade IA, £3,189 to £6,178 per annum, or Grade II, £5,954 to £7,308 per annum according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation.

Particulars and application forms (returnable by September 7) from The Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL.

Quote reference 194/78/T.

University of Warwick

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

MANPOWER RESEARCH GROUP

Applications are invited for this post in the Centre for Industrial Economic and Business Research. The Group is undertaking research into the operation of modelling of the labour market, financed by the Manpower Services Commission, and recently published its first assessment: Britain's Medium-term Employment Prospects. Candidates should have a good economics degree, preferably at postgraduate level, with an interest in labour economics and working knowledge of econometric techniques. Salary according to experience will be either in the Research Range IB scale: £3,189-£4,601 p.a. or the Research Range IA scale: £3,660-£6,178 p.a. (both under review). The appointment will be tenable from October 1, 1978, for up to three years in the first instance. Application forms and further particulars from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, CV4 7AL, quoting ref. no. 1/4A/78. Closing date for receipt of applications September 4, 1978.

University of Cambridge

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN INFRARED LASER SPECTROSCOPY

Applications are invited for an S.R.C. Postdoctoral Research Assistantship to work on high resolution infrared spectroscopy of free radicals and other transient gaseous molecules using a tunable diode laser.

The post is tenable for two years commencing October 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter at a starting salary on a scale commencing at £4,130 (at age 26).

Preference will be given to candidates not over 28 years of age. Applicants with experience in infrared, free radical or laser spectroscopy or related fields should send a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to Dr. P. B. Davies, Department of Physical Chemistry, Lensfield Rd., Cambridge, CB2 1EP.

Queen Mary College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

RESEARCH FELLOW IN BIOCHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for an S.R.C.-supported RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP for work with Professor V. Moses on the characterization and properties of a multi-enzyme complex capable of glycolytic activity isolated from Escherichia coli. Tenure for 1 year from 1 October, or as soon as possible thereafter, with possibility of extension to 3 years. Initial salary in range (under review) £4,134 to £4,605 p.a. (including London allowance). Please apply by letter, giving age, qualifications and names of 2 referees, to The Registrar, (T) Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

HAMBURG AND LONDON

Established vocational training language school requires teacher of English and elementary Commerce from Sept./Oct. Teaching certificate, TEFL qualification and experience in the field preferred. Basic German useful. Write with details and snapshot:

For Germany:
Hamburg Fremdsprachen-Schule
Georgsplatz 6
2000 Hamburg 1

For London:
Holborn Language Centre,
Management House,
Parker St.,
London, WC2

The University of Manchester

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

AN S.R.C. POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

is available (to be filled before October 1978 if possible) concerned with "Spectroscopic Studies of Metal-Metal Bonding Interactions". The successful applicant will work in collaboration with Dr. C. D. Garner and Dr. I. H. Hillier using a suitable combination of photoelectron, X-ray fluorescence (including stimulation by synchrotron radiation), liquid helium single-crystal electronic and other spectroscopic techniques. He/She will be expected to interact with the research currently under way *concerned with preparative and* theoretical aspects of metal-metal bonding. Research experience in instrumentation and/or Chemical Physics would be advantageous. Initial salary not less than £3,660 p.a. Superannuable. The appointment is for a maximum of two years. Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent to Dr. C. D. Garner or Dr. I. H. Hillier, The Chemistry Department, The University, Manchester M13 9PL, as soon as possible.

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited for a

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

In the DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING SCIENCE to work on a project supported by the SRC concerned with the strength and stiffness of timber joints and involving the mechanical testing of timber joints and members. Applicants should *have a good honours degree in* Building Technology, Civil Engineering, Structural Engineering or similar appropriate qualification.

The appointment which will be for three years, commencing 1st October, 1978, will be on Grade IB of the national salary structure for research and analogous staff on scale £3,189-£3,660 per annum, with a commencing salary of £3,189 per annum. Superannuation benefit.

Written applications naming two referees and (quoting R32/78) should be forwarded to Mr. Edwin N. Morris, Department of Architecture and Building Science, Architecture Building, 131 Rottenrow, Glasgow, G4 0NG, from whom further information can be obtained.

University of Exeter

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from persons holding a good honours degree in one of the social sciences to assist on an evaluation research programme in connection with "Just the Job" for which a Research Fellow will be appointed. This is an experimental approach to youth employment operated by the National Extension College in association with Westward Television and funded by the Manpower Services Commission.

Tenure of post: one year, commencing as soon as possible.

Salary: £3,189 p.a.

Further details available from Professor R. A. B. Leaper, Department of Sociology, Amory Building, Rennes Drive, Exeter, to whom applications should be sent by 29 August 1978.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY AT ATHENS

Applications are invited for the Post of Assistant Director of the School, which should reach the Secretary of the London Office, British School at Athens, 31-34 Gordon Square, WC1H 0PY, by 9th September, 1978, together with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees. Short-listed applicants may be asked to attend for interview in London on about 19th September. It is hoped that the candidate appointed will take up post by 1st December, 1978. Appointment is initially for 3 years. Salary as appropriate in the University Lecturer Scale.

The University of Manchester

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS

Applications invited for posts in the John Rylands University Library of Manchester. Salary range £3,660 to £7,308 p.a. Superannuation. Good Honours degree essential; research experience and/or library qualifications additional recommendations. Particulars and application forms (returnable by August 31st) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref. 201/78/T.

Eastern Arts Association

requires a

LITERATURE OFFICER

Salary: £4,245 to £4,632 (under review).

Further details from, Eastern Arts Association, 30 Station Road, Cambridge, CB1 2JH.

Closing date: 15th September 1978

Nottingham University Health Centre

CRIPPS HEALTH CENTRE

A PHYSICIAN

of either sex is required for Nottingham University Health Service which provides a comprehensive medical service for the University community: both Students, in whom a special interest is essential, and Staff. The service is housed in the specially built Cripps Health Centre where there are full ancillary staff, in-patient beds and a Dental Unit. There is direct access to X-Rays, Laboratory facilities and Consultant advice. The post offers opportunities for research, and an interest in Occupational Health is desirable though not essential. The salary will be on the Clinical (£4,259-£7,960) or Senior Clinical (£7,594-£8,596) Lectureship scale (under review).

Candidates would be welcome to visit the Cripps Health Centre by special arrangement with Dr. S. E. Finlay, telephone Nottingham 51654. It is hoped that the successful applicant will take up the appointment as soon as possible. Application forms and further details from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, returnable not later than September 15, 1978. Ref. No. 625.

University College London

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND ASTRONOMY

The Science Research Council has established a Collaborative Computational Project for the study of Continuum States of Atoms and Molecules.

A RESEARCH ASSISTANT

will be appointed for up to 3 years to work on the computation of the asymptotic forms of the continuum state solutions. This work will be mainly at University College, London, under the general supervision of Professor M. J. Seaton, F.R.S., but will also involve close collaboration with the Theory and Computation Group at the SRC Daresbury Laboratory. Applicants should have a good knowledge of the theory of functions of complex variables and experience in computation. Salary on the national scale for Research Assistants 1A in the range £3,684 plus London Allowance to £4,611 plus £450 London Allowance on the current salary scale, from 1st October, 1977. Superannuation under U.S.S.

Applications should be made to Professor M. J. Seaton, (T) Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts. AL5 2JQ

SENIOR PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC OFFICER

to assist in the supervision of work in the Soils and Plant Nutrition Department, especially of projects dealing with soil fertility and soil nutrient status.

Qualifications should include a good basic training in chemistry, and wide experience and a distinguished record in soil chemistry and plant nutrition.

Appointment in the grade of Senior Principal Scientific Officer on scale rising by two annual increments from £10,043 to £11,300 p.a. Non-contributory superannuation.

Apply in writing to the Secretary giving names and addresses of two referees and quoting Ref. 562 by 14th September, 1978. Further details on request.

Queen Mary College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

COMPUTER ASSISTED TEACHING UNIT

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a two-year appointment as MANAGER of the Unit. Candidates should be honours graduates in Computer Science, Engineering or Science subjects with experience in programming and operating systems development, preferably in relation to interactive multi-access systems utilising graphical display. High level languages used are FORTRAN and BASIC. Duties include supervision of the Unit, based upon a PDP-11/40 multi-access system and, in collaboration with academic staff, development and documentation of teaching packages in Engineering Science. Salary scale £4,134-£6,628 p.a. including London Allowance. Application forms and further details available from Dr. P. R. Smith, C.A.T.U., Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

University of Durham

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited from graduates with appropriate qualifications for the post of *Research Assistant in Economics* for two years from 1 October, 1978.

Salary on the scale £3,189 to £4,601 per annum plus superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP, to whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 7 September, 1978.

GRADUATES needed for September term to teach physics and maths in Tunbridge Wells. 0892 30836.

University of Manchester

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS IN MOLECULAR BEAM SCATTERING

Applications are invited for two post-doctoral research assistantships supported by *S.R.C. in the research group of* Professor R. Grice, to study (a) molecular beam reactive scattering or (b) molecular beam studies of reactions of aeronomic importance. The work involves the measurement of reactive scattering with universal molecular beam machines employing mass spectrometric detection and time-of-flight analysis. Experience in reaction kinetics and vacuum technology would be an advantage. Initial salaries up to £4,130 p.a. and £4,365 p.a. respectively with appointments for one year in the first instance. Superannuable. Applications (no forms) to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL enclosing a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees. Closing date September 4th. Quote Ref. 200/78/1.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER (COMPUTING)

Applications are invited for this recently created post which requires someone with software expertise to provide and develop the system resources for our PDP-11 machines, the maintenance of documentation and system software and the provision of advice and assistance on programming problems would also be important duties. The Department has a multi-access PDP-11/34 machine running RT-11 and UNIX, and satellite GT-40 and LSI-11 machines for laboratory applications. Candidates should have a degree in an appropriate discipline and have experience in scientific and laboratory computing.

Salary will be on the scale 1B, £3,189 to £4,601 p.a. (under review) according to age, qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham. Forms of application should be returned by September 4th, 1978. Ref. No. 624.

University of Exeter

RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited from persons holding a higher degree in social administration or an allied subject to work on an evaluation research programme in connexion with "Just the Job". This is an experimental approach to youth employment operated by the National Extension College in association with Westward Television and funded by the Manpower Services Commission.

Tenure of post: one year, commencing as soon as possible.

Salary within a range £3,660 to £4,130 p.a., dependent upon age, experience and qualifications.

Further details available from Professor R. A. B. Leaper, Department of Sociology, Amory Building, Rennes Drive, Exeter, to whom applications should be sent by 25 August 1978.

ESTABLISHED NORTH LONDON Tutorial College seeks experienced graduate Tutors to teach to "O" and "A" level in a variety of arts and pure science subjects. There will be one full time appointment for the academic year 1978/9 for a teacher of economics and politics and a number of posts in arts and pure science subjects which will be initially part-time, age no bar and salaries by arrangement. Please apply in writing, giving details of experience and of subjects offered to Beaumont and Cox, 19 Fitzjohns Avenue, London, N.W.3.

ITALY.—Direct Method English teachers required ASAP. Well-educated, bright, enthusiastic. Tel.: 883 1396.

GENERAL VACANCIES

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CITIZENS ADVICE BUREAUX

The Information Department of the National Association Citizens Advice Bureaux provides an information service to Citizens Advice Bureaux in the U.K. Two vacancies for Administrative Assistants have arisen within the department.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

The person appointed would be responsible for all administrative work in connection with the sale of the Information Servi[...] to agencies other than Citizens Advice Bureaux; servicing Advisory Group to the Information Department and working clos[...] with other staff members as well as routine duties.

Previous administrative or secretarial experience advantage.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO SENIOR INFORMATION OFFICER

The person appointed would work to the Senior Informati[...] Officer servicing and assisting the five Information Officers [...] their work; negotiating with publishers to supply reference boo[...] to bureaux and journals and newspapers to the Department. [...] experience is necessary, as training will be given.

Salaries: £2,510-£3,687 + 133 London Weighting, L.V.s, [...] weeks' annual leave, superannuation scheme.

Further details and application forms from The Administrator, NACAB, 110, Drury Lane, London, WC2B 4SW.

Citizens Advice Bureau

Closing date 21st August, 1978.

THE TIMES

SCOTTISH OFFICE

An opportunity has arisen for a Sales Representat[...] to be based in Edinburgh.

Media selling experience is essential, as is a go[...] *knowledge of the Scottish Media and Agency sce[...]* Applicants should hold a clean driving licence. T[...] main qualities looked for will be the ability to deal w[...] Clients and Advertising Agencies at Senior level, s[...] motivation and proven ability in the successful develo[...] ment of a sales territory.

The successful applicant will be supplied with a compa[...] car, and where necessary, will be relocated to Edinburg[...] Salary negotiable according to age and experience.

Please write giving full details of career and experienc[...] to date to:—

Mr. Nibbs Davis, Advertisement Sales Controller, Th[...] Times Newspaper Limited, P.O. Box 7, Gray's Inn Roa[...] New Printing House Square, London W.C.1.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS

requires a

DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY

for its headquarters in London to assist in the development of the Federation's work. Some travelling. Salary range £4,383-£5,497 plus £133 London weighting (under review). Further particulars and application form from the Administrator, National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HU, 01-636 4066. Closing date 31st August.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

General Vacancies

THE
[SCO]TTISH BALLET
applications for the post of
[MUS]IC DIRECTOR

[po]sition, which is a [new] appointment, carries [resp]onsibility of organis[ing and] implementing the [compan]y's musical require[ments as] well as conducting [perf]ormances through[out the] year. The salary is [by negot]iation.

[Applica]tions in writing to:
[The Administ]rator,
[S]cottish [Bal]let,
West [...] Street,
[Glas]gow
[...]9EE

EDITOR

Weidenfeld & Nicolson need an Editor to work on a wide range of books within the Academic Department. The job requires at least one year's experience in dealing with all aspects of handling manuscripts from interception to production. Please write fully and in confidence to: Michael Pantin (Personnel Officer), 11 St. John's Hill, S.W.11.

CLASSICAL MUSIC AT YOUR FINGER TIPS

An elegantly appointed classical record shop in E.C.3 requires knowledgeable Manager. Generous staff benefits, discounts, suitable salary available.

Ring Audrey Burgin at HENRY STAVE, 01-437 4153

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Experienced in management and commercial operations, overseas essential. Some travel to Middle East involved.

Salary negotiable according to age and experience, plus commission. Company car offered.

Please telephone CYPAL International Ltd., 01-493 3614.

This is an equal opportunities advertisement.

DRIVER 25 PLUS to join young residential staff aided by volunteers, at holiday centre for physically disabled, near Redhill, Surrey. Suit someone seeking non-routine job. £32 p w. plus free board and lodging. Telephone: 01-636 5886.

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[AU]STRALIA AND
[NE]W ZEALAND

[Ra]dio Doctor Service has several attractive [posts] in Australia for Medical Officers in [General] Practice. Holiday [or] other position in New [Zealand]. Earnings range from [...] $500-$600 per [week]. [So]me posts have accommodation and extra incentives.

[For deta]ils, please write to [...] JAN CARSLAKE [PUB]LIC RELATIONS [RADIO DO]CTOR SERVICE LTD. [...]Y Road, Luton, Beds.

[FLOW]E SHOP STAFF

[...]d shop staff. Age 25-[...] working knowledge essential. Please tele[phone ...]03 35922 for appli[catio]n if above conditions

PORTFOLIO MANAGER [...]g stock brokers, 3 years [...]tate Client Dept., and [...]t office knowledge. 21-[...] class salary and prospects. Garden Appointments, 5 Fleet St., EC4. 353

[...] **LIAISON** assistant. [£...]1 to £2900 p.a. Stella [B]ureau (Agency), 110 [...].C.2. 836 6644.

TRANSLATOR [...]D, mother-tongue Are[...] [...]act Interlingua Transla[...] [...]est Row 2101.

G.C.E. results ? We[...] [...]nings in Business and [...] for "O" and "A" [...]ing: W. Rigler, Covent [...] Appts., 53 Fleet St., [...]3 7696.

CHAUFFEUR (M/F) for 5 car businessman. [...]ek, hours 10 a.m.-7 [...] [ge]nerous salary. Rolls [ex]perience and highest [...] required. Ring Claudia [...] 7305.

DESIGNER for new pro[...] —Non sec. appts. [...] flower shop requires [pe]rson: experience not [...] excellent prospects. [...]86 4500.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

COOK GENERAL

for house in Kensington, 2-3 adults in family. Live-in post with bedroom, sitting room, bath, kitchenette, and good salary and free time. The applicant will be required to cook an evening meal and Sunday lunch, and to undertake general household duties.

499 3622

BELGIUM. Nanny/Mother's help wanted for Army Officers family. 3 boys, 6, 4 and 1yr. To start immediately till Christmas or later. Attractive farmhouse, garden, chance to learn French. Tel. Polegate (03212) 3056.

AU PAIR BUREAU, Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad with Social Travel Club facilities at 87 Regent St. W.1. 930 4757 and 523 Oxford St., W.1. 408 1013.

NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS. Lots of super jobs, Marylebone Nursing Service, 74 Marylebone Lane, W.1. 486 1053. No charges.

DAILY DOMESTIC Helps available. 3 months guarantee. Belgravia Staff Bureau, 584 4343.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

LIVE IN NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP

Wanted by 2 London based journalists for 4 month old Daisy. Must be completely flexible and absolutely adore babies. Own room, colour TV, use of own bathroom, etc. Plenty of free time and good salary. References essential.

Telephone Mrs Wallace
767 2730

COUPLE REQUIRED

As Rolls Chauffeur, Man Friday, with wife, experienced Cook, for chairman's family, country home and business base nr. Bristol. Would suit younger couple, under 45 yrs., with no children.

Cottage provided.
£4,500 p.a.
Write Box
2185 K, The Times.

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER/COOK

(Male or Female)

Required to completely take charge of modern house in Highgate for business man living alone. Salary neg. Age immaterial but references essential.

Please ring Jo Richards
353 8135 between 10 a.m. & 5.30 p.m.

NANNIES FOR IRAN

Two experienced Nannies, one with teaching experience, for two families. One for boy 3 years and one for girl 5 years and boy 3 years. Excellent salaries and conditions. Previous Nanny recommends. Interviews London now. References essential.

Tel. 01-584 9323
KNIGHTSBRIDGE NANNIES
5 Beauchamp Place, SW3

Required to cook

at Chatsworth, two young people who are prepared to take days off separately. Must be really interested in all types of cooking.

Apply the Comptroller, Chatsworth, Bakewell, Derbyshire, or tel. Baslow 2204.

MAYOR'S CHAUFFEUR/EUSE. Rolls-Royce, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council. Contact: Joan Maguire, Epsom 26252, ext. 212.

ROME.—Required by professional family, no children, outskirts Rome, cook/handyman or woman. Other help kept. References. Box 2150 K The Times.

Property

Overseas Property

ESHER

Early 18th century Cottage

Small charming early 18th century timber clad cottage (Historic Interest Grade III) sympathetically but expensively modernized, small walled sunny back garden, front garden leads directly on to common/golf course, excellent for loving couple and ideal for commuters.

£27,000 freehold

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01-940 5576

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Delightful Kent flint house, 2/3 reception, 5 bed., 2 bath., c.h. 2½ secluded acres, including woodland easily maintained. £37,500 o.v.n.o. for rapid sale.

Tel: Bow Green (0732) 883041 (anytime)

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Birchington. Delightfully modernised Cottage. 2-3 beds. Large Studio. Gas central heating, double glazing (damp course). Bathroom. 2 w.c.'s. Kitchen. Beautiful secluded garden. 2 mins. from sea, 6 miles hoverport. Freehold £21,500. Tel: Birchington (0843) 43581 (after 6 p.m.).

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Three-bedroomed bungalow in approx. 1½ acres. 270ft river frontage with mooring.

Offers over £100,000

TEL MAIDENHEAD 26522

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Attractive, comfortable flat with sunny balcony. Ideally centrally situated, however peaceful surroundings. 1 double bedroom, lounge, kitchenette, bathroom (with shower). Gas fire central heating. Excellent decorative order. 89 year lease. Quick sale £20,000 o.n.o.

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London & Suburban property

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In S.W.1/3/7 and W.1 areas 4 bedroomed, 2 bathroomed flats and houses required for purchase by ready-made market. Competative prices offered. For the best service and maximum price for your property contact immediately.

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Mayfair, London W1
Telex 299153

RICHMOND HILL

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Tel : 940 6348

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. — One of the most outstanding houses to come on the market: 4 recept. rooms, 7 beds., 5 bath., 2 clks., staff bed. and bath.; newly dec. and fitted to highest standard. 65-yr. lease; £500,000.—Birchain & Co., 408 1677.

London Flats

UNFURNISHED FLATS. Grosvenor Square. 2 Super flats in prestige block. (1) Ground floor garden view, 2 double beds, 2 recept., 2 bath., cloakroom, £185 p.w., incl. service charge, excluding rates. (2) Third floor, 3 double beds, 2 huge recept., 2 baths., American kitchen plus maid's quarters, 2 rooms, bathroom. Rent, £500 p.w., incl. service charge, excluding rates. Aylesford and Co. Tel. 351 2383.

CHELSEA.—Charming Regency corner-terrace cottage, overlooking St. Luke's Gdns. 6/7 rooms, tidy yard and garden. Completely repaired and redecorated. F.H. £62,500.—352 3771.

KENSINGTON, W.8—2 rooms, k. and b. 92 years. £24,500. 730 1332 or 948 4324.

W.8.—Large garden floor flat, prime mansion block. 6 rooms, kit., plus 2 bath, £43,950. No agents, no offers. 236 7980 day.

LAND FOR SALE

BRAY.—Building plot, approx. 1/3 acre. 75ft river frontage. Offers over £25,000. Tel.: Maidenhead 26522.

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G.C.E. DEGREE and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus.—W. Milligan, M.A., Dept. AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel.: 0865 54231. 24 hours.

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COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

TAISHO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Notice to E.D.R. Holders

(One Depositary Share comprising 10 Ordinary Shares of Yen50 each) Hambros Bank Limited announce that COUPON NUMBER 4 representing 8-12ths of the dividend due on the underlying shares for the year ended 31st March, 1978, may be presented for payment at the rate of U.S.$0.19 per Depositary Share less Japanese taxes as applicable and COUPON NUMBER 5 representing 4-12ths of the dividend due on the underlying shares for the year ended 31st March, 1978, may be presented for payment at the rate of U.S.$0.095 per Depositary Share less Japanese taxes as applicable, in the usual manner at their Stock Office Counter, 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2 or at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, Luxembourg Ville, Luxembourg.

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HAMBROS BANK LIMITED.
14th August, 1978.

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Sports coupe 1965

Tel. 582 9389

MG MIDGET 1500. R registration. Colour green. 14,000 miles. Immaculate condition. £1825. Tel. 0277 235489.

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DAIMLER 4.2 coupe, auto. 1977. Regency red black cloth, black vinyl roof, radio, 1 owner, 9,000 miles, mint condition. £9,250. St John's Wood Motors. 722 9731.

NEW FIAT 127 1050 cc. SALOONS. Special offer on these models and 5 per cent H.P. available. Choice of colours.—Phone Normans. 01-622 0042.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

1975 (N) ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Shadow. Seychelles blue. Service history. £30,500.—Mumfords (Official Distributors), Marsh Mills, Plymouth. (0752) 60126.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

MOTOR CARS

RANGE ROVER 1977

Finished in Sahara Dust. One private owner. Fitted power assisted steering. Nylon fabric trim and head restraints.

Under 6,000 miles.
Excellent condition throughout.
Only £8,995
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Tel: Ferndown (0202) 872213

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White. Aug., 1974, N reg. 37,000 miles. I owner. Excellent condition. Power steering, tinted glass, tow bar, radio, coach line. Privately owned and serviced from new.

£6,500

Please telephone Staines 53110

MERCEDES 350 SE

1974 (N Reg). Byzantine gold, tan interior. Electric sunroof, central locking, stereo radio/cassette. 54,000 miles. Immaculate condition. Maintained regardless of cost.

£7,750, private sale.

Telephone 01-734 5111 (Mrs. Aston) during office hours.

Porsche 911T

1970. Pristine condition. Signal yellow, black trim. Only 46,000 miles. Stereo radio, heated rear window, new tyres. MoT 1 yr. New heat exchangers.

£4,250

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Rare B.M.W.
3.0 Estate Car

Red with grey velour trim. P.A.S. 12 months' tax. [...] Excellent condition.

£3,600 o.n.o.

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1947 Rover 10. Stored for two years. Complete car. Black and Silver/Brown leather trim. Reg. LPH 18. A good investment for £700.

Please telephone 253 3943

Rover 3500 SD1

'R' reg. (March '77). Yellow with Webasto sun roof. Electric windows, radio, etc. Automatic. Tax Oct. '78. 32,000 miles.

£5,750

01-242 2744 (office).

MERCEDES 350 SLC 1973

Automatic. Finished metallic, blue beige upholstery, sunshine roof, radio, low mileage.

£8,750

Tel. 01-730 0833 Extn. 41

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1975

Silver/Red. 28,000 mls.
Stereo. £3,950.
Tel. 235 1083

BENTLEY S3 1963

Sage Green, overhauled, excellent condition.

M.o.T. March '78.
Offers over £6,500.
Tel. 0844 291 385

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

SOUTHERN AFRICA'S future directly affects yours. Speakers: Patrick Wall, M.C., V.R.D., M.P.; Pastor Musa, ex-terrorist, now Christian worker in Rhodesia's war zone, and others. Caxton Hall, 13th September, 7.15 p.m. Tickets 20p from Christian League of Southern Africa, Box 8959, London, WC1V 6XX.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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Experienced Estate Manager and wife with practical knowledge of all aspects of estate and home management, entertaining, land reclamation, butchery, sport and other related skills, seek a satisfactory *management position either in* the U.K. or overseas.

CALL MELVYN SMITH ON 734 9728.

Able & Willing Agy.,
31 Beak St., W.1.

FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE and French Secretary with high standard of English, seek challenging employment in an English firm based in the South of France. References supplied. Reply to Mr. & Mrs. Vieu, 16, Rue du Docteur, Escat 13006 Marseille, France.

20-YEAR-OLD SWISS seeks part-time work as houseboy or similar.—Box 2133 K, The Times.

TRILINGUAL SECRETARY, German and French, qualified. Training included six months business experience in Vienna.—579 5573.

OXFORD UNDERGRAD (Male), seeks challenging work. Home/Abroad. Phone Mackintosh, 589 5560 day/748 6766 (eves.).

FLAT SHARING

GIRL, EARLY 20s, share very well appointed house with 3 other young people. Own room, washbasin. W.6 quiet cul de sac close to river, easy access Tube, buses. £55 p.c.m. excl. 01-748 2376.

KENSINGTON, W.14.—Bed.-sit., £16 p.w. inc. Quiet male, early 20s, non-smoker. 602 1071.

LADY, working in legal field, seeks accommodation (flat share) in London. Box 2364 K, The Times.

W.8.—Opposite park, girl, own room, £22.50 incl. 937 6739.

PROF. PERSON share comfortable flat, Highgate. Own room. £20 p.w. Ring: Penny: work, 639 8144, ex. 291; home, 348 3106.

CHELSEA.—Girl, c.h. bed-sit. in private flat. £18 incl. 370 4803 after 1 p.m.

GIRL to share own room, house N.1. £70 p.c.m. 359 0049.

DULWICH.—Spacious room in large house avail. 7 weeks. £25 p.w. inclusive.—01-670 5091.

W.C.1.—Professional, share luxury flat, own room. £23 p.w. + . Tel. 408 2170 (day), 242 3407 (eves.).

YOUNG LADY Advertising Executive seeks room in shared flat/house, Hampstead area. Day 437 4377 Ext. 23, eves. 790 3303.

2 GIRLS for comfortable W.1 flat. 01-486 2757.

KENSINGTON. 3rd person, own room. £20 p.w.—373 5663 after 7 p.m.

FLAT SHARING

S.W.3.—Retired business executive offers own bedroom and entire use of luxury penthouse flat opposite Harrods. No extras to person between 25-50 yrs. £35 p.w.—Tel. 589 5964.

EXCLUSIVE FLATS in W.6 for 4/6 to share twin bedrooms, lounge, k. and b., £12.50 p.p., p.w. G.B Hotel and Studio Reserves Ltd. 639 7332.

FULHAM.—Man, public school pref., share nice house. £72 p.c.m. Tel. 385 1627 eves.

W.10.—Room in maisonette. £50 p.w. inc.—01-960 1391.

LARGE COMFORTABLE ROOM available in Harrow on the Hill flat, heating and lighting inclusive, full use of all amenities. £14 p.w. Lady preferred. Tel. 422 3110.

FLATMATES, 315 Brompton Rd., sharing, temp vacancies, rooms in homes.—589 5491.

SHARE-A-FLAT for profs. 175 Piccadilly. No charge to landlords. 493 1265. Also B & B.

FLATSHARE, 313 Piccadilly. 734 0318. Professional people sharing.

S.W.7.—Double room, graduate's luxury flat. £38 p.w. 373 1885.

W.1.—Own room, £30 p.w. inc. 486 6895 (after 6 p.m.).

RICHMOND.—3rd prof. person, one large room luxury flat, c.h., etc. £28 p.w. 940 4753 after 6.0.

PROF. MALE, 26, seeks own room. W. London, to £100 p.c.m. 583 6306 (eves.).

PUTNEY.—House, own room, colour TV, non-smoker. £19 p.w. inc. 388 3151, extn. 180.

MAIDA VALE.—Flat, own room, £15, girl. 286 5343.

ONE FEMALE share room, £66 p.c.m., S.W.6. Tel.: 486 5961, ex. 37; 585 6850, eves.

CLAPHAM PARK.—Own rooms for 2 civilize people. Large house. Rent neg. c. £60 p.c.m. incl.—673 1993 (eves.).

RENTALS

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Cutlass & Co., 01-589 5247

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Recently built 2-3 bedroomed luxuriously furnished flat in prestige address, available for letting. £350 p.w.

Contact

01-352 7037

BAKER ST./REGENT'S PARK
(Close)

Ideal for housing staff, investment, etc. Vacant freehold block, 6 modernised flats. £180,000.

LANE SAVILLE MARK WILKS & CO.
9 Harley St., W 1
637 8471

DORSET HOUSE, N.W.1.—Elegant 3rd floor flat in popular block, close to Regent's Park. Tastefully furnished with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms en suite, 1 reception room/dining area and fitted kitchen. Available now, £205 p.w.; long let.—Sturgis & Son, Park Lane. Tel.: 01-493 1693.

KENSINGTON HEIGHTS, Campden Hill Rd.—Tastefully furnished 4th-floor flat situated close to ample amenities. Very convenient for Kensington Gardens. Two bedrooms, reception/dining room, kitchen, bathroom. Garage. £150 p.w.—Apply Saunders, 589 0134.

N.W.3.—1 bed flat in block, £65; S.W.10, 2 dble. beds., mews house, £75; N.W.8, 2 bed flat in block, £150; N.W.1, 3 bed maisonette, £165; S.W.3, 4 bed house, £225 p.w.—James & Jacobs. 930 0261.

MAYFAIR, W1.—Interior designer's super luxurious flat, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large elegant reception, sep. w.c. Avail. immed. for long short lets. Apply: Landway Securities, 235 0026.

OVERSEAS VISITORS.—Flats in Belgravia avail. 2-6 mths. 2 beds., lounge, k. & b. From £75 p.w. 1 bed., lounge, k. & b. £75 p.w.—Tel. Beltoria. 01-235 3658.

SLOANE SQUARE and Mayfair.—Luxury studios. 1-2-3 bedroomed service flats, fully equipped, with lift. Advance bookings taken. Capital Apartments. 580 0151.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.1.—Brand new flat, mod. block. 2 beds., 2 recept., 2 bath. Avail. immed. Key Accommodation. 581 3414.

HOLLAND PARK, W.11.—Large garden studio flat, suitable 1 person for long let. £50 p.w.—Around Town Flats. 01-229 9966.

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE.—Charming 2 room garden flat, right in the village and close to Heath. Recommended at £80 pw. Nathan Wilson. 794 1161.

MAYFAIR.—Ultra-luxurious service flats, 1, 2, 3 & 4 beds. Available now. *For immediate viewing.*—Phone Century 21 Estates, 486 6921.

HAMPSTEAD, best part, spacious luxury flat, lounge, double bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, C.H., £70 p.w.—Tel. 01-435 6152.

S.W.1.—Luxury flat available in prestige block, with all amenities. £100 p.w.—Tel. 834 3669.

FULHAM, S.W.6.—Very pretty sunny 1st floor flat. C.H. Ideal couple. £50 p.w.—Ruck & Ruck, 584 3721.

INTERIOR DESIGN STUDENT seeks accommodation—NW3/1. N1 £10-£16.—764 6491.

UNFURN. FLATS wanted, f. and f. purchased.—603 4671. Dixon & Co.

SHERIFF & CO.—Luxury flats and houses, short and long lets. Visitors. To £1,000.—229 6537/6800.

RUCK & RUCK 584 3721.—Quality furn. flats/houses for long lets needed urgently and available. Ideal tenants looking.

VISITING ACADEMICS. We have funished flats—easy access to British Museum. Helen Watson & Co., 637 9096.

WANTED.—*Exceptional* immaculately furnished one bedroom flat in Belgravia or Mayfair for one year, up to £200 p.w. Tel.: 836 1350, ext. 2973.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. Attractive modern 2 double bed flat, recept. and dining hall, k. & b., wash. mach., Col. TV. Avail. now. 3/6 months. £80 pw. KAL. 581 2337.

N.W.S. two bed flat, 1 recept., k. & b. Suit overseas couple. 6-8 month let. £80 p.w.—485 4809.

WANTED.—Company chairman requires small but attractive pied-a-terre suitable for 2 considerate professional people. Parking accommodation preferable. Impeccable references. Box 1457 K, The Times.

K.A.L. Regent's Park Office offer the best selection of flats and houses in W.1 & N.W. areas. Courteous and efficient service.—Ring 01-723 3616.

HARLEY ST., W.1. Lux. appointed mews house, garage. 4 beds, 2 baths, living/dining, cloak, patio, kit.. £300 p.w. Long let. 838 8155 (office hours).

MAYFAIR.—Superb 6th floor flat. Recept. with convertible Chesterfield sofa and tasteful modern furniture. Double bed, k. & b. Eaton St. James. 499 1665.

SLOANE SQ.—Highest quality furnishing in 4 bedroom, 2 bath, 2 recept., apartment, £350 p.w. Church Bros. 439 0687.

EXCELLENT HOUSE in preserved Sq. Close City, S.E. London, 4 beds, 2 baths, 1 shower, 2 large recept., utility. Fully equip. £80 p.w. Church Bros. 439 0585.

HIGHGATE.—Large Town house, nr. shops, tube, 5 bedrooms, 2 recept., k. & b., cellar, c/h, garden. £110 p.w. Church Bros. 439 0582.

S.W.10.—Bright 3rd-floor flat. 2 beds., 1 recept., k. & b.; lift, c.h., colour T.V.; available now. £70 p.w. Phone 387 5166 or 352 3404.

LOWER SLOANE ST. — Furnished flat, 2 beds., 2 recept., k. & b., suit diplomat. £350 p.c.m. from September 9.—736 2243.

KENSINGTON. Well furn. flat., 2 roomed for 2. £35 p.w. 239 6593 after 2 p.m.

RENTALS

LIPFRIEND & CO.

St. John's Wood. Modern 4 bedrooms, 3 baths., 3 receptions house. Excellent kitchen/breakfast. Garage. £240.

Baker St. 2 bedrooms, 2 receptions apartment, in central position. Close tube. £120.

Watford. Det. House, 4 bedrooms, 3 recepts., 2 baths. £120.

Purley, Surrey. 4 beds., 3 recepts., 2 baths. house. Swim pool. £120.

W.1. Modern, beautifully furnished, 2 room flat. £100.

Twickenham. Modern, 4 bedrooms, large recept. house, with garage. 25 mins. Waterloo. £70.

Hampstead Heath, near. Spacious 5 bedrooms, 3 recepts., 2 *bathrooms house,* with fantastic kitchen. £275.

Finchley. 4 bedrooms, 3 recepts., 2 baths. house, in good condition. £135

Kew. Det. house, 4 bedrooms, 2 receptions. Close Tube. £120.

Hammersmith. Well furnished 3 beds., large recept. house. £80.

Hampstead. Modern, 2 room flat, in new block, close Tube. £70.

N.W.5. 2 *bedrooms flat,* in block with lift. £55.

Muswell Hill. 4 bedrooms, 2 receptions house. £92.

01-499 5334

FLATLAND

ESTATE AGENTS LTD.
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BOWERDEAN ST., S.W.6. Attractive, spacious, Studio Flat with garden. New decor. £50 p.w.

KENSINGTON, S.W.5. Pleasant Flat, in purpose built block, with lifts. 2 bedrooms, reception, k. & b. £70 p.w.

ST. GEORGES SQ., S.W.1. Third Floor Flat, close to the river. 2 double bedrooms, reception, k. & b. £90 p.w. Short lets in central areas also available from £40 to £400.

01-828 8251

QUEEN'S GARDENS, W2

Modern 1st floor flat in new purpose built block. 5 minutes Hyde Park. 1 double bedroom, reception, well fitted kitchen and bathroom. Col T.V. C.H. Entryphone. Lift. Beautifully furnished and decorated. Very quiet position. Residence parking. Refs. required. £96 p.w.

Tel: 0538 384131

CABBAN & GASELEE

Chelsea Embankment new flat, 1 bed., £50 inc. Bloomsbury flat, 1 bed., £50. Chelsea home, 1 bed., £75 inc. Ealing house, 4 bed., 1½ bath., garage, garden, all machines. £130. Mayfair "pad", bright & shiny, 1 bed., £150. S.W.5. brand new Thameside Penthouse—view over trees, river and park—2 bed., £150 inc. Kensington flat, 3 bed., 2 recept., £160. Chelsea house, 4 bed., 3 bath., conservatory, storage, garden, £235. Chiswick Marina house, 4 bed., 2 bath., garage, garden, 3-5 months, £500 o.n.o. W.8 house, 3 months, 5 bed., 2 bath., verandah, £400.

01-589 5481

HIGHGATE N.6

A Victorian semi in select area, handy for Tube, etc. Fully furnished with 3 receptions, fitted kit-breakfast room, 3/4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H. To let for 1 yr. to family, £100 p.w.

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SUPERB BASEMENT FLAT

situated in Earls Court. Tastefully furnished flat, comprising 1-2 bedrooms (including four poster bed), large reception room, kitchen and spacious bathroom, C.H., porterage, use of communal garden. £85 p.w. Available 1st Sept. for 6 months.—Telephone 370 4797.

WILTON STREET, S.W.1.—Artistically designed cottage-style flat. Dble. bedroom, opening on to shrub filled patio; recept. diner, pine kit., mod. bath and w.c. £80 p.w. inc. c.h.—L.R.S., 584 5837.

ST. PETER'S SQUARE, W.6.—5 bed period house in elegant square. Double reception, good k. & b., shower room, utility room, garden, free parking, daily maid. Long let. £140 p.w.—Marsh & Parsons. 603 9275.

MAIDA VALE. Large luxury furnished flat, 3 beds., lounge, fully fitted kitchen. One colour and black and white T.V. Private garden. £150 p.w. Telephone: 385 3678.

WESTBOURNE TERRACE, W.2.—Attractive newly decorated 1st floor flat, 2 beds., recept., k. and b. Long let £85 p.w. inc. c.h., c.h.w. Marsh & Parsons. 937 6091.

N.W.3.—Superb newly decorated flat on third floor in block. 4 beds., 2 baths., large dble. recep. fully fitted kitchen. Long let.—Plaza Est., 584 4372.

AMERICAN OFFERS 6-9 months, exchange attractive furnished house in London (Hampstead) for flat in Paris. From late Sept.—Tel. London 722 3107.

EPPING FOREST areas, 30 min. City. Houses and flats. From £40 p.w. Forest Bureau. 01-530 4314 or 989 8103.

WANTED URGENTLY. Central/Suburban houses/flats for overseas *firms.* £50 to £500 p.w.—Birch & Co., 01-935 0117 (any time).

ELAINE GROVE, NW5.—Charming 3 bed period house in this pretty quiet spot near the Heath. £85 for long let. Nathan Wilson. 794 1161.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE luxury serviced apartments. Short/long lets. Central London. Luxury Flats Ltd. 01-937 0077/4424.

WANTED.—Grad. Teacher seeks unfurn. flat 1 yr. from Sept., W. London, easy access M4.—01-584 1988.

MARBLE ARCH.—Luxury flat suitable for long company let, or American family. 3 dble. bedrooms, 2 recep., 2 bath, kitchen; all amenities. Central Heating. Constant hot water. Colour TV. Traditional furniture. Superb. £300 neg. p.w.—Tel. 723 6102.

CHELSEA.—Charming new 1-bedroomed flat, with garden, C.H. £55 p.w. Excellent references required.—Tel 352 0520 between 9 and 1 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Very attractive apartment, 2 beds, 2 recep., k. & b., £175 p.w., c.h., etc. Long let.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 624 8811.

S.W.11.—Delightful flat in purpose built block. 2 dble. beds., recept., k. & b. C.H. £80 p.w.—Ruck & Ruck, 584 3721.

SLOANE SQUARE (close).—Attractive 2 bed. flat. Dble. recept., k. & b. £100 p.w.—Ruck & Ruck, 584 3721.

WANTED, superior flats and houses to meet increasing demands from executives and diplomats.—Phone Willetts, 01-730 3435.

LANDLORDS ONLY.—Can K.A.L. Fulham help in letting your property ? Our areas are *Fulham,* Putney, Battersea, Clapham, Wandsworth.—351 3551.

MAYFAIR Studio Apartments available now each sleep 2 persons. Maid service and porterage. £140 per week.—Mayfair Apartments, 01-493 6940/7874.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Well furn. m'tte. in luxury block avail. now for 6/12 months: 2 b. and Dressing room, 2 recept., well-fitted kitchen and 2B plus sep. clkroom, large balcony, C.H., C.H.W., inc. *Lift, porterage.* £175 p.w.—Hamptons & Sons, 01-493 8222.

KENSINGTON HIGH STREET house with garden and patio; 5 bedrooms, 2 ba h., 2 recept., £6,000 p.a. Carpets, curtains and fittings, £6,000.—C. & L., 499 9981.

MARBLE ARCH.—Quiet mews flat, 3 bedrooms, lounge, k. & b., mod. furniture, telephone, col. T.V. £160 p.w.—Phone 636 3021, office hours.

EAST WITTERING, SUSSEX. S'c seafront apartment to let long term. 2 bedrooms, fully furnished. Tel. West Wittering 3028.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Penthouse duplex. 2 bedrooms, recept., study, k. and b., c.h. Lift, caretaker, colour TV. From October. £150 p.w. approx. 01-589 7789.

HOUSEBOAT, RICHMOND.—Large 2-bed. home, lobby, kitchen, reception, etc., garden, mooring. £75 p.w.—437 3989, eves.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE needs luxury furnished flat or house up to £200 p.w. Usual fees required. *Phillips Kay & Lewis* 624 8811.

KENSINGTON.—Luxury Flat, 1 bedroom, recept., k. & b., C.H., serviced, £65 p.w.—01-937 3501.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Light sunny garden flat, 3 bedrooms, large recept., modern k. & b., patio c.h. and c.h.w. included. £85 p.w.—Tel. 581 1873.

BELGRAVIA.—Immaculate, spacious flat, ideal for entertaining, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 recpt., cloak, kit., breakfast room, grd. floor. £300 p.w., 1 year +.—Aylesford & Co., 01-351 2383.

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Superb flat, best position, 3 beds., 2 recept., 2 bath. £250 p.w. Ref. S.C.

KENSINGTON
Mansion flat, ideal for entertaining. 5 beds., 2 recepts., 2 baths. £300 p.w. Ref. S.C.

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Luxury flat, 1 bed., double recept., 1 bath. £130 p.m. Ref. S.C.

LOWNDES SQ., SW1
Superb furn. flat, 2 beds., 2 recepts., 2 baths. £275 p.w. Ref. J.P.H.

NW3
Purpose-built furn. flat. 2 beds., 2 recepts., 1 bath.. lift, porterage & car port. £130 p.w. Ref. J.P.H.

TEDDINGTON
Purpose-built furn. flat *(close to station).* 1 bed., 1 recept., 1 bath., garage. £40 p.w. Ref. J.P.H

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Furnished Georgian town house. 3 beds., 2 recepts., 2 baths. and garden. £95 p.w. Ref. J.P.H.

SW18
Modern furn. town house. 3 beds., 3 recepts.. 1 bath. Garden. £100 p.w. Ref. J.PH

SYON PARK
Semi - detached furn. house. 4 beds., double recept., 1 bath, garage, garden. £90 p.w. Ref. J.P.H.

CHALFONT ST. GILES
Beautiful detached unfurn. house. 4 beds., 3 recepts., 2 *baths, garage, garden.* £160 p.w. Ref. J.P.H.

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Modern, detached neo-Georgian furn. house, set in 2 acres with tennis court, comprising 5 beds., 2 recepts., study, 1 bath., double garage. £125 p.w. inclusive of gardener. Ref. J.P.H.

CLAYGATE
Detached furn. house, 4 beds., 3 recepts., 2 baths., garage and spacious gardens. £500 *p.c.m.* Ref. J.P.H.

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Detached furn. house, 4 beds., 2 recepts., 1 bath., garage, garden. £100 p.w. Ref. J.P.H.

DIRECTOR of well-established departmental store seeks furn. hse., 4-5 bedrooms, 2 baths. essential. Richmond/Wimbledon. To £200 p.w.—Church Bros. 439 0589/7933.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE / KENSINGTON. Two superb flats in prestige blocks, luxuriously furnished: 2 beds., and 2 beds., large recep., American kitchen, 2 baths; long-short let.—Quintess, 584 4176.

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING for a flat in London call Agnew & Co. today. Rental from 1 week to 1 year. A prompt service for visitors and companies.—01-493 9842.

KENSINGTON.—Luxury 3 bedroomed maisonette. Minimum let 6 months. £145 p.w. Phone 584 8810 before 12 p.m.

W.1 —One, two and three-bedroomed flats from £125 p.w. Available now.—Mark Watson & Co., 935 0871.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT co. Senior appointment.—See Non-Secretarial.

URGENT, 2 *female social workers* seek pleasant flat. 561 1919 (day), 794 1312 (eves.).

HAMPSTEAD. Charming luxury flat close to village and Heath: 2 double beds., 2 baths., 2 recept., mod. kit., gas C.H. Avail. 1yr. plus. £150 p.w. Anscombe & Ringland. 435 7122.

FAMILY HOUSE N.10. Unfurnished but with carpets and curtains: 4-5 beds., 3 recept., k. & b., garden, gas C.H. Avail. 1-3yrs. £100 p.w. Anscombe & Ringland. 435 7122.

CUMBERLAND TERRACE, N.W.10. —Flat in Nash house, overlooking Regent's Park: 1 bed., 1 recept., k. & b., C.H., garden. Avail. 6 months/1 yr. £80 p.w. —Anscombe & Ringland 435 7122.

ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND. Hampstead, have a variety of 1-5 bed. flats and houses avail. for long let in the N.W.1, N.W.S, W.4, N.W.3, N.W.11 and N 6 areas. £65-£400 p.w.—*Please* phone 435 7122 or call in and see us at 14-15 College Crescent N.W.3

ANSCOMBE & RINGLAND, Park Lane have a variety of 1-5 bed. flats and houses for long lets in the W.1, W.2, S.W.1, S.W.7, S.W.3, W.8 and W.11 areas. £70-£400 p.w. Please phone 499 0012 or call in and see us at our office at the London Hilton Hotel.

CHELSEA.—2 rooms, k. & b. All inc. £100.—London Flats. 373 5002.

FULHAM, S.W.6. 4 bed family house close tube. Avail. long let. £150 p w. Homeguide, 186 *Sloane St., S.W.1. 235 6155.*

HANTS/SURREY commutable borders. Spacious furn. family house in secluded country location, near character villages 5 bed., 2 bath, 4 recept., c.h. Rent £280 p.c.m. inc. garden services. Paddock avail. Other props. avail.—Pilgrims Ltd., Runfold 3150.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Mod. 2 bedrm. ground floor flat, with gdn. 1 year. £125 p.w.—586 1042.

HEYCOCK & CO., of 40 Beauchamp Place SW3, will help you find or let your flat or house —Please ring 01-584 6863.

LATYMER COURT, W.6. Compact 2 bed flat, c.h., c.h.w., fully furnished, lift, porters. Close transport. £60 p.w. Homeguide. 186 Sloane St., S.W.1. 235 6155.

SUPERB KNIGHTSBRIDGE House Suit V.I.P 2/3 beds., 2 bath., 2-3 recepts. and beautiful roof terrace. £275 p.w. Call Joanna Vigors Ltd., 352 4824.

MUSICIAN and grand piano seek *suitable room/s. Tel. 769 4797.*

S.W.16. Attractive modern 3 bed. house on 3 floors, 1 large recept., 2 baths, and kitchen, patio, garden, double garage. Avail now. £90 p.w. Willett. 730 3425.

W.1. Nr. **OXFORD ST.**—2 dble. bedrooms, dining room, reception, 2 bath, kitchen-diner, C.H. Bright, spacious rooms. £90 p.w. Min. 3 months. Agents can be retained. 486 4569, 10.30 a.m.-3 p.m.

PROF. COUPLE seek Mediterranean house/boat. See Personal col.

(continued on page 22)

[BRO]ADCASTING

[...]1 Reasonably factual, except for the stereotyped and probably invented love affair with Madeleine, the Molière story continues. Tonight, our hero abandons tragedy and tries farce. Convincing sets, good subtitles, brisk pace.

[...]n Cousteau and Co dive for Greek treasure plundered by the Romans. A stack of coins unlocks the riddle of Antikythera. A fine submarine detective story.

[...]1 Another kind of riddle comes closer to solution as ex-convict Frank Ross finds a clue to who "shopped" him. Four episodes down, two to go.—PD.

[...]Open University: The Tutor; 7.05, Nurture [...]30-7.55, Computers at [...]scuits. 9.55, Padding[ton ...], Jackanory. 10.15, [...] Hill. 10.35-11.00, [...] Company. 11.25, [...]econd Test. 1.30 pm, [...]1.45-2.00, News. 2.10, [...]20, Play School. 4.45, [...]4.50, The Hair Bear [...]10, Go With Noakes. [...]ain Pugwash. [...]ws. 5.55, Nationwide. [...]m the Band of Gold. [...]inds of Gold. Music [...]me Back Mrs Noah. [...]e World of Jacques [Cou]steau. Diving for [Ro]man Plunder. [...]admaster. [...]ws. [...]m. The Execution of [Pri]vate Slovik, with [Ma]rtin Sheen. [...]eckpoint. Ian Clark [...] Scotland. [...]eather.

[Reg]ions (BBC 1): [...]ES: 1.30-1.45 pm, Pili [...]6.20, Wales Today. 6.50, [...] 6.55-7.20, Twndish. [...] am, The Editors. [...]: 7.55-11.25 am, Trans[...]sedown. 5.55-6.20 pm, Scotland. NORTHERN [...] 4.18-4.20 pm. Northern [N]ews, 5.55-6.20. Scene

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University: Sheep Production; 7.05, The Atomic Clock; 7.30-7.55, Physiological Adaptation (2). 11.00-11.25, Play School. 4.30 pm, Cricket: Second Test. 6.35, Open University: Aluminium in Anglesey.

7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 World Chess Championship Report.
7.30 News.
7.40 Grapevine.
8.10 Harry Mortimer's World of Music with John Lawrenson, Don Lusher, Men o' Brass.
9.00 A Curtain Call for Moliere (2): The Roads of Farce.
9.50 Oneupmanship, with Richard Briers.
10.20 Hospital.
11.00 News.
11.40 *Cricket Highlights.*
11.40-11.50, Reading.

Thames

9.30 am, It's Life with David Bellamy (r). 9.55, Be a Sport with Brendan Foster (r). 10.20, Oscar. 10.30, Little House on the Prairie (r). 11.20, 21st Century (r). 11.45, Felix the Cat. 12.00, Paperplay (r). 12.10 pm, Stepping Stones (r). 12.30, Untamed Word (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Platform. 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, *Summer After* Noon (r). 2.25, Film: Among Vultures, with Stewart Granger, Pierre Brice, Elke Sommer. 4.20, Clapperboard. 4.45, Enid *Blyton's Famous Five.* 5.15, Batman (r).

5.45 News.
6.00 A Town Called . . . Maidenhead.
6.30 Cartoon.
6.45 Kenny Everett Video Show.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.00 A Soft Touch.
8.30 World in Action.
9.00 Out.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Theatre of Death, with Christopher Lee, Julian Glover, Lelia Goldoni, Jenny Till.
12.15 am, Epilogue.
(r) Repeat.

Southern

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, Woody Woodpecker. 10.40, Tell Me Why. 11.05, Magic Circle. 11.30, The Paper Lads. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farm Progress (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: The End of the Affair, with Van Johnson. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Laverne and Shirley. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Talking Bikes. 11.00, Southern News. 11.10, The Law Centre. 12.10 am, Weather. Songs Divine.

Ulster

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, Lost Islands. 10.40, Southern. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Out of Town. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Melba, with Patrice Munsel, Robert Morley, John McCallum, John Justin, Alec Clunes, Martita Hunt, Sybil Thorndike. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, In Search of . . . 5.46, News. 6.00, Ulster Television News. 6.05, The Beverly Hillbillies. 6.30, Reports. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Fireside Theatre. 11.25-11.35, Bedtime.

Granada

9.30 am, Thames. 10.25, Sesame Street. 11.20, Skippy. 11.45, A Handful of Songs. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, The Galloping Gourmet. 1.00, News. 1.20, Dodo. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Boy on a Dolphin, with Alan Ladd, Sophia Loren. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Gambit. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada News. 6.05, This is Your Right. 6.25, Cartoons. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Film: The Day of the Triffids, with Howard Keel, Janette Scott. 12.15-12.30 am, Music.

Scottish

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, The Beachcombers. 10.40, Southern. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Gardening. 1.00, News. 1.25, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Tight Spot, with Ginger Rogers, Edward G. Robinson. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, West (r). 5.45, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Crimedesk. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, World Worth Keeping. 11.00, Late Call. 11.05, Festival Cinema. 11.50-12.20 am, The Big Break.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. 9.30, Thames. 10.20, Top Gear. 11.10, Southern. 11.35, Waldo Kitty. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Last of the Wild. 1.00, News. 1.20, North East News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, The Family. 3.20, Generation Scene. 3.35, Cartoons. 3.50, The Adventures of Muhammad Ali. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Friends of Man. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.40, Police Call. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Revolver. 11.15, Whicker's World. 12.15 am, Epilogue.

ATV

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, Survival. 10.45, The Paper Lads (r). 11.10, Young Ramsay. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Sinbad Junior (r). 12.35, Summer After Noon (r). 1.00, News. 1.20, ATV News. 1.30, About Britain. 2.00, Comedy: Ouch. 2.30, Film: The Truth About Spring, with Hayley Mills, John Mills. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, In Search of. . . . 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.45, Thames. 10.30-12.15 am, McMillan and Wife.

Grampian

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Thames. 10.20, The Outsiders. 11.10, Children in 1944. 11.35, Wildlife Cinema. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farming. 1.00, News. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Tight Spot, with Ginger Rogers, Edward G. Robinson. 4.15, Cartoon. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, The Beachcombers. 5.45, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Calendar: The Best Sellers. Alan Plater. 11.00-12.00, Law Centre.

Radio

1

5.00 am, News; Tony Brandon.† 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.00, Peter Powell. 12.30 pm, Newsbeat. 12.45, Paul Burnett. 2.00, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 7.30, Sports Desk. 7.33, Alan Dell. 9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00, News. 12.05, Brian Matthew. 2.00, News.
† Stereo.

2

5.00 am, News. 5.02, Tony Brandon.† 7.32, Terry Wogan.† (8.27, Racing bulletin.) 10.02, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Harry Rowell.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.50, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sports Desk. 7.02, BBC Northern Radio Orchestra.† 7.30, Radio 1. 10.02, Town and Country Quiz. 10.30, Star Sound. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 2.00-2.02 am, News.

3

6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Kriesler, Voelker, Dvorak, Reynaldo.† 8.00, News. 8.05, Grieg, Rachmaninov, Ibert. 9.00, News. 9.05, Rachmaninov.† 9.55, Piano recital: C. P. E. Bach and Mozart.† 10.35, Berkeley and Stoker.† (11.25, medium only, Cricket: Second Test. 6.40 pm, medium only, Your Everyday Drugs; 7.00, medium only. Household Pets. 11.25 am, Songs and Duets: Fioraventi-Horn, Parry, Walters, Schubert, Schumann.† 12.10 pm, Concert: Part 1, Elgar, Walton.† 1.00, News. 1.05, Concert: Part 2, Fricker.† 1.45, Bach Organ Recital at Clare College Chapel, Cambridge.† 2.30, Matinee Musicale.† 3.30, The Young Violinist.† 4.30, New Records: Rossini, Stanford, Boyce, Krein, Mendelssohn.† 5.15, Bandstand.† 5.45, Open University.

7.30, Prom: Mahler.† 9.05, In Search of Africa's Past, talk by Ali Mazrui. 9.30, Piano recital: Liszt.† 10.00, Painting in Close-up: Canaletto at Warwick Castle, talk by David Piper. 10.15, Plainsong and the Rise of European Music.† 11.15, Jazz in Britain, Derek Bailey.† 11.45, News. 11.50-11.55, Schubert Song.

4

6.00 am, News. 6.10, Farming Week. 6.30, Today. 8.45, Hard Times. 9.00, News. 9.05, Desmond Wilcox. 10.00, News. 10.05, Wildlife. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, The Countryside in Summer. 11.50, Announcements. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, Brain of Britain. 12.55, Weather.

1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen With Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: A Flight of Steps, by Robert Nicholson. 4.35, Story: The Old Wives' Tale, by Arnold Bennett. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather.

6.00, News. 6.30, Share and Share Alike. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, From Our Own Correspondent. 7.45, Play: Lear Jones, by William Ingram. 9.15, Near *Myths.* 9.30, The Ring on the Green Hill: Kaleidoscope at Bayreuth. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Origins: Boudica. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Journey Through a Small Planet, by Emanuel Litvinoff. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, News. 12.20-12.23 am, Inshore Forecast.

[...]vard

Thames. 10.20, Skippy. [S]outhern. 12.00, Thames. [...] The Story of Wine. 1.00, [...]0, Westward News Headlines. [...]0, Thames. 2.25, Film: [...] Grey, with James [...] 4.20, Thames. 5.15, [...] the Apes. 5.45, News. [We]stward Diary. 6.25, Sports [...]5.45, Thames. 10.30, [...] John Hannam, MP. [F]ilm: Danger Route, with [J]ohnson. 12.35 am, Faith

[Angli]a

Thames. 10.20, Dynomutt [...]40, Southern. 12.00, [...] 12.30 pm, In Search of [...]00, News. 1.25, Anglia [...]30, Southern. 2.25, West[...] 4.20, Thames. 5.15, [...] 5.45, News. 6.00, [...] 6.45, Thames. 10.30, [...] Interviews Victor [...] 11.00, Law Centre. [R]eflection.

[Bord]er

[...], Thames. 10.20, Ghost [...]10.40, Southern. 12.00, [...] 2.30 pm, Gardening. [Ne]ws. 1.20, Border News. [S]outhern. 2.25, Film: The [...]th Alec Guinness, Glynis [...] 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Gar[...] 5.45, News. 6.00, Look[...] 6.15, In Concert, Barbara [...] 6.45, Thames. 10.30, Look [T]alking. 11.00, Film: The [...]talker, with Darren Mc[Gavin ...] 2.20 am, Border News.

[Chan]nel

[...], Channel News. 1.30, [...] 2.25, Film: The Man in [...] 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Planet [of the] Apes. 5.45, News. 6.00, News. 6.10, Skippy. 6.45, [...] 10.32, Code 'R'. 11.00, [Da]nger Route. 12.35, News.

THE TIMES
8 ★★★★ First Published 1785

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 21

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

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PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-834 1234

Queries in connexion with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel:
Classified Queries Dept
01-837 1234, extn 7180

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Ltd, copies of which are available on request.

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Box No replies should be addressed to:
The Times
PO Box 7
New Printing House Square
Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ

Deadlines for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 13.00 hrs prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

PLEASE CHECK your AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each *day mistakes do occur* and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The *Classified Queries* Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

" . . . Who so keepeth the commandment shall feel no evil thing: and a wise man's heart discerneth both time and judgment."—Ecclesiastes 8: 5.

BIRTHS

ALLEN.—On August 11th, to Helen (nee Picton) and Michael—a daughter (Victoria).
ENDELL-COOPER.—On August 7th, at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Mary and Stewart—a daughter (Drusilla).
FRENCH.—On 10th Aug. to Sarah (nee Halsey) and David—a son (Thomas Weatherhead).
GRAHAM.—On August 10th, at the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, to Heather (nee Snook) and Michael—a daughter (Hannah Margaret).
GREELEY.—On 10th Aug., 1978, at Redhill, to Moya (nee Pippet) and Paul—a son (Justin Leo).
MARTIN-FISHER.—On August 11th, at Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, to Elizabeth (nee Hailstone) and Allen—a daughter (Henrietta Kate).
O'RORKE.—On August 10th at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Tim and Catherine (nee Riddell)—a son.
SCOTT-PLUMMER. — On August 13th 1978, at the John Radcliffe, Oxford, to Christine (nee Bampfylde)—and Joseph—a son.
SEARLE.—On 11th August, at St. Bartholomew's, to Norman and Christine (nee Jackson)—a daughter.

BIRTHS

WEEMS.—On July 15th, at St. Mary's Lindo Wing, to Johanna (nee O'Connell) and Raymond—a blessing of twin daughters (Meredith and Whitney).

BIRTHDAYS

MY BEAUTIFUL Veronese kitten, very happy birthday darling. May your whiskers quiver with delight as you watch the butterfly. All my love—Anthony.
ROBERT FARRAR is 18 today. *Happy birthday from all the family.*

MARRIAGES

BECKETT : HITT.—On 11th August, quietly in London, Major General Denis Beckett and *Miss Nancy* Ann Hitt of Grosse Pointe, Michigan and Philadelphia, U.S.A.
COLLETT : SMITH.—On August 12th, All Saints' Church, South Hadley, Massachusetts, Brian Collett, son of Norman and Dorothy Collett, *married Katherine* Anne Smith, elder daughter of Professor Curtis and Elaine Smith of South Hadley.

DEATHS

BECKER.—On 11th August, 1978, Juliet Angela, age 47, youngest daughter of the late Trevor and Irene and beloved sister of Michael, Cecilia and Wilfred. Peacefully at home, 70 Eccleston Square, SW1. Funeral at South *London Crematorium*, Streatham at 2.30, Friday, 18th August. No flowers. Donations to Friends of Brompton Hospital or Cancer Research.
BELL.—On Aug. 12th, suddenly at his home, Maurice John (late of City Petroleum and Shell). *Funeral service at Torquay* Crematorium on Wed., Aug. 16, at 12.30 p.m. Inquiries to Torbay and District Funeral Service. Tel. Torquay (0803) 22447.
BLADON.—On August 12th, peacefully at the Nuffield Hospital, Hull, Edith Margaret, aged 79, of Wolfreton Lodge, Kirk Ella, Hull, daughter of the late John McKno and Ethel Bladon. Funeral service at 11.45 a.m. on Wednesday, August 16th, at St. Andrews Church, Kirk Ella. Family flowers only. No letters, please.
BOND.—On the 12th August, 1978, in her home, Gladys May, adored wife of the late Thomas James Bond and beloved mother of Prudence and Anne. Funeral at St. Peters Church, Woodmansterne, Surrey, on Wednesday, 16th August, at noon.
CHISHOLM.—On 9th August, at St Mary's Hospital, Southsea, after a short illness, Michael Hugh Hyde Chisholm. Funeral private.
COBBE, WINIFRED ALICE (Wendy).—On August 10th in hospital after a short illness. *Daughter of the late General Sir* A. S. Cobbe, V.C., G.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., and Lady Cobbe, dear friend of " B " and of Phillippa Foot and the Morrison family Funeral private by her request.
COGHLAN.—On August 7th, 1978, at *Speen, Newbury,* Brian, son of the late Henry Coghlan of Dublin.
COLERIDGE.—On August 11th, 1978, peacefully, at home, Guy Cecil Richard, dearly loved husband of Winifred and beloved father of Philip, Anne, David and Anthony. Funeral private.
DUBERLY, LADY EILEEN, widow of Montagu, at home on Aug. 11th.
EGAN.—On August 11th, 1978, peacefully, in hospital, Mary Edith Egan, of Southwold, *Suffolk*, in her 80th year. Cremation private. Memorial service to be announced *later*. Donations, *if desired*, to Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, 8-10 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.
HEAL.—On August 11th, peacefully, at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Wonford, Exeter, Dr Winifred Anne, aged 79, of The Old Post Office, Dunchideock, Exeter, dearly beloved wife of the late Dr John Heal and mother of Jack and Philip. Funeral service and interment at Dunchideock Church, Exeter, on Tuesday, August 15th, at 3 p.m. Flowers to Mitchell Funeral Services, 4 Old Tiverton Road, Exeter.
KITTON, Lt.-Colonel L. H., M.B.E., M.C.—On August 11th, peacefully at Little Scotton, Wye, Kent, aged 85 years, much-loved husband of Marjorie. Funeral, Crundale Church, Wednesday, August 16th, 2.45, followed by cremation. Family flowers only, donations if desired to Crundale Church.
MLINARIC.—On August 9, 1978, Franjo, aged 90 years. Requiem Mass on Wednesday, August 16, *at St. James's Church*, Twickenham, at 3.30 p.m.
NORWOOD, ALISON EVELYN, beloved wife of the late Verney Tennison Norwood and mother of Timothy Verny and John Barney, peacefully at West Middlesex Hospital on Aug 11th. *Cremation service at Mortlake* Crematorium, 4 p.m., Aug. 17th. Flowers to be sent to Chalker and Gamble Limited, 171 Lower Richmond Road, Mortlake, S.W.14.
OLIVER.—On August 11th, peacefully at Aberdovey, Amy Roberta (Berta Ruck), widow of George Oliver (Oliver Onions), aged 100 years. Dearly loved. Funeral service at St. Peter's, Aberdovey, at 10.00 a.m., Tuesday, August 15th, followed by cremation at Shrewsbury at 1.30 p.m. No flowers, but donations if wished to N.S.P.C.C., 1 Riding House Street, London W1P 8AA.
STIRLING.—On August 10, at St. Thomas' Hospital, Marjorie Pauline, daughter of the late Dr. F. H. Stirling of Victoria, B.C. Funeral on Wednesday, 16th August, at 2 p.m. in St. Peter's Church, *Limpsfield*. Flowers to Harrods Funeral Service, 49 Marloes Road, W.8. 01-937 0372.
STOREY.—On 11th Aug., 1978, Alixe Victoria Storey, of Linchook (and formerly of Cheshire), for 57 years the beloved wife of Wilfred and the mother of Jim. Funeral at St. Luke's Church, Milland, on Tuesday, 15th August, at 12 noon. Inquiries to L. F. Lintott and Son, Midhurst 3264.
THOMPSON.—On Aug. 9th peacefully in a nursing home aged 84, *Lilo, widow of Capt. Myles* Thompson, 30th Hussars, and mother of Maureen de Lisle.
TUCKER.—On August 10th, Norman Tucker, C.B.E., aged 68 years, late Civil Service Treasury, 1939-1945. Director of Sadler's Wells Opera, 1947-1966. *Cremation at Breakspear Crematorium,* Ruislip, Middlesex, on Monday, August 21st, at 4 p.m. Family *flowers only.* Enquiries W. S. Bond Ltd., 19 Bond St., Ealing, W5. Tel. 01-567 0423. Donations if so desired to the Musicians' Benevolent Fund.

DEATHS

WILLIAMS.—On August 10th, peacefully in his sleep, Alfred John, beloved father of Mary and Roy and dear grandfather of Peter, Sarah, Debbie and Hedley. Funeral service at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, on Wed., August 16th at 11 a.m. No flowers but donations to The Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, London.

IN MEMORIAM

CURRIE.—On his birthday, Aug 14, William Mackinnon (Bill) Currie, Lieut., 45th Cavalry, Indian Army killed in action, May, 1944. Happy and loving memories are with us always.—Mother, Hamish and Babette.
BENTLEY, W. O.—Died August 13th, 1971. Remembered with deepest respect.—Members of the Bentley Drivers Club.
CHISHOLM, DUNCAN WILLIAM.—My beloved husband who died on August 13th, 1977, after a valiant *struggle against ill health. Desolation is my constant companion* now you have left me.—Ursula.
METCALFE, EVELYN MARGUERITE.—To the loving and ever-present memory of darling Margo, Aug. 14th, 1959.—Sisters and Brother.
VAUX, ANTHONY ORD, aged 6 years, youngest son of Peter and Suzanne, August 14, 1947.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. KENYON, Ltd.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Day and Night Service
Private Chapels
49 Edgware Road, W.2
01-723 3277
49 Marloes Road, W.8
01-937 0757

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ENJOYED YOUR HOLIDAY YET?

Thousands of lonely and needy old men and women have not been away in years. With £50 the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged can give one of them a marvellous week at the seaside.
Donations please to:
N.B.F.A.
12 LIVERPOOL STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

for woman to join a 4 month land trip in vintage MG on cultural expedition. Must be good driver, educated and have reasonable *knowledge of* mechanics. Please write Box 2241 *K*. The Times.

ARE YOU LEADING a double life? *If you are leading a secret life,* that your family and friends don't know about, National Publishers would like to hear from you. Write in strict confidence to Box 1453 K, The Times.

ED—YES—HUNTER.

KRISHNAMURTI, the well-known revolutionary religious speaker and educator, will be holding public talks and discussion meetings at Brockwood Park Educational Centre, Bramdean, nr. Alresford, Hants., at 11 a.m. on August 26, 27, 29, 31 and September 2 and 3. No tickets needed. For details of train and coach arrangements from London please telephone Bramdean 228.
WIMBLEDON VILLAGE.—Near Common, 50 yds. Dog and Fox. Superb restaurant premises. See Commercial and Industrial. Shop Premises col.
A PIANO found growing near Stonehenge. Seen at Harrods Fine Art.
JOIN A CONTACT GROUP of volunteers taking out elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars one Sunday afternoon a month. 01-240 0630.
INFORMATION SOUGHT on John Brown, Queen Victoria's Highland Servant. Box 2234 K, The Times.
DRIVER 25+: Free board and lodging, £32 p.w. General Vacancies.
RESTORATION OF OIL Paintings/Icons.—See Services.
ESHER. Early 18th Century Cottage.—See Property Columns.
ECKETT.—June and Peter: Silver Wedding congratulations. Love Ruth and Lucy.
COVENT GARDEN " Ring ", 2nd cycle, 4 seats each night (front Grand Tier) would exchange for similar in 3rd (or even 1st) cycle. 01-930 9751.
BRIGHTON.—Wanted, house/bungalow.—See Property Wanted.
CANOE TO WATERLOO! House boat.—See Props under £25,000.
CANON CAMERAS from the World's largest specialist—see " For Sale ".
VIVITAR LENSES, Cameras, Flash Guns, etc., etc., from Euro Foto.—See For Sale.
SWIFT.—Anyone having information regarding or claiming a relationship to Bartholomew Swift, the son of Mary Kenny and Bartholomew Swift of County Mayo, Ireland, and the brother of James, Nora and Delia Swift, please contact Stuart B. Fisher, Esq., c/o Smith, Steibel, Alexander & Saskor, P.C., 460 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022.
EAST WITTERING. Long let s/c. furnished apartment.—See rentals.
COEXISTENCE NEEDS STAFF, Covent Garden.—See Non-Sec.
WANTED.—Holiday cottage, Britain. See U.K. Hols.
UNBORN CHILDREN would be grateful if the D.H.S.S. curbed its enthusiasm for aborting them.—Life (0926 21687).
YORKS.—Scandinavian style house. See Country Property.
CHELSEA. *Recently* built 2-3 bedroomed. See Rentals.
MATURE NANNY and a housekeeper/cook wanted.—See Dom. Sits.
MALAGA/MARBELLA, exchange for London accom. Holidays & villas.
MERCEDES 230 SL Sports Coupe, 1968. Private Reg.—See Motors.
INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CO. Needs Secretary.—See Secretarial Vacancies.
WEST END ART GALLERY.—Assistant Secretary.—See Secretarial.
BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY *at Athens seeks Assistant* Director.—See Pub. and Ed.
CALLING FOREIGN CHILDREN.—See Educational Column.
KEN BARNES Needs a Secretary.—See Creme today.
EXTROVERT P.A./SEC., Victoria.—See Secretarial Vacancies.
FASHION/P.A.—Fashion Co. seeks Secretary.—See Sec. Vacs.
SUPERB Knightsbridge house, suit VIP.—See Rentals.
FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE and French Secretary.—See Per. Sits. Wanted.
KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE? — See Non-Secretarial Vacancies.
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. Dept. of Physical Chemistry. Postdoctoral Research.—See Pubs. and Ed.
PUBLISHER'S ASSISTANT, 3 days per week.—See Secretarial.

WANTED FOR RESEARCH

Mature and responsible professional couple interested in looking after house or boat in the mediterranean or similar for 3-6 months while involved in research. No pets or children.
Phone 741 3460 or, if unable to get a reply, please write: Box No. 2184 K, The Times.

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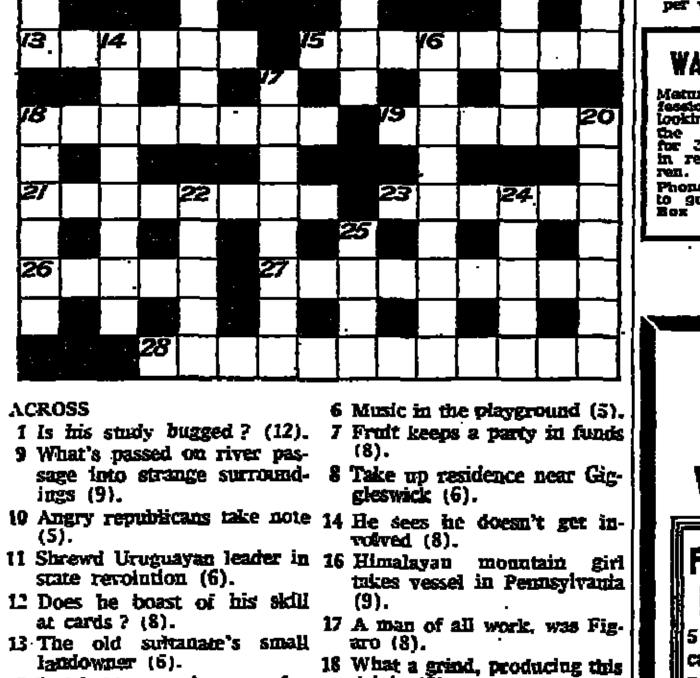
A ROVING WE WILL GO!

February 1978 SDI Rover 3500 Auto
5 Denovo's M.D.'s car. Quick sale needed.
£6,250

Having received two calls by 9.00 a.m. which resulted in a sale to the first caller, this delighted advertiser was able to ring us at 9.15 a.m. on the 1st morning to cancel his advertisement, booked on our successful series plan (4 days + 1 free). To send your car a roving

Ring
01-837 3311
today!

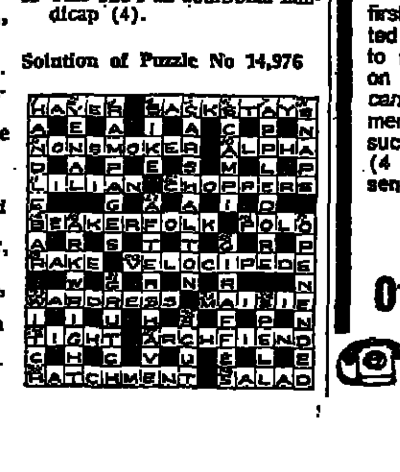
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,977



ACROSS
1 Is his study bugged? (12).
9 What's passed on river passage into strange surroundings (9).
10 Angry republicans take note (5).
11 Shrewd Uruguayan leader in state revolution (6).
12 Does he boast of his skill at cards? (8).
13 The old sultanate's small landowner (6).
15 Dad holds up suit, cover for a future moth (4-4).
18 *Settler disturbs a lion in the* pass (8).
19 It's dropped for reasons of security (6).
21 No way for those that are tired (8).
23 " Rest, rest, perturbed — ! " (*Hamlet*) (6).
26 Leave the river at last (5).
27 Adequate sort of role included in the list (9).
28 Military suppliers make one's atomic arms? (12).

DOWN
1 Firth of Tay? Sure, could be (7).
2 Characteristic of a salver, some say (5).
3 Correspondence coaches? (4, 5).
4 In Paris the appearance of a beastly hideaway (4).
5 Poor one's urge to be munificent (8).
6 Music in the playground (5).
7 Fruit keeps a party in funds (8).
8 Take up residence near Giggleswick (6).
14 He sees he doesn't get involved (8).
16 Himalayan mountain girl takes vessel in Pennsylvania (9).
17 A man of all work, was Figaro (8).
18 What a grind, producing this drink (6).
20 The Duke of Plaza-Toro was *leader in this* (7).
22 The Spanish court (5).
24 Ben Ezra's no end of a bad player (5).
25 This one's an additional handicap (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,976



ANNOUNCEMENTS

REGENCY PRESS
(LONDON AND NEW YORK) LTD.
43 New Oxford Street, London W.C.1

announce the results of the 1977/78 Poetry Competition judged by Charlie Chester.
FIRST: Bob Squire, of Ashford, Middlesex, £750.
SECOND: Vanda Gilbert, of Harpenden, Herts., £350.
THIRD: A. D. Moore, of Weston-super-Mare, £200.
FOURTH: Mrs J. Chan, of Malaysia. Private publication.
FIFTH: Tina Clark, of Longle, Yorks. Private publication.
Send to us for details of our Poetry Publishing Services.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF
FILL YOUR VACANCY

Many commercial companies & private practices have advertised their legal vacancies on the Tuesday legal page and have received a high number of good quality replies; so advertise your vacancy in a paper of legal record and draw your own verdict.
01-278 9161
JULIE HOLLIS.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

CANCER RESEARCH

In our long struggle to understand the causes of cancer, we are *having to look deeper* and deeper into the living cell, into the innermost secrets of life itself. Please help our work by sending a donation or " In Memoriam " gift to:—
IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
Room 160 H, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX

THE EARLY *CHRISTMAS* BIRD GETS THE EARLY CHRISTMAS DISCOUNTS!

Businessmen want to take the sting out of Christmas advertising? Ring 01-278 9351 now and find out about the generous early booking discounts for The Times Christmas Gift Guide and the Christmas Countdown—but hurry before the offer ends!

MENTAL HEALTH FLAGDAY

£32,651 was collected by Mental Health on their Flagday on May 9th, 1978, with House to House Collections one week prior to 9th. We would like to thank everyone who helped and participated to bring in such a fine collection.

PART-TIME SECRETARY, flexible hours.—Part-Time Vacancies.
SCOTTISH TERRIER PUPPIES. Champion show breed.—See Animals and Birds.
MARBLE ARCH.—Luxury flat, long let.—See Rentals.
KIMBOLTON **SCHOOL.**—Art Teacher urgently required, Cambridgeshire.—See Educational Appts.
RENT FREE COTTAGE in Provence from Oct. for 12 hours weekly for Do-It-Yourselfing.—689 3973.
TAMESA FABRICS LIMITED.—*Bookkeeper required. Good* salary.—Non-Secretarial.
HAY FEVER, cigarette smoke, etc. Relief now possible.—See Services.
LARGE PROPERTY COMPANY, E.C.4, seeks Accounts Assistant.—See Non-Sec.
GERMAN SPEAKING Cruise. Shop staff required.—See General.
OXFORD UNDERGRAD. (Male), seeks challenging work.—See Pers. Sits. Wanted.
IT DOESN'T HAVE TO BE BIG to be beautiful. See Business to Business.

SUMMER SALES

BROWNS SALE final week. Amazing reductions, 23-27 South Molton St., and 6c Sloane St.
GREY FLANNEL Menswear Sale, final reductions. 7 Chiltern St., W1.
ALL THE BEAUTIFUL CLOTHES we are known for, on sale now at Wardrobe, 17 Chiltern St., and 20, New Bond St.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT CLUB

Back a winner every time at the GASLIGHT, a Quality Establishment with a proven success record of satisfying the client. It offers Splendid Restaurant Facilities, Cabaret, *Attractive Company, Courteous* Service. Bars from 6.30 p.m. Restaurant from 8.30 p.m. until the early hours. Monday to Saturday. Sun. closed. 4 Duke of York St., St. James's, S.W.1. Tel: 01-439 7242 (day), 01-930 1648 (night). Unique gentleman's Wine Bar open Monday-Friday, 12.30 p.m.-3 p.m. Superb buffet of hot and cold dishes.

CITY OF LONDON LIONS CLUB.—Next meeting, 4th September, 12.45 p.m., Barrington House, Gresham Street, E.C.2. Overseas Lions members, etc., welcome.

YACHTS AND BOATS

SEA MASTER SAILOR 23ft.

Similar shape as Westerley Pagent. Sloop rig, centre board. 5 *sails by Rockall*, 2 spinnakers, one new, 5ft 9in headroom, sleeps 5, enclosed forward cabin and wc. £500 recently spent making immaculate throughout. Reliable 10 hp Stuart Turner inboard engine. Heavily constructed *GRP sea boat. Seen Hamble* Marina. Quick sale required hence bargain price of £5,450, ono. Normal asking price £6,500.
Tel.: 01-460 7008 day & eves.

CLEOPATRA 850 CARIBBEAN

28ft. L.O.A., 9ft. beam, 2ft. 9in. draft. Reliable economical Volvo inboard, without drive. 17 knots. 3 owners from new. Very little use so immaculate in every respect. Sleeps 7 (2 doubles & 3 singles), wheel house *saloon, french opening rear* doors to patio sun deck. Special interior, dralon covering. Separate galley and large w.c. with wash basin. 7ft. headroom throughout. First to see will definitely buy—excellent sea boat. Quick sale required.
Bargain price £9,500
Normal asking price £13,500. Lying Hamble Marina. Tel. 01-460 7008 anytime day/eves.

UK HOLIDAYS

KENT.—Country cottage available Sept. onwards. Eastling 435.
SKYE.—Delightful cottage, sleeps 5, 16th September onwards, no pets or children under 5, £45 p.w. 031-449 3600.
SOMERSET.—Holiday cottage near sea, sleeps 6 available now. Tel. Bishops Lydeard 432 242.
BLACK MOUNTAINS. Cottage, ideal riding, walking, fishing, sleeps 6-8, £80 p.w., incl. Tel. Crickhowell 811043.
SNOWDONIA.—Five bedroomed country manor house, fully c.h. and furnished. Available winter 1st, October to March. *Apply: Richards, Pinckler* 436.
NEW FOREST.—Thatched cottage nr. Lymington, sleeps 5. 1st and last weeks Sept. and thereafter. £60 p.w.—0690 73401.
A SPLASH OF AUTUMN or clean snow on mountains. We offer with our reduced autumn/winter s.c. holidays. Phone 06783 419 or s.a.e. to Snowdonia Tourist Services, Bala, Wales.

DOES YOUR HORSE REQUIRE A NEW STABLE?

If so on October 4th (3rd day of The Horse of the Year Show) *The Times is publishing a special feature* on Riding.

With a Riding Readership of over 55,000 this surely must be the right market place for you to sell your HORSE/PONY, RIDING WEAR, STABLE EQUIPMENT, HORSE BOX, HORSEY PROPERTY, LIVERY FACILITY, or any article connected with this subject.
So don't be a lone Ranger—be a jump ahead and join me—JUDY MAIDMENT

Tel: 01-837 3311 ext 283
for further information.

UK HOLIDAYS

HANTS/DORSET BORDER. Fully furnished attractive Georgian house, situated county. Comfortably heated. 3 reception, 6 large bedrooms, 3 bath, large kitchen. 1½hrs London, sea 20 mins. Fishing by arrangement. Daily optional. Available September onwards, £100 pw. Tel. Ringwood 3601/3283.

WANTED HOLIDAY Cottage in Britain for young couple, November-April willing to decorate in return for reasonable rent. Please contact T. Allan, The Hallams, Shamley Green, Guildford, Surrey.

HEART OF ANCIENT RYE. Luxury flat, ch, chw, col. TV, phone, sun roof. Sleeps 4/5. Now avail. £50-£70 p.w.—Rye 2327 eves.

HELICOPTER TOURS (London) Ltd. Regular champagne sightseeing tours.—Phone 01-930 0261 now.
PERTHSHIRE. Highland Farmhouse, sleeps 6, fully equipped, easily reached. Avail. from 16 Sept. £45 pw. Tel.: 01-638 5858, ext. 310/0823 442248 (weekends).
SUFFOLK. Peasenhall, comfortable cottage, sleeps 7. Available Sept. 9 onwards, week and weekends. Tel. Peasenhall 225.
OWING TO CANCELLATION, Dorset Hamlet Cottage, 3 miles sea, sleeps 4/5. Available Sept. 2nd-30th or longer let. Phone Sway 2374 after 6.00 pm.
LARGE, SECLUDED Family House, N. Devon coast, sleeps 10, Sept. onwards. £105 pw. Amersham 4974.
COTTAGE HOLIDAYS. Late Aug./Sept. vacancies. Telephone now for brochure. VFB (0242) 35515.
PEMBROKESHIRE COAST.—Comfortable holiday cottage overlooking sea. Sleeps 4/5. Accommodation avail. Sept. onwards. £50 p.w.—(0348) 873069.
IRELAND, Kinsale. Sept., cottage.—603 6088.
TORBAY.—6-berth modern caravans for hire. Water, electric, w.c., shower, fridge and hot water. Also touring caravan vacancies. Grange Court Holiday Centre, Goodrington, Paignton. Tel. Paignton 558010.
COUNTRY COTTAGE. Suffolk, sleeps 4/5, to let Aug./Sept. £55 p.w. Lavenham 667.

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